Part 1., Vol. IX.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND ANTIQUARIAN & ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

FOUNDED 1866.

EDITED BY THE WORSHIPFUL CHANCELLOR FERGUSON, M.A., LL.M. F.S.A.

PRINTED FOR THE MEMBERS ONLY.

1887.
PRINTED BY T. WILSON, HIGHGATE, KENDAL.

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Thos Machell. 1887

ART. I.—*Caldbeck Parish Registers.* By ELLEN K. GOODWIN.

Communicated at Appleby, September 22nd, 1885.

WHELLAN says, (History and Topography of the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, page 222), that the Caldbeck parish register commences for baptisms, April 10, 1640; marriages, April 17, 1631; burials, June 2, 1628. This however, is not exactly the fact; the register really begins in September 1657. The first two pages, it is true, do contain some entries prior to this date, but they are of a special kind and concern only two families; that of Richard Hutton, the rector, and that of Vaux, the principal family in the parish; these are in two handwritings, (the Hutton entries probably by the rector himself), and seem to have been copied from family bibles. They are interesting as shewing that in 1657 the registers were missing, and that therefore their loss cannot be ascribed to the carelessness of later custodians. For a copy of the first two pages, see appendix A. The registers are in several volumes. The first, 1657 to 1675, is of parchment, 12 inches by 7 inches, and contains 23 leaves. It has been bound in recent times and is in very good order.

The second, 1675 to 1711, also of parchment, is of smaller size, being only 10 inches by 6½ inches; it contains 45 leaves and has been bound like the first.

The third, 1721 to 1812 for baptisms and burials, and till 1754 for marriages, is of parchment, quarto size; an inscription inside tells us that it was rebound in 1750, and that sixty leaves were added, and a second inscription tells us that in 1801 being nearly full it was again bound with the further addition of sixty leaves. In the churchwardens' accounts for 1750 is the following entry:

To the new Register book £1 8 0

The

The first six leaves of this 3rd volume are occupied with the parish terrier and particulars of the parish stock and tithe, and are signed by John Waugh and the principal parishioners. After enumerating several stocks, (church stock, apprentice stock, &c.), is an entry concerning the Wharton bibles;* this is the only place in which I find this name mentioned. The fourth volume contains the marriages, on ruled and printed forms, from June 1754 till 1812, with the register of banns ordered by Lord Hardwicke's Act, bound at the end; the signatures of the contracting parties (which were required for the first time by the marriage act of 1753) are in the majority of cases only marks. After 1812, the entries are regularly kept in the books ordered by Act of Parliament; the first volume of baptisms, extends from 1813 to 1845; the second from 1846 to the present time: the first volume of marriages 1813-1837, the second and third in duplicate 1837 till the present: the first volume of burials 1813-1866, the second 1867 till the present date. These books are now all kept in a modern iron safe, but two old chests remain in the vestry which were probably made at different times for their custody. Both of them are of oak, one is large and very heavy and has two massive fastenings; the other is more modern, it stands upon four legs and has three fastenings, it may be the "sure coffer with three locks," with which each parish was ordered (1597) to be provided, and of which the vicar and two churchwardens each kept a key.† The churchwardens' accounts for 1743 contain two notices relating to this subject:

Paid to William Jenings for a chest 16s. od., and for a stand for the Register box 2s. od.

The registers are all in good order and easy to read, except in places where the ink has become faint; they are all in English. From 1657 till 1661 the entries are in different

* Nicolson and Burn, *History of Cumberland*, vol. II., p. 137.
† *Parish Registers in England*, by R. Chester Waters; Roberts, London p. 9.

handwritings

handwritings, and generally speaking seem to have been entered as they took place; baptisms, marriages, and burials, are entered in one list. No marriages are registered in 1660 and 1661. In 1661 there is a gap from May 25 to Oct. 19, and after that no entry till the following March. The events of 1662 and 1663 are mixed, and many of them have evidently been copied at one time.

In 1657 Richard Hutton was rector; I cannot find out when he was appointed, but from the entry of his wife's burial (see appendix A), he was evidently already in 1644 "minister of Caldbeck"; neither can I exactly ascertain when or how he ceased to be rector; Nicolson and Burn suppose (vol. II., p. 137), that he was deprived by the Bartholomew act in 1662, but this is not certain and his name does not occur amongst those of ministers ejected in Cumberland; the last entry concerning his family is the baptism of his son William on Oct. 17, 1661; there is no entry of his burial.*

It is impossible (except perhaps for an expert in handwriting) to say when the last entry in his own writing occurs, but I incline to believe that the entries in October 1662 were made by himself; and if this be so, the supposition that he was deprived must be incorrect, as the ejected ministers preached their farewell sermons on August 17, being the Sunday before S. Bartholomew's Day.

However this may be, he was certainly gone in the following year, for Arthur Savage was collated by Bp. Sterne in 1663, though he would appear not to have immediately come into residence, as the first entry in his handwriting does not occur till August 30th, 1664. He was evidently a man of very decided character and literary

* It has been suggested that Richard Hutton was not in holy orders at all, but that he was an Independent or Presbyterian minister, put in by Cromwell's "Triers" who licensed the preachers in those days, and that after the Restoration he found the place too hot to hold him. This suggestion is supported by the fact that he is the only rector in a long list not appointed by the Bishop or by his authority and without a degree of any kind.—*Revd. W. F. Simpson.*

tastes

tastes. In 1640 he was made Canon of Carlisle, and, together with Bishop Smith and Dr. Hugh Todd, founded the present cathedral library.* In 1644, he was presented to the living of Brougham, by Ann, Countess of Pembroke, from which he was afterwards temporarily ejected by Cromwell's commissioners; he held Brougham till 1655.† He died at Caldbeck, 1700, as appears from the following entry:

Arthur Savage was buried March 7, 1700,

The registers throughout this incumbency are most neatly kept, baptisms, marriages and burials, being generally arranged under separate heads. I do not think he made the entries every week, but copied several at a time, possibly at the same time that he would be making a transcript for the bishop of the diocese. Each page of the register is signed by himself and the churchwardens. For two years after Mr. Savage's death the registers are tidily kept by Robert Paton, curate; but after that time they are somewhat irregular, and from 1711 till 1721 there are no entries at all, except two births in 1718 and 1720 written in an illiterate hand at the end of the second volume. Jeffry Wybergh was rector from 1700 till 1727. It is odd that the register should have been neglected from 1711 till 1721, and after that period well kept; from 1721 it is in perfect order, baptisms, marriages, and burials, in different parts of the book.

Although it appears‡ that in 1644 the registers were regulated by Act of Parliament and the minister was required to set down the time of birth, as well as the baptisms, marriages, and burials, this order seems to have been disregarded at Caldbeck as elsewhere, the clergy probably thinking it a mere secular matter.

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* See a paper by Canon Dixon in these Transactions, vol. II., p. 313.
† Jefferson's History of Carlisle, p. 263.
‡ *Parish Registers in England*, by R. Chester Waters; Roberts, London, p. 11.

In

In 1694,* in order to supply money for carrying on the war with France, a duty was imposed for five years upon marriages, births, and burials; and for the better collection of the tax the clergy were (in 1695) required under a penalty to keep a register of all births in the parish whether the children were baptized or not. This act was unpopular and was allowed to expire, but traces of it can be seen in the Caldbeck register in the following entries:

Oct. 9, 1699, William Scot, Quaker, came to me and told me that his wife had borne him a daughter, the 7th of Oct., whom he calls Mary. Quaker children.
Abraham son of John Cook, was born May 10th, 1700.
John son of Johnathan Nicolson, was borne June 27th, 1700.
Rachel daughter of John Priestman, was borne June 12th, 1700.
&c., &c., &c.

The following are also Quaker entries, two of which seem to indicate that Mr. Savage had some difficulty in getting information.

Margaret Priestman came to me on the 17th of Dec., 1703, and told that her husband John Priestman, was buried sometime in Sep. A.D. 1700.
John Bristowe, senr. was buried at the Quakers burial place in Mosedale, on Tuesday 28th Dec., 1703.
Jonathan Williamson and Jane Nicolson, were married at the Quaker meeting house 4th of Sep., 1704.
Elizabeth the daughter of Jonathan Nicolson, was born sometime in Dec., A.D. 1696. This child is a Quaker, A.D. 1704.

Quakerism is the only form of dissent mentioned; it seems to have been firmly established here, as elsewhere in Cumberland, and the measures that were taken by the clergy and others seem to us little calculated to win the wanderers back to the church.† The way in which Mr. Savage dealt with his quaker parishioners may be gathered

* *Ibid*, p. 21.
† There is a tradition that George Fox spent some months of the year 1654 at Caldbeck, and the house (at Woodhall) and his bedroom in it are pointed out without hesitation. Three Quaker chapels within the boundary of the parish, all built within forty years of his visit, seem to indicate the power of his preaching and influence.

from

from some extracts from "Besse's Sufferings," part of which is given in the appendix to Mr. R. S. Ferguson's little book on "Cumberland and Westmorland Friends," from which I quote:

Anno 1673, *Thomas Bewley* of *Haltcliff Hall*, aged about seventy-eight, was prosecuted by *Arthur Savage*, Priest, for £3 Prescription money, and had taken from him his Feather Bed, Bed-clothes, and a Cupboard worth £5. The Hardship of the poor old man's Case so affected the Neighbourhood with compassion, that when the Bayliff exposed these Goods to Sale, no Body would Buy them at any Rate, whereupon the Priest sued the Bayliff, and made him pay both demands and his costs.

Anno 1674. On the 1st of November this Year, the same Priest again prosecuted the said Thomas Bewley for Tithe of Wool, Lambs, &c., and notwithstanding his very great age sent him to Prison.

Anno 1676. On the 20th of the Month called *January* this year, *Thomas Bewley* son of old *Thomas Bewley* aforesaid, and *Alice Nicolson** of *Woodhouse*, Widow, were committed to Prison on an *Exchequer* Process, at the Suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of Coldbeck; at which Time also George Bewley, an elder son of the same ancient man, was detained in Prison by the same Priest, where he had then lain about two years. In the same year, *John Strickett*, of *Branthwait*, *William Scott*, of *Greenrigg*, and *Isabel Peacocks* of *Whalpey*, a Widow who had six Fatherless Children, were also committed to Prison at the same Priest's suit.

Anno 1682, On the 20th of the Month called *April*, this Year, the following Persons were continuing Prisoners for Tithe, at the suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of *Caldbeck*, *viz: Thomas Bewley* and *Alice Nicolson*, who had then been Prisoners five Years and three Months; *William Scott*, five Years and four Months; and *Grace Stalker*, five Years and ten Months . . . . . In this Year were discharged out of prison . . . . . and George Bewley, who had lain in Prison more than five Years at the suit of *Arthur Savage*, Priest of Caldbeck.

This is this last mention of Arthur Savage in this account; and though the law remained the same till the year before his death (when an act of grace was passed by William and Mary) he seems not to have further availed himself of it.

In 1772, 1791, and 1793, the name Pen, or Penn, may

* This Alice Nicolson was a poor widow, with six fatherless children, whose *Husband* had died in prison at the same Priest's suit: *Besse's Sufferings.*

be

be noticed as occurring in the register; I do not know whether it is likely to be connected with the original member of the Society.

Adult quakers were baptized in the years 1773, 1775, and 1812, (William Bewley) after which date there is no special mention of them at all.

The Christian names in the Caldbeck registers present nothing unusual. Bible names are common, that of Mungo occurs not unfrequently. I have found no curious puritan names. Double christian names are given for the first time in 1736. John Woodcock Grave was evidently called after his mother, for in 1730 we have the marriage of John Grave and Mary Woodcock. The first instance of ordinary christian names, as distinguished from family names, is that of Jane Susannah Side, a pauper who was buried Feb., 4, 1790; the next instance is not until 1809, when Ann Frances Bouch was baptized. The surnames are chiefly those which still belong to the neighbourhood, though some have died out; Vaux, Stalker, Stockdaile, Stagg, Scott, Wilson, Richardson, Monkhouse, Jennings, &c.

The marriages call for little notice. On Nov. 15, 1732, one is specified as *by license* and on Sep. 1, 1753, one is recorded *by banns*; after this date there is a separate book for the registration of banns according to act of Parliament. Between the years 1773 and 1815, the brides sign themselves by their new marriage name often with the addition of "late . . . . (their maiden name), as the bride of Captain Cook is said to have done" Elizabeth Cook, late Bath, (Waters, p. 34). Mr. Lynn was the Rector who changed the custom to that now followed, of the bride signing her maiden name only.

The Caldbeck registers are singularly wanting in quaint and curious entries; but amongst the burials there are three in the year 1658 which may be quoted as somewhat unusual:

William Stalker of Whitpow in Caldbeck was buried in a ditch by 3 of his sons and one of his daughters April 19 1658

Under

Under the date April 25, we have:

Richard Wilson of Greenrig was buried in a ditch ye same day

And

John Ackeat ye son of John Ackeat ye elder, was buried in a ditch June 4 1658.

These may have been cases of plague or some such disease; but the number of burials entered during the year is only twenty-three, which does not seem to indicate any extraordinary mortality.

In 1678 we come to the first notice of burying in woollen; the page of the register is divided into two columns (by the neat Arthur Savage); the name of the person buried is inscribed in the first (or left hand) column, and the right hand column is left blank except in the case of no affidavit having been brought, when something is written like the following:

I gave a certificate to ye overseers of ye poor and churchwardens that no affidavit had been brought to me concerning . . . . . being buried in woollen.

Or else the reason is given for the non-production of the affidavit as:

The cause that it was not brought in due tyme was the absence of Justices of Peace from their houses.

The affidavits are all together near the end of the volume. At first they are very full and signed and witnessed: they become shorter and shorter till the simplest form is reached:

The affidavit was made before Mr. . . . . .

The ink of the later ones has so nearly faded away that it is difficult to say exactly when the last was written, but it was sometime in 1684. After this date (in the third volume) there is only one allusion to this custom. It is worth noticing:

July 5, 1743. Ann Waugh daughter of the Reverend Dr. Waugh Rector

Rector of Caldbeck was buried. July 8, 1743, a certificate was delivered in to me that the said Ann Waugh was not wound up or buried in any other thing whatsoever than what was made of sheep's wool according as the law directs.

This law gradually fell into disuse, but was not repealed till 1814.

In 1681 on Nov. 25th, John Peel was buried. This is an ancestor of the famous huntsman, whose baptism is registered on Sep. 24th, 1777.

March 24, 1799, Catherine Miller from Hesket poor house, aged 101, was buried. With this one exception, which is no doubt made because of her unusual longevity, the age of those buried is never mentioned until 1805, after which it becomes usual to do so.

Only three instances occur (before 1812) in which the man's trade or business is recorded :

July 9 1748 Jane Priestman daughter of John Priestman taylor in London and Jane his wife was baptized.
Nov 13 1751 Joseph Hartress a collier and Jane Scott of the parish of Seburgham were married.
July 31 1787 George Wilson paper maker was buried.

There are four persons described as sojourners, viz: in 1729, 1748, 1753, and 1776. These I take to have been persons residing in Caldbeck, but not belonging to the parish and not having houses of their own—lodgers ; such persons are elsewhere sometimes entered as inmates.*

In the churchwarden's accounts for 1783 the following entry occurs :

To a license to the Person for filling the Redgester according to Act of Parliament.

This was, I suppose an appointment in consequence of the Stamp Act of 1783.

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* They are in some districts called "byfires," because they sit by the fire.—EDITOR.

APPENDIX A.

Hutton and Vaux Entries from First Leaf of First Volume.*

Ann the daughter of Richard and Ann Hutton baptized April 10th Anno Domini 1640.
Elizabeth ye daughter of Richard and Ann Hutton baptized January the first Anno Domini 1642.
Frances the daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized Nov. 24 1650.
Dorothy ye daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized July ye 24 1652.
Grace Hutton ye daughter of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized February 14 Anno Dom. 1655.
Thomas the sone of Richard and Dorothy Hutton was baptized December 2nd 1657.
These are ye names of ye children of Richard Hutton, Minister, Caldbeck.
Jane Vaux the wife of Robert Vaux of Brownrig was buried in Caldbeck Church the 2nd day of June Anno 1628.
Marriage was solemnized between John Strickett and Margaret Vaux of Browndrig the 27th of April 1631.
Marriage was solemnized between William Scott of ffrid‡ hall and Mary Vaux the 3rd day of August An. Dom. 1631.
Jane Vaux daughter of Robert Vaux of Browndrig was buried in Caldbeck Church 14th of September Ano. 1631.
Margaret Strickett was buried the 8th day of August Anno Dom. 1637.
Robert Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Browndrigg was baptized the 20th day November Ano. 1606.
Marriage was solemnized between Robert Vaux of Browndrigg and Jane his wife ye 17th of November Anno 1639.
Robert the sonn of Robert Vaux of Browndrigg was baptized ye 28th of September Anno Dom. 1641.
Jane Vaux the daughter of the said Robert Vaux was baptized ye 27th day of November A.D. 1643.
John Vaux sonn of the said Robert Vaux baptized ye 18th day of August Anno Domi. 1645.

(end of page 1).

over leaf.

. . . . . daughter of Robert Vaux of . . . . . was baptized ye 24 of September Anno 1648.
Ann Vaux the daughter of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was buried in Caldbeck Church ye 20th of May Anno Do. 1649.
Edward Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized the 21st of November Anno Dom. 1651.
Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was buried in Caldbeck Church the 11th day of December Ano. Domini 1652.

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* Words and lines obliterated are denoted by dots.
† He was twice married, see burial of his first wife, and his remarriage, given with other extracts.
‡ This word is very indistinct, and I cannot identify the place.

Ann

Ann Vaux the daughter of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was baptized the 2nd of November Anno Domini 1654.
George Vaux the sonn of the said Robert Vaux was baptized the 13th day of October Anno Domini 1657.
George Vaux the sonn of Robert Vaux of Brownrigg the elder, was baptized ye 25th day of Aprill Ano. Do. 1623.
(another handwriting)
Samuell the sone of Cuthbert Brown Junr. of Natley was baptized Sep. 29, 1655.
Ann wife of Richard Hutton, minister of Caldbeck was buried in the Church of Caldbeck July 17 Anno Domini 1644 having had . . . . . Richard Hutton her . . . . . being husband 8 children.
Richard Hutton and Dorothy ye daughter of Mr. Richard Sisson (?) of Dacre were married ye 12 day of August An. Dom. 1649.
. . . . . sonn of Richard Harrison and . . . . . his wife was baptized March 24 1656.
. . . . . .
Lydia the daughter of Robert and Jane Vaux of . . . . . was baptized the 4th of Aprill 1660.

APPENDIX B.

Vaux of Brownrigg.

The entries concerning this family are very frequent, extending, besides those on the first leaf already given, from 1658 to 1760, when the name disappears.

From 1666 till 1745, a Vaux was generally one of the 'twelve men' to whom the churchwardens rendered their annual accounts. For several years Robert Vaux wrote the accounts and took care of the book and received 5/- a year for his trouble.

The family is stated by John Warburton, Somerset Herald, in some MS. notes written in a history of Cumberland, purchased by Mrs. Dykes at the Irton Hall sale, to be a branch of the family of De Vaux or De Vallibus of Gilsland; the county histories repeat this statement, but the descent is not given. According to Hutchinson's Cumberland, Vol. II., p. 381, there were in 1794, the following inscriptions in the churchyard:

Here lies the body of Robert Vaux, who was born at Brownrigg, and lived and died there; being the 13th Robert sprung from that family, aged 80 years; was buried here under this stone, the 25th day of April, 1721.

Non unquam misere, qui bene vixit, obiit.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Robert Vaux of Brownrigg, the fourteenth of that name and family who died May 21st, 1747, aged 69 years.

Subjoined are all the notices that I have observed in the registers.

Ann Vaux ye wife of Tho. Vaux was buried Jan. 23, 1658.
Richard Vaux was buried Jan. 25, 1658.

George

George the son of Thomas and Frances Vaux was baptized April 23, 1660.
Frances ye wife of Thomas Vaux was buried May 19, 1660.
Rob. ye son of George Vaux and his wife was haptized February 19, 1660.
William Yeddale and Jannet Vaux married 20th August 1663.
Roger Robinson and Mabell Vaux were married Feb 18, 1663.
Elizabeth ye daughter of Robert Vaux of Rattenrowe was baptized May 8, 1664.
Geo. Vaux and Jane Scott were marryed June 9th 1664.
Barbary daughter of George Vaux of Rattenrowe baptized Nov. 26, 1665.
Grace daughter of Robt. Vaux of Rattenrowe bapt. May 19, 1667.
Isabel daughter of George Vaux was baptized March 1st 1667.
George son of George Vaux was baptized March 12, 1670.
George son of George Vaux was buried March 17th 1670.
Gerard son of George Vaux was baptized June 9th 1672.
Gerard son of George Vaux of Rattenrowe was buried March 9th 1672.
Grace daughter of George Vaux was baptized Jan. 25 1673.
Jane daughter of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was baptized May 7, 1677.
Robert son of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was baptized Sep. 2nd 1678.
Cuthbert Sowithwait and Ann Vaux were married Feb 21st 1679.
Barbara daughter of Robert Vaux and Barbara his wife was bapt. Ap. 12, 1680.
William Symson and Lydia Vaux were married Oct 28, 1693.
Joseph son of Robert Vaux of Rattenrowe baptized Jan. 6, 1702.
John ye son of Robert Vaux and Jane his wife was baptized Jan. 5, 1707.
John Vaux was buried Sep. 11, 1708.
Lancelot Simson and Jane Vaux were married Dec. 2nd, 1676.
Barbara wife of George Vaux was buried Feb. 10, 1676.
Elizth. wife of Robt. Vaux was buried Feb. 22, 1680.
Widdow Vaux was buried Nov. 23, 1681.
Ann Vaux was buried March 31, 1682.
Barbary wife of Robt. Vaux was buried Feb. 5, 1682.
George Vaux was buried March 23, 1683.
Thomas Vaux was buried Oct. 25, 1685.
Mary Vaux was buried June 14, 1686.
George Vaux was buried Dec. 21, 1686.
Ann Sowithwait was buried Feb. 8, 1687.
Jane Vaux widdow, was buried June 5, 1692.
Robert Vaux was buried Oct. 16, 1696.
Joseph Vaux buried March 31, 1723.
Jane Vaux of Rattinrowe widow was buried Dec 25, 1729.
Robert Vaux of Brownrigg householder was buried May 23 1749.
Jane Vaux of Folds, householder was buried Jan. 3, 1754.
Barbara Vaux of Folds, householder was buried Nov. 18, 1760.
Robert Vaux of Brownrigg was buried Ap. 23rd, 1721.

APPENDIX C.

Salkeld.

Thos. Salkeld married Feb. 14, 1666.
John son of Thos. Salkeld Bapt. March 26, 1671.
Thos. Salkeld buried May 28, 1679.

Thos.

Thos. Salkeld was buried Dec. 13, 1693.
Sunday Sep. 24th, 1704 John Scott and Mabel Salkeld were married.
Mabel Salkeld was buried June 16th, 1693.
Grace Salkeld daughter of John Salkeld was buried April 8th, 1752.
Lydia daughter of John Salkeld baptised Jan. 22nd, 1721.
Mabel Salkeld daughter of John Salkeld Baptised 6th Dec. 1723.
Martin Salkeld of Carlisle was buried April 26th, 1767.

The following is part of an inscription on a tombstone in Caldbeck churchyard, the first two lines have perished, the third is:

Ann Salkeld died 1745 aged 63 years.
Also Martin Salkeld their son who died 24th April 1768* aged 48.

He was but room
Will not let me tell you what
Say what you'd have
A friend he was that.

Also Esther the wife of Martin who died the 2nd day of March 1781 aged 67 years.

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* This date does not agree with that given in the register *supra*.

ART. II.—*A Notice of the late Mr. John Hill, of Bankfoot, and his Westmorland MSS.* By the Rev. RICHARD BEVERLEY MACHELL, M.A., Canon of York, and Rector of Roos in Holderness.

Communicated at Appleby, Sept. 23rd, 1885.

AT the last meeting of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society held at Appleby, on the 22nd of September, 1885, a wish was expressed for some notice of the late Mr. John Hill, of Castlebank, and in acceding to the request made to me, the opportunity has also been taken of adding a table of contents of his Westmorland manuscripts, which may serve to indicate to the Society the extent of his labours in the field of antiquarian research.

John Hill of Bankfoot, or Castlebank, Appleby, was the only surviving child of John Hill of Bankfoot, J.P., and D.L., for Westmorland, by Margaret daughter of William Bainbrigg, and was born 19 August, 1797. His grandfather, the Rev. John Hill, was for over 50 years vicar of St. Michael's Appleby, or Bongate, and married Emma, the elder daughter and eventual coheir of Richard Hill, of Crackenthorpe, of a family long resident in that township and in close proximity to the hall; one also that contributed worthy sons to Queen's College in 1591, 1693, and 1721.*

The subject of this notice was first sent by his father, along with William his elder brother, to Appleby school, and after William's early death in 1812 to a school at Warrington, kept by a Mr. Fell. Later on he was placed under a private tutor, the Rev. John Bird, with two other

* See Transactions vol. II., p. 197.

pupils

Pedigrees of HILL of Bongate & HILL of Crackenthorpe, &c.

ABBREVIATION

B.—Bongate.
C.—Crackenthorpe.
C.P.C.—Canterbury Prerogative Court.
L.M.—Long Marton.

Richard Hill = of C., who has a son Thomas B., 2 Feb., 1598 (Machell Papers)

Dorothy Wilson = Thomas Hill m. 26 Sep., 1597, at B., the 1st wife of Thomas Hill, who m. Magdalen ? — The Thomas Hill, who dwelt in the mansion, dwelling house, and malt house for 1,000 years? & living 17 April, 1646? (Hill Papers).

= Magdalen (Hill Papers.) — living June, 1618.

Rev. Hugh Hill of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Kelly, Devon, (inducted 2 April, 1602, Exeter Diocesan Register) living 17 April, 1626, as "person of Kellie" and "brother" of Thomas and John Hill of C. (Hill Papers).

John Hill = of C., living 8 Nov., 1615 — The John Hill who has the son Richard Hill, 19 Feb., 1635? (Hill Papers). A John Hill "sonne of Richard Hill, lately deceased of C." is living 31 May, 1660, (Machell Papers).

Richard Hill of Dalton, living 13 Dec., 1615, & 25 Jan., 1646, (Hill Papers).
N.B.—See Transactions, Pt. ii., Vol. ii., p. 197, Art. xx. Hill of Crackenthorpe, &c.

John Hill of C., s. & b. 20 May, 1620. (Hill Papers). The John Hill bap. 20 May, 1597, at B.?

Gawen Hill bap. 20 Nov., 1598, at B.

Dorothy bap. 22 Mar., 1595, at B.

Janet bap. 11 Ap., 1597, at B.

Coll. Arms, 19 D 14.

Richard Hill = Jenet Machell of C., yeom., junior, 19 Feb., 1635 (Hills Papers), bur. 23 Oct., 1682, at B., will dated 1 Nov., 1681, proved 18 Jan., 1682, at Carlisle. — (The Jenet dau. of John Machell bap. 10 Dec., 1598 at B.?) m. there, 13 May, 1624.

John Hill = of Bleatarn, bap. dau. of John 6 June, 1610, at B., living 28 March, 1645. (Hill Papers). — Dent, of King's Meaburn.

Richard Hill, bap. 13 Sep., 1584, at B.

Edward Hill bap. 24 Decem., 1606, at B., bur. there 26 Oct., 1607.

John Hill bap. 29 May, 1623, at B., bur. there 12 Jan., 1641.

Hugh Hill = Isabel of B., s. & h. (Morland Court Rolls), bap. there 21 Oct., 1632, bur. there 19 Feb., 1662. Will dat. 21 Feb., pr. 1688, 5 April, 1693, at Carlisle. — executrix to her husband.

Susannah bap. 6 Jan., 1613 at B.

Jane bap. 8 April, 1626, at B.

Mary bap. 8 April, 1626, at B.

Ann bap. 6 April, 1628, at B.

Hugh Hill = Elizabeth dau. of John Raisbeck, of Battleborough, by Mary, (dau. of Richard & Margaret) Lambe, (old Hill prayer-book). bap. 12 Jan., 1668, at B., m. there 20 July, 1706, d. 6, bur. there 8 May, 1746, æt. 78. M. I. to her father.

Mary bap. 15 May, 1665, at B., m. Morrisby, bur. there 3 March, 1746.

Ann bap. 6 Novem., 1668, at B., pr. her father's will

Jane bap. Sep., 1666, at B.

John Hill bap. 24 Nov., bur. 31 Dec., 1683, at B.

Coll. Arms, Norfolk 14.

John Hill = Elizabeth Nelson m. 26 May, 1666, at B., d. 24 April 1704, æt. 66. M. I. at B.

Jenet living 1 Nov., 1681.

Ann bap. 26 April, 1625, at B.

Bridget bap. 8 April 1627, at B.

Margaret bap. 6. Dec., 1633, at B, living 1 Nov. 1681.

bap. 17 Oct., 1641, at B., m. there 8 June, 1665 = John Dover, living 1 Nov., 1681.

Agnes.

Hugh Hill = Emma of C., gent., exor. to his father; bur. 31 Oct., 1741, at B., æt. 75. Will dat. 8 Oct., 1741. (Hill papers)

Richard Hill (Salkeld) bur. 15 Dec., 1733, at B.

Lancelot Hill of C., gent., exor. to his father, bap. 10 Nov., 1695, at B., d. unm., bur. there 17 Oct., 1771. Will dat. 10 Mar., 1770, pr. 26 Mar., 1772, in C. P. C., leaving C. estate to his nephew, John Hill.

Hugh Hill bur. 11 Nov., 1714, at B., but ? when bap.

Hugh Hill = Hannah Seaw m. 17 May, 1744, at Kirkby Kendal.

Rev. John Hill, B.D. (6 March, 1718), Chaplain (Lent, 1702—Michaelmas, 1704), Camerarius (1712-14), Bursar (1715-19), & Senior Fellow (1720-22), of Queen's College, Oxford; Rector of Charlton-on-Otmoor, Oxon. (pres. 1722), and Major of the Oxford University Volunteers at the Rebellion of 1715. Bap. 1 July, 1675, at B.; entered Queen's as Bateller, 26 Jan., 1691; matric. 7 Feb., 1693; B.A., 20 May, 1699; d. unmarried. æt. 76; bur. 25 Aug., 1745, at B.; first will dat. 29 June, 1721, codicil 15 March, 1722; second will dat. 1 July, 1732, codicil 4 July, 1734 (Hill Papers); 4th will 9 Feb., 1744, pr. 3 Oct., 1745, at Carlisle; leaving C. estate to his nephew Lancelot Hill.

Coll. Arms, 7 D 14, &c.

Edward Hill of B., bap. there 15 Mar., 1673, d. 20., bur. there 22 May, 1768, æt. 95. M. I.

Mary bap. 15 May, 1665, at B., m. Morrisby, bur. there 3 March, 1746.

Ann bap. 6 Novem., 1668, at B., pr. her father's will

Jane bap. Sep., 1666, at B.

John Hill bap. 24 Nov., bur. 31 Dec., 1683, at B.

of C., Patron of Yattendon advowson, Berks; which he pres. 25 Mar., 1758, to his nephew, Rev. George Bellasis, D.D., Exor. to his father, bap. 10 Nov., 1695, at B., d. unm., bur. there 17 Oct., 1771. Will dat. 10 Mar., 1770, pr. 26 Mar., 1772, in C. P. C., leaving C. estate to his nephew, John Hill.

Rev. Benjamin Hill, B.D. = Jane da. of Thomas Hunsdon, of Sparsholt, Berks, m. by L. 13 Feb., 1758, at Monk Sherborne, bur. there 25 Dec., 1758, æt. 40. M. I.

William Dicker = Elizabeth of B.

Joseph Hill bap. 9 March, 1707, at B., m. there 12 Aug., 1722.

Lancelot Docker living 3 July, 1732.

Joseph Bellas = Margaret of L. M., gent., only s. & h. of George Bellasis, of L.M., yeom., by Elizabeth, da. of John Furnas, of Dalton, (arms *ar. a chev. betw. 3 fleurs de lis ez.*, *in chief a test fyr. ten.*) gra., granted 9 June, 1792, to his children, with warrant to resume former orthography of surname) bap. there 28 Feb., 1691, d. 2, bur. there 4 July, 1766, æt. 75. M. I. Will dat. 1 July, 1766, pr. 22 July, 1767, at Carlisle.

Hugh Nelson = Isabel of Hilton, bap. 29 June, 1704, at B., bur. there 16 Feb., 1784. Will dat. 12 Feb., pr. 9 June, 1784, at Carlisle.

Elizabeth bap. 4 May, 1736, at B., m. there 29 May, 1765, Thomas Rudd, of Craig House.

Hugh Hill b. 7 Nov., bap. 9 Dec., 1710 at B., m. there 29 Sep., 1735, bur. 30 May, 1770, at Brough, æt. 89.

Hugh Hill of B., b. 13, bap. there 19 Apr., 1713, d unm., bur. there 1 Sep., 1795, æt. 83. M. I. Will dat. 10 May, 1770. (Hill Papers).

Rev. John Hill, M. A., = Emma of Trinity Coll., Cambridge, 50 years Vicar of B., b. 4, bap. there 27 Dec., 1767, d 17, bur. there 20 June, 1770, æt. 82. M. I.

only surviving child and b. of John and Thomas Hill, of C., bap. 25 Oct., 1723, at B., m. 30 Mar., 1747, at L. M., d. 2, bur. 4 July, 1757, at B., æt. 29. M. I. which says d. 12 July.

Rev. Hugh Hill, D.D. = Ann Launce (12 July, 1722), of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Church Oakley, Hants., and Vicar of Holy Rhood, Southampton, b. 29 Dec., bap 1 Jan., 1748, at B.; B.A. 15 March, 1771; M.A. 1 June, 1774; B.D. 7 July, 1797; d. 8 March, 1824, æt. 76, bur. at Holy Rood. M. I. at B. Will dat. 25 May, 1808, pr. 30 Mar., 1824, in C. P. C.

Ann Newell only child and h. Old Castle Bank, Appleby, and Asby Lodge, Putney, Surrey; Lady of the Manor, and Patroness of the advowson of Asby Winderwath, otherwise Great Asby. The last of the Hills of B. and the representative of the Hills of C., b. & bap. 11 June, 1797. Living unmarried 1887.

Thomas Hill bap. 8 May, 1726, at B., d. 1744, æt. 18. (Hill papers)

Charles Barnwell = Isabell younger sister & co-h., bap. 8 Dec. 1728, at B., m. 11 July, 1753, at Yattendon, Berks.

Emma d. unm., æt. 68, bur. 22 Sept., 1811, at B.

of C., heir to his gr. father Hugh Hill, of C., 22 Jan., 1741, when he paid rents & fine to Lancelot Machell, Lord of C. Manor, (Machell papers) bap. 29 Dec., 1720, at B., d. unm. æt. 22, bur. there 21 Nov. 1742.

John Hill = Margaret of Bankfoot, otherwise Castle Bank, Appleby, J.P. and of Bankfoot, Ryth D.L. for Westmorland; b. 10, bap. 11 Oct., 1750, at B., d. 14 Oct., 1829, æt. 80. M. I. there & at St. Laurence's, Appleby.

Margaret da. of William Bainbridge of Bankfoot, and of Bankfoot, Ruth Dixon, m. by license, 19 Mar., 1792, at B., d. at Bankfoot, 27 Jan., 1840, æt. 80. M. I. at St. Laurence's, Appleby.

John Hill = Margaret of C., 'gent.', b. 24 Nov., 1749, d. 16, bur. 19 June, 1807, at B., æt. 58. M. I. The last of the Hills of C. Will dat. 12, pr. 24 June, 1807, at Carlisle, leaving C. estate to his wife's nephew, Rev. Robert Crosby, M.A., of Queen's Coll., Oxford, who sold it.

Richard Hill of C., bur. 12 July 1801, a B., æt. 20.

Rev. George Bellasis, D.D., of Queen's College, Oxford, Rector of Yattendon, & Vicar of Basildon & Ashampstead, Berks., b. 28 Nov., bapt. 4 Dec., 1730, at L.M., m. 1st 15th Dec., 1757, at Basildon, Margaret, only surv. child & h. of Rev. William Harvey, M.A., Rector of Pangbourne, Berks., 2nd, 9 June, 1766, at St. Andrew's, Holborn, Midds., Leah Cooper, only surv. child & h. of Finery Viall, of Walsingham, Norfolk, & alt. wife of Rev. Joseph Maudey, M.A., d. 24 Jan., bur. 1 Feb., 1807, at Basildon, æt. 72, M. I. there and at L.M. Will dat. 2 Nov. 1796, pr. 23 Feb., 1802, in C. P. C.

Hugh Bellasis of L. M., b. 2, bapt. there 18 Jan. 1740, m. 2 Feb., 1768, at B., Mary, dau. of William Elwood, of Harbour Flatt, d. 21, bur. there 24 Jan., 1825, æt. 85, M. I. Will dat. 13 July, 1821, pr. 1 July, 1825, at Carlisle

Major General, Colonel of Artillery, and Commander of the Forces at Bombay, E.I.C.S., b. 30 Oct., bap. 27 Nov., 1728, at L. M., m. 19 Aug., 1764, at Dalton, Rev. William Kilner, 50 years Rector & Resident Minister there, and Minister at Milburn, d. 2, bur. 8 July, 1817, at Weyhill, Hants., æt. 89. M. I. there, and at L. M.

John Bellasis of L. M., L. 2, bapt. there 18 Jan. 1740, m. 2 Feb., 1768, at B., Mary, dau. of William Elwood, of Harbour Flatt, d. 21, bur. there 24 Jan., 1825, æt. 85, M. I. Will dat. 13 July, 1821, pr. 1 July, 1825, at Carlisle

Elizabeth b. 26 Dec., 1732, bap. 6 Jan., 1733, at L.M., m. 24 Oct., 1758, at Monk Sherborne, Rev. Nathaniel Springett, B.A., of Brasenose College, Oxford, bur. 18 Nov., 1792, at Pangbourne, Berks., æt. 60. M. I. at L.M.

Emma b. 11 June, 1735, at L.M., m. there 21 Dec., 1761, Thomas Crosby, of Kirkby Thore, d. 4, bur. there 8 July, 1821, æt. 86. M. I. there & at L. M.

Hannah bap. 12 July, 1735, at L.M., m. there 31 Dec., 1757, at L.M., d. 21, bur. 27 June, 1787, at L. M., æt. 87. M. I. there and at B

Agnes bapt., 13 July 1735, at L.M., twin with Hannah and dying young?

William Hill b. & bap. 10 Jan., 17 6, at St. Laurence's, Appleby, d. 11, bur. there, 20 Jan., 1812, æt. 17. M.I.

John Hill of Bankfoot, otherwise Castle Bank, M.A. (1824), of St. John's College, afterwards of Jesus' College, Cambridge, (B.A., 1821), Recorder & Alderman of Appleby, J.P., D.L., & (Feb., 1855), High Sheriff for Westmorland, Lord of the manor & patron of the advowson of Asby Winderwath, or Great Asby. Of Lincoln's Inn, Barrister-at-Law (called 1 July, 1824), compiler of the Hill M.S. collections towards a History of Westmorland, bequeathed by Miss Hill to Rev. Canon Machell, representative of the Machells of C., b. & bap. 19 Aug., 1797, at St. Laurence's Appleby, entered St. John's 24 June, 1816; d. unm. 19, bur. there 22 Oct., 1861, æt. 63. M. I. there & at B.

Hugh Hill b. 28, bap. 29 Mar., d. 29, bur. 31 July, 1801, at St. Laurence's, Appleby, bur. there 8 April, 1797. M. I.

Mary b. & bap. 22 Feb., 1794, at St. Laurence's, Appleby, bur. there 8 April, 1797. M. I.

pupils, one of them Sir Richard Sutton. In due course he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, matriculated at the University 24 June, 1816, and subsequently migrated to Jesus College.

At this period he developed a great delight for Shakespeare, and when in town diligently attended any performances of his plays at the theatres. Christmas he often spent with his uncle the Rev. Dr. Hill, at Southampton, from whose daughter, Miss Ann Newell Hill, of Castlebank and Asby, various particulars of her cousin have been obtained.

In 1821 Mr. Hill took his degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1824 that of M.A. On the first of July in that year he was called to the bar at Lincoln's Inn; and on succeeding his father at the latter's decease in 1829, his connection with, and interest in his native county materially increased. He became Recorder of Appleby, Alderman of that borough, a Justice of the Peace, and Deputy Lieutenant, and in 1855 he filled the office of High Sheriff for Westmorland. He was further associated with his county as being Lord of the Manor and Patron of the advowson of Asby Winderwath, or Great Asby.

Mr. Hill entered warmly into politics as a Conservative, and his death, which took place at Castlebank, 19 Oct. 1861, is deplored by his friend the second Earl of Lonsdale in a letter to Mr. Bell of Appleby, as an irreparable loss to the Conservative cause.

For the late Mr. Hill I entertained a sincere personal regard. He was, (as all who remember will confirm), a pleasant and cheerful companion, hospitable and friendly, full of information, and possessing a quaint and unconventional way of communicating it. With a practical and very decidedly business-like side to his character, he was essentially an antiquary, a compiler of facts and notices. These were left for others to arrange. He did not possess that love of precise order and method which would have made

made the assortment of his collections so much easier a task for himself and for others. Probably he felt this, and I remember his showing me his vast accumulations of manuscripts, and saying that some day he must put them all in order, a day alas! that never came. Mr. Hill's frequent visits to London were occupied with investigations at the Record Office and the British Museum, more especially with reference to the history and antiquities of Westmorland. He made copious extracts too from the MSS. of the Rev. Thomas Machell, Rector of Kirkby Thore, and Chaplain to King Charles II., which are so extensively used by Nicolson and Burn, in compiling their county histories and are now preserved in six volumes in the Dean and Chapter's library at Carlisle. He also examined the original deeds and papers of Machell in my own possession, and frequently refers to them. An index to most of these documents is contained in the fourth volume of his collections.

As I have stated, Mr. Hill, like Machell himself, never lived to arrange his MSS. They were, however, carefully preserved by his cousin Miss Hill, who placed them in the hands of the Rev. John Edward Jackson, M.A., Honorary Canon of Bristol, Rector of Leigh Delamere, and Vicar of Norton, Wilts, who assorted them in nine volumns with a general index of places, and a special table of contents for each volume. The latter accompanies this brief paper.

The volumes, bound in Russia leather, are nine in number, or eleven, including his annotated "Nicolson and Burn" in Miss Hill's possession. The first eight volumes are large folio, and the ninth small quarto. These are entitled:

Collections for the History and Antiquities of the County of Westmorland by John Hill Esqr of Castle Bank near Appleby.

Should a new history of the county be written, these collections may doubtless prove of considerable value. In the

the meantime as an illustration of his work, and the character of his MSS. we give, as an appendix to this short paper, the table of contents of the nine first volumes, in the hope that it may help to lighten the labours of any future historian of Westmorland, while turning to account the life-long labours of John Hill of Castlebank.

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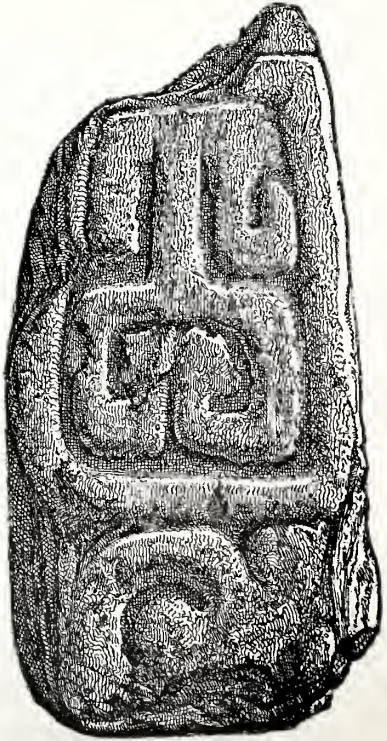
THE SVASTIKA.

THE TRISKELE.



THUNDERBOLT ?

ART. III.—*Sculptured Stone at Isell Church, Cumberland, bearing the "Svastika," "Triskele" and other Symbols.* By the Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Vicar of Aspatria. *Communicated at Carlisle, July* 23, 1885.

THE stone is a small pyramid without its apex, of light coloured permean sandstone from the neighbouring district, height eleven inches; width at wider end six inches; at narrower end four and a half inches. Its form suggests the uppermost part of the shaft of a cross, but no trace exists of the place from which the arms should spring. In the upper end of the stone a cup-shaped hollow has been formed, and the smooth or worn edges may seem to indicate that the stone is complete in itself. Tradition finds this stone amongst the building material of the ancient bridge over the Derwent, near the little Norman church and the vicarage of Isell, at the time of the building of the present bridge in the early days of the last generation.

The four faces of the stone are sculptured in relief, in the manner of the earlier crosses, bearing marks of a pointed tool, such as a drill or a pick, and not of broad or narrow chisels. Each face has an upper and lower panel bearing a single design, the design in the upper panels varying, that in the lower one being always the same namely an ∽ shaped design. (The "sun-snake" sign).

The sign in one of the upper panels is the "svastika" or "fylfot," its arms turning in this case to the left or from the sun, instead of to the right or with the sun.

So far as I know this is the first example of work of this kind bearing this sacred symbol, with the exception of the Dearham shaft [figured vol. VII., p. 290], which has yet been revealed.

Many remains Roman, Trojan, Buddhistic, Scandinavian, bear the sign incised in stone or engraved in metal on

on coins and ornaments, but none but these at Dearham and Isell, and a few sculptures belonging to the same era, and known to me here in old Strathclyde, have these devices worked in relief; at least my attention has not been drawn to any such.

In two of the other upper panels is the "triskele" sign, with this peculiarity that the curve of the two lower limbs of one of these symbols takes the opposite direction from the curve of the upper limb instead of all the three limbs turning round in the same direction—towards the right—with the sun. This figure is here shewn with a part of the "sun-snake" sign in the mutilated panel beneath.

It is to be noted that on the other face, which has not been figured, the "triskele" whirls round to the right, every limb moving in the same direction. This sign, in which one may discern the origin of the three legs of the Isle of Man, is also found engraved on Danish ornaments in metal, and on Scandinavian coins, and even knives and hatchets of the later bronze age which also bear the "sun-snake" and the "sun-ship," but this is (so far as I am aware) the first example of the same sign sculptured in stone in relief.

The fourth symbol is, I believe, either a form of Thor's sign, the thunderbolt, or Odin's sign. It is here shewn. All these signs appear to me to belong in this case to the Norse Faith, and a wonderful interest attaches to the sculpture which bears the fylfot—svastika or Thor's hammer—the triskele, the thunderbolt, and the ∽ shaped sun-snake, altogether on one stone, carved in relief in panels and in the very style and fashion of the work of the early Christian monuments.

We are here I believe on the track of the earliest Christian sculpture after the retirement of the Roman Legions and before the advent of Roman Christian western art in any great force.

More, we are face to face with the Revelation of God and

and the foreshadowing of the Christ to the heathen themselves in their own faith.

This sculpture is in the best style of the very early work, it being wrought in regular panels, whereas many of the other designs known to me have been traced irregularly by a free-hand over the face of the stone used.

If the three symbols are Pagan and Scandinavian they may be the signs of Thor, Odin, and Frey, placed in an unlucky manner, the svastika turning from the sun instead of towards it, and the limbs of the other two signs turning in different directions, whilst the perfect triskele on the fourth side, not engraved here, shews the true Trinity of Christian faith stedfast amidst all changes even as the sun himself.

The engravings are by Prof. Magnus Petersen, of Copenhagen, from photographs of great beauty very kindly taken for me by the Rev. A. Watmore, of Maryport.

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* For more concerning these marks see The South Kensington Art Handbook, "Industrial Arts of Denmark," part I., and part II., and The Industrial Arts of Scandinavia, also Archæologia vol. xlviii., paper on "The meaning and origin of the fylfot and svastika," by R. P. Gregg, Esq., F.S.A., F.G.S., 1884.

The "tau" is the mark referred to in Ezek. ix., 4, "set a tau upon their foreheads:" now the ancient Phœnician form of the tau was like unto the svastika, another old form was a cross with equal arms + and afterwards the T shaped tau. The true svastika or tau is the sign of Christ, the deformed one is made to represent Thor, and so with the other symbols.

ART. IV.—*Sebergham Parish Registers.* By M. E. KUPER. *Communicated at Carlisle, July 2nd,* 1886.

IF we knew nothing of Sebergham parish, and happened to peruse these registers, what should we learn? The place name Sebergham, Seburgham, or Sebram, might or might not recall the sives or rushes supposed by the old historians to have suggested the word "Sievy ham." A family in the neighbourhood is found named Sevithwaite, which perhaps confirmed them in their mistake. Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., writes on this subject:

The most common factor according to my judgment in the formation of local names, is the name of a person, presumably the occupier or founder; and especially, I think, in names ending in "ham"; for what can be so naturally associated with a "home" as the name of the person whose "home" it was. I think then that Sebergham may reasonably be taken to be the home of "Seberg" or "Siburg", a name which we find both among the Anglo-Saxons and among the Franks. In the latter case (which perhaps upon the whole may be under the circumstances the more probable) it would of course have been brought over by the Normans, among whom many old Frankish names were current. Names ending in "burg" were as a general rule those of women, and there is no reason why Sebergham should not have been founded by a woman; but I apprehend the rule was not a hard and fast one.

Glancing over the ancient records, the stranger would gather that he was reading of a very countrified place, containing such pleasant spots as these—Grassgarth, Grassing House, Greens, Kell Springs, Brothey Beck, Rattle Beck, Cow Gill, Gill-whins, Monkhouse Hill, Sturmires, Birch Rigg, Lonning Foot, and Paper Gills. Query: does not this come from some old Irish missionary who settled in Inglewood Forest, and was called "Papa" by the scanty inhabitants of the district. There is a Paper Meadow

Meadow in Cardewlee.* Jack Gate, Tobit Hill, and Long Tom Rigg, represent the class of personal names.

Our countrified district, we may easily divine, is near the fells, as such names as Warnell Fell, Height, and Mountain-under-Brow plainly show, and in the vicinity of some old convent, which gave its outposts the names of Friar Hall and Abbots, reminiscences as we know of the ancient priory of Caldbeck.

1796 Banns of Marriage between Allan Scott of this Parish (of Friar Hall) and Jane Priestman of the Parish of New Church were published in this Church three several Sundays namely February 21st 28th and March 6th by me John Stubbs Assistant Curate. Married at New Church.

And we may conclude that we are near the Borders of Scotland when we read of Scotts, Macdonalds, McLeods, Wallaces, Grahms, and Cohons, of Elliots and Armstrongs.

The occupations of the people were innocent. They were yeomen, farmers, labourers, colliers (a colliery was worked in the last century on Warnell Fell), weavers, millers, fiddlers, grocers, tailors, basket makers, dish throwers† (whatever that may mean), and dealers in earthenware; very often they combined two or three trades.

1798 April 3rd. Isabella Daughter of Joseph Pugmire of Welton Yeoman Grocer and Taylor and of Isabella his wife late Stalker, bp.
1796 September 7th. Mr. Robert Clarke of Sebergham Bridge End Bleacher, Miller, Yeoman and Householder aged 67 years. Br.
Same day. George Underwood of Greens in the Parish of Castle Sowerby Joiner Farmer and Bacon Dealer aged 34 years.

---

* Some of these places are in the neighbouring parish of Castle Sowerby. It seems to have been by means of these Irish hermits that the fierce Scandinavians, who settled in the islands of the Scottish coast, were brought to submit to the gentle influences of Christianity. The Norse name for these anchorite fathers was Papar. Three islets among the Hebrides, two among the Orkneys, two in the Shetlands, and others in the Faroes, and off the coast of Ireland bear the names of Pabra or Papa, the Father's isle. In the Mainland of Orkney, and again in South Ronaldshay, we find places called Paplay, the "hermit's abode," and at Enhallow, and at one of the Papas in the Orkneys, the ancient cells are still preserved. *Words and Places*, p. 356. The Rev. Isaac Taylor, M.A.

† Probably turners of wooden platters &c. To *throwe* "is to turn wood for cups &c. A turner's lathe is still called a *throwe*." Halliwell's *Dictionary of Archaic, &c., Words.* EDITOR.

They

They baptized their sons Jackey and Dickey, Isaac, Mungo, Tommy and Harry, and their daughters, Jinny, Letty, Mally, Susie, Matty, Nancy, Dolly, Rosey, Betty, Peggy; a twin son and daughter would often be Joseph and Mary; Lettice, Letitia or Letty, once spelt simply Lett, and meaning joy, gladness, was a very favourite name, owing perhaps to the fact that Thomas Denton of Warnell, a member of the principal family of the place, who died in the great civil war, 1643*, married Lettice, daughter of John Lougher, Esq., of Stafford; and his successor, also a Thomas Denton,† also espoused a Lettice, daughter of Thomas Vachell, Esq., of Cawley, co. Berks.

And we might suppose the scenery to be pleasant and the air healthy, when we read repeatedly of business men retiring here from distant cities, of veterans spending their last years among these "siti amenissimi," as the Italians would call the banks of the Caldew.

1782 October 10th. George Cape formerly of London Vintner but 20 years of late resident in Sebergham aged 70 years—he died at his relation's Mr. Robson's Grassgarth.

1793 October 4th. Died Mr. William Scott of Sebergham Church Town Yeoman at 4 o'clock afternoon, Buried Tuesday 8th at Caldbeck. He was born at Branthwaite Caldbeck, and acquired a great Fortune in Merchandise at Whitehaven by the fairest conduct, purchased the estate of late John Sanderson‡ of this village and had for 17 years retired from Business—aged 71 years. Br.

The burial entry of his wife is worth recording:

1803 December 10th. Died Mrs. Ann Scott Relict of the late Mr. William Scott of Sebergham village yeoman and buried December 14th following at Caldbeck aged 76 years. Exemplary, good in her Conduct and Charitable.

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* Whellan's Cumberland, 249.

† Portraits of the second Thomas Denton and Letitia Vachell are in the Town Hall, Carlisle.

‡ Mr. John Sanderson, of Sebergham Church Town, married Miss Sarah Scott, of Caldbeck. Their son was Thomas Sanderson, the poet.

There

There is an account of the worthy, whose biography follows, in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. II., p. 424.

Buried 1797. Duncan Robinson from Warnel Fell aged 100 years. November 22nd. He was born in Scotland, 1697. He bore arms for George I. in the Rebellion 1715. He was in all the Wars, Battles, and Sieges that Great Britain was engaged in till 1760. In 1766 he came into this Parish as a Labourer in the enclosure of the Commons. He had a Pension from Chelsea College of about £6 11s. per Ann. his sole support in the dreary days of his Infirmity. He was intelligent and related with strict historic truth the hardships of many a rough Campaign. He mixed in Civil Life with most pacific Disposition and Benevolence and died truly respected and lamented.

1796 April 6th. John Rawlins of Cauda Beck Householder and Pauper aged 88 years. He was at the battles of Dettingen and Fountenoy. br.

1781 April 8th. William Son of Turkwill McLeod a Military Person and Margaret his Wife. bp.

We must remark also, as in the case of Duncan Robinson, the great ages attributed to people, specially to paupers.

1773 August 18th. John Coulthard a Pauper from the Hamlet of Braithwaite aged 85 years. Br.

1775 January 29th. Mary Wilson of Braithwaite a poor Woman maintained by the Hamlet of Braithwaite aged 80. Br.

1792 February 1st. Charles Stewart formerly of Jack Gate Castle Sowerby Potter and Householder, but now from the Poor House Castle Sowerby, a Pauper aged 76 years.

1793 July 7th. Jeremiah Gibson of Fell Hill Warnel Fell Householder, Labourer and Pauper aged 80 years.

He was what in some counties they would call "an old standard." His name often occurs.

1797 January 20th. George Ellwood from the Parish Poor House at Welton a Parish Pauper aged 86 years.

1801 July 5th. Ann Barker Relict of the late Isaac Barker a Parish Pauper and she likewise. Aged about 80 years.

1805 February 2nd. Mr. Thomas Wilkinson of Kirr Rigg in the Parish of Castle Sowerby Yeoman aged 100 years.

We

We may however infer that the climate was trying to delicate people.

1803 August 19th. Robert son of Mr. Robert Jefferson of Bulman Hill Yeoman and of Betty his Wife aged 23 years. He possessed a most excellent heart and was plagued before Death with a long and deep consumption upon his lungs.
1803 November 21st. Bella or Isabella Wife of Joseph Pugmire of Welton Yeoman and Grocer aged 34 years. The mother and the child are huddled to the grave. The mother by a deep consumption.

Then a virulent disease would visit the place.

1776 January 3d. Henry and Jane Son and Daughter of John Stoddart of Lime Kiln Nook Farmer and Elizabeth his Wife. The Boy was aged 1 year. The Daughter 2 years. Both died of the small pox from Sowerby.
1800 January 2nd. John son of Thomas Pool of Sowerby Row Farmer and of Isabella his Wife aged 22 years.
1800 January 5th. Thomas Pool ot Sowerby Row Farmer and Householder aged 66 years Castle Sowerby. N.B.—This last, the Father and his two sons* died all in the course of a Week in a most malignant and terrible fever. Originally the Family was of Sebergham.

The very earliest entry in the first book of the registers, concerns this family.

Thos. Pooll the sone of Thos. Pool was Baptized on ye 29 day of September 1699.

Accidents and glimpses of household tragedies sadly relieve the monotony of many a page.

1782 May 6th. James Irving from Durnock Scotland Labourer, aged 54 years. He died suddenly at William Clarkson's.
1782 May 27th. Jonathan Barker Junior of Beethwaite Westward Labourer and Householder aged 50 years. He dropt down dead at Sebergham Bridge End.
1785 June 2nd. James Robson Junior of London Esquire killed by a fall from his Horse aged 20 years.

---

* Only one is mentioned.

His

His epitaph is in Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, vol. II., p. 421.

1788 May 29th. Robert Clark of Brothey Beck yeoman Householder and Bachelor aged 51 years. Killed by the overturning of a Cart. Alass.

As a pendant to this see the following:

1775 May 24th. John Ritson of Welton Widower and Weaver aged 71 years. Br.
1788 July 13th. Robert Galloway of Welton Householder Shopkeeper and Yeoman aged 44 years. Killed by an unruly Horse running away with his Cart.
1788 November 2nd. William son of Robert Galloway late of Welton yeoman and grocer and Ann his wife (late Clarkson) Posthumous Baptised.
1788 December 4th. William Dobson of Warnel Householder and Labourer aged 55 years. Bur.
1789 February 8th. Peggy Wife and Relict of William Dobson late of Warnel Labourer and Householder aged 40 years. She survived her husband 9 weeks.
1789 February 9th. Benjamin son of William Dobson late of Warnel Labourer and Householder and Peggy his late Wife aged 4 weeks. Bur.

Crime was not frequent. There are one or two dark hints.

1793 May 17th. Ann Daughter of Jane Parsley baptized in Carlisle jail.
1793 May 27th. Peggy Daughter of Mark Grisdale of New Church in the Parish of Greystoke Shoemaker and Helen his Wife (late Greenhow) baptized in Carlisle gaol.

These announcements, especially the last, are very surprising. One feels inclined to say of Mrs. Grisdale, "whatever had she been and gone and done." The exceeding respectability of the next entry is in strong contrast.

Baptized.
1793 June 26th. Sally Daughter of Major Thomas Hervey of St. Cuthbert's Carlisle, and Kate his Wife (late Irving).

We

We see we are in an old fashioned county, where ancient families are much valued. Many entries occur such as the following:

1792 February 26th. Mr. Isaac Robson of Grassgarth Yeoman and Householder aged 69 years. The last of an Ancient Family there.
1792 June 23rd. Martha Wife of Mr. William Bacon of Lough near Carlisle Yeoman and Householder aged 54 years. She was of the Ancient Family of Robinsons, Warnel.
1800 May 10th. Mr. John Westray of Beckfoot nigh High Head Castle Yeoman and Householder aged 68. The last Male Branch of an Ancient Family near that place.

It is sad to observe that these ancient families frequently came to grief. The small estates were of dubious advantage, and widows and orphans of the statesmen were too frequently left to the tender mercies of the parish.

1794 February 25th. Gerard Stalker of Sebergham Loning Head Householder and yeoman formerly possessed of a Great Estate there aged 78 years. Br.
1799 May 17th. Ann Simpson a Parish Pauper and Relict of the late James Simpson of Smallands Farmer aged 42 years. Br.
1804 January 28th. Joseph Hewer from Caldbeck yeoman, but late of Sebergham Church Town lately possessed of a good estate there aged 59 years. Br.
1784 February 21st. Betty Daughter of John Head late Cowgill yeoman and Betty his Wife aged 1¾ year. A Pauper. Br.
1791 May 19th. Sarah Wilson a Pauper from Castle Sowerby Relict of Jonathan Wilson formerly of Sowerby Mill aged 60 years. Br.

By one interesting entry we also know our vicinity to the See of Carlisle.

Buried.
1786 December 2nd. Mr. Isaac Denton of Loning Foot yeoman; nigh forty years the good learned and faithful Steward to three successive Bishops of Carlisle, Dr. Osbaldiston, Dr. Lyttleton and Dr. Law, aged 66 years.

Cui Pudor; et Justitia Soror
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas,
Quando ultimæ inveniet parem.

The

The following is a list of the incumbents of the church of St. Mary, Sebergham, from 1699 to 1808.

James Kinneir	-	1699-1732
Josiah Relph	-	1736-1743
Samuel Relph	-	1744-1768
Thomas Denton	-	1768-1777
William Sheepshanks		1777-1808

And of the assistant curates from 1769 to 1812:

Samuel Hallifax	1769
Jos Hindson	1769
Tho Tickell	1770
John Stubbs	1771
John Dodgson	1804
John Lowthian	1808
George Harker	1808
Edmd Wilkinson	1811
C Thompson	1812

These lists are entered in the register, and signed "Joseph Richardson, Parish Clerk."

The earliest book of the Sebergham registers still extant, is 12 inches long, and 8 broad. An entry on the first page acquaints us with the fact that this "Seburgham Register Book" was

Bought by John Stanwix Churchwarden June 30 1705 and that the price was 4/-.

Underneath is written

James Kynneir Minr.

And then

Dec 9 1705. This day John Peel was ordered 6d per week.

A very important announcement follows, framed in pen and ink flourishes:

The Revd James Kynneir A.M. a Scotchman Rector of Annan in North Brittain before the Revolution was in that time for the sake of his faith depriv'd of his living and so came to be Curate at Holme Cultram

Cultram under Mr. Agill* in which time about ye year 1699 he was nominated Lecturer and Curate of Seburgham by the Revd and Worshipful the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

Enquiries as to Mr. Kynnier have been kindly made for me at Annan, and the borough records searched. The only answer at first to all questions was :

Those were troublous times, and no record is to be found of them hereabouts.

The Rev. James Crichton, minister of Annan however, after a time, lighted on the following quotation respecting the rectors of Annan, in Scott's *Fasts of the Scottish Church* :

168—. James Kynnier, A.M. He deserted the charge in 1692, and became a Curate in England. His predecessor here had been translated to another living in 1686; so that the omitted figure of the year of his appointment should be probably 6 or 7, making it read 1687.

Up to this time service had been celebrated only once a month in the parish church of Sebergham, by various clergymen from Carlisle, sent from the Dean and Chapter, impropriators of the living. To Mr. Kynneir (or Kinnier, as he himself spelt it), the minister of a church purified by much persecution, from which he too had suffered, must have fallen no small share of reforming work. His example and instructions, followed by those of the eminent Josiah Relph, elevated the tone of the parish, and made it what it still remains, one of the quietest and most respectable in the diocese.

Other episcopalians out of Scotland followed him. The Falders, or, Faulders long resident at Ling Park House, and Borrans Hill, in the parish of Sebergham, handed down from father to son a vague tradition that

They had come over the Border in the religious troubles, with letters from their minister.

* John Ogle, vicar of Holm Cultram, 1694 to 1715. EDITOR.

It

It was only in the last generation that a high church lady, one of their descendants, made out these troubles to be the persecutions suffered by Scotch episcopalians.

What more probable than that the Falders, persecuted for their faith like Mr. Kinneir, should come and settle in his parish, with perhaps letters of introduction from some of Mr. Kinneir's former parishioners and friends, or brothers in the ministry. This discovery was a relief to all parties concerned, I think we had taken our ancestors to be covenanters. The first entry concerning them is a baptism.

Sber 15, 1716. Thos sone of Jo Falder.

The last a burial:

March 17, 1824. Jane Faulder, Bullmannhill, a. 73 years.

The family was evidently one of importance in the parish, the names of its members always appearing when any mention is made in the registers of the principal inhabitants; in the year 1726 there is a list given of those who paid the largest amount of purvey; in this list are the names of Joseph, William, and John Falder. A century ago the office of churchwarden was one of much greater importance than it is now, and the most responsible people in the parish were appointed: we find that John Falder was churchwarden in 1748 and Joseph Falder in the years 1753, 1764, 1768. . . . . In the entry of the burial of Mrs. Mary Faulder, of Woodhouse, within the demesne of the manor of Rose, aged 88 years, she is described as:

A widow 50 years, behaved herself excellently well, brought up a large family which is now successful.*

* Note affixed to a pedigree of the family of Faulder by the Rev. H. Whitmore, M.A.

Mrs.

Mrs. Mary Faulder was a Sanderson, as far as can be told from the registers:

Married 1738
May 28 Joseph Folder and Mary Sanderson.

This is in Relph's fair and scholarly writing. I have not succeeded in finding her baptismal entry. She may have been a sister of the eminent local agriculturalist, Mr. John Sanderson, and an aunt of Thomas Sanderson, the eccentric poet.

Baptised 1723
April 14 Jo: Son: of Jo: Sanderson, Junr.

He was well known for the improvements wrought in the neighbourhood of his home through his exertions, by which extensive wastes were enclosed and brought under cultivation, and turnpike roads were made. He also caused Raughton Head chapel to be rebuilt about 1750. His son Thomas Sanderson, the poet, was born in 1759, in Raughton Head chapelry. His works were edited in 1829 by the Rev. J. Lowthian, and are worthy of note.

But to return to Mrs. Mary Faulder, who probably transmitted to her descendents the strong literary bias which continues to this day their prized inheritance.

It may be inferred from the following entry that Joseph Faulder, her son, born in 1746, was engaged in tuition at Park House, and had a number of resident pupils:

1790 May 11th. Buried James, son of James Cliff of Chippen Hanger Essex, student at the school or academy of Mr. Joseph Faulder of Park House aged 15 years.

Robert brother of Joseph Faulder and born in 1748, went into business in London, and died there after a long and prosperous career. Sebergham church contains a marble slab to his parents.

In memory of Joseph Faulder of Park house who died the 18th day of May

May 1752 aged 49 years. Also of Mary Faulder his Wife who died the 30th of April 1803, aged 88 years. This monument was erected as a tribute of filial affection to the best of Parents by their surviving children. Also of Martha daughter of Joseph and Mary Faulder who died the 2nd day of May 1826 aged 87 years.

A photograph of eight of Mrs. Mary Faulder's great great great grandchildren adorns our table, leading our thoughts away from Parkhouse in sight of the blue Caldbeck Fells, to Indian plains and hill stations, tropical islands, and stormy seas, crowded mission halls, and quiet churches, city offices and noisy engineering works; and now that eighty years have passed away since Mrs. Mary Faulder and her family were pronounced successful, we venture humbly to add that in many a clime and many a walk of life, they are successful still.

On page 2 of this volume is "a precedent of A Nuncupative Will,"* belonging to Mr. Kinnier's times there. After a note about wood used for the repairs of the church in 1706, we find this important entry:

18 October, 1706.

Upon view of the Church of Sebergham this day, I do hereby direct that the pulpit be fix'd under the south window in the body of the Church; and that Thomas Grainger have the chief seat next to the pulpit, and that Th: Watson and Richard Clark remove to the seat on the other side, where Robert Simpson and others now also sit.

W. Carliol.

by order of my Lord Bishop of Carlisle Enserted by me J. Kinneir Curat.

The authentick writing is also affixed.

The Bishop had been at Sebergham in 1703, and spoken of "the present curate Mr. Kanyer as an honest and modest Scotchman." Th. Watson who left this world of strife in 1726 and was buried October 5th, belonged to the

* The curate of Sebergham would be frequently called upon to make wills of his parishioners, and a good common form would be very useful to him. EDITOR.

the family which in our century produced the celebrated sculptor Musgrave Lewthwaite Watson. The first Watson entry is a baptism :

Timothy Watson son of Timothy Watson baptised Augst 20th 1691.

This and a few other entries seem to have been copied from some older volume, or the first pages of this volume may have been lost, see appendix XI. It is in a very curious and quaint handwriting, not very unlike that of "Thomas Denton gen." who heads "the names of ye Sixteen of ye Parish of Sebram 1712." Mr. Denton's is more elaborate, but perhaps the parish clerk of the period was taught by the same schoolmaster.

We have a curious bit of evidence that in 1754 the Watsons were living in that nest of bloom and blossom, the lonely low lying Bog House.

Bp Sept 14, 1754
Thomas and John sons of John Watson.

Then in a list of gifts by the Dean and Chapter to the poor occurs (also in 1754) :

To John Thompson 1/- by his Wife at Boggs Xtening.*

And now if we reverse the volume we find a list of churchwardens on page 4, begun by Mr. Kinneir, continued by his successors and ending in 1780 with the words, added by pious Mr. Samuel Relph ; "Gloria Deo in Eternia."

The list is repeated farther on, and carried to 1814 with cynical remarks by Parson Stubbs. In 1778 Robert Bell of Bell Bridge was one of the churchwardens. This must not mislead us, as Bell bridge house, home of the fair Mary Morris, the "Quevira" of Charles Easy's Letters was at this time owned by the Studholmes. He may have

* *i.e.*, Christening. Since writing the above I find :
Bp. 1747 Oct. 12. John son of John Watson, of Bogg.

been

been of the family which sixty years previously counted among its members Jane Bell, wife of Captain Thomas Morris.* But there were many Bells in the parish and their dwelling places were not generally mentioned.

1754 Aug. 31. Richard son of Leonard Bell, Bp.
1754 Nov. 14. John son of William Bell, Bp.
1754 Nov. 18. Thomas son of James Bell, Bp.
1721. Buried 8ber 19, Captain Thos Moris.

In the list of the sixteen men in 1712 occurs :

Geo Bell gen.

which is scratched through and " Captain Morris " by a later hand added in his stead.

This " Geo Bell gen " would be the Mr. G. Bell mentioned by Bishop Nicolson in his Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle page 10, as having a seat in the quire of Sebergham church.

Mr. Kinneir writes a good hand and keeps his baptisms, marriages, and burials, in separate columns on the same page. To marriage and burial entries from 1708 to 1715 are often added the letter K. From 1735 to 1743 we have the beautiful handwriting of Josiah Relph, the jocund poet. Here are his baptismal and burial entries :

1711 Dec. 26. Josia sone of Jo: Relph bp.
Buried June 27, 1743, the Revd. Josiah Relph minister.

From many entries we gather that the Relphs were an ancient family, and that at one time they were mercers. In 1715 June 2nd, Isaac Relf married Margaret Nicolson which perhaps throws light on the reasons the poet may

† See Transactions of this Society, vol. VII., p. 245, and *Gatesgill Chronicle and Raughton Gazette*, vol. II., pages 17 and 129.

have

have had for leaving his MSS. to Mrs. Nicolson of Hawksdale.* The Nicolsons of Sebergham were probably of the same family with those of Hawksdale.† They had the same christian names. The Relphs lived at Church Town, Lime Kiln Nook, Warnel, and elsewhere.

1778 January 4th. Jane Wife of Daniel Relph, late o Lime Kiln Nook, yeoman, aged 90 years. Sowerby, Br.
1794 January 10. Jane Relph Relict of the late John Relph of Church Town yeoman and Householder aged 85 years, from Dalston. Br.
1791 November 22nd. Joseph Relph Lodger with Mr. David Johnstone of Foxley Henning, C. Sowerby, formerly possessed of great property at that place and of a very ancient family aged 38 years.
1791 November 26th. Abraham Relph from Wigton a Parish Pauper formerly possessed of an estate at Ewelocke Hill aged 77 years. Br.
1794 January 10. Jane Relph Relict of the late John Relph of Church Town yeoman and Householder aged 85 years, from Dalston. Br.
. . . May 5th. Margaret Daughter of Thomas Relph of Hazzle Gill upon Warnel Fell Labourer and of Margaret his Wife late Lowes. Br.

The entries of Josiah Relph's time are uninteresting, yet it sheds some lustre on these homely registers when we remember that among the Rosamunds, Barbaras, and Lettices, the Mallys and Sallys whom he records, are to be found his Chloes, amorous maidens, and shepherdesses.‡

The following communication, made by Mr. Ferguson, F.S.A., to the *Gatesgill Chronicle and Raughton Gazette* in January 1884, is taken from a manuscript note in a copy of Hutchinson's Cumberland, which was formerly the property of that well-known Cumbrian worthy the Rev. Jonathan Boucher, once tutor to General Washington's family, and afterwards vicar of Epsom.

Letter from the Rev. Josiah Relph of Sebergham to one of his pupils:

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* Transactions of this Society, vol. VIII., p. 256.
† See Appendix VII. to this paper.
‡ See Hutchinson's *Cumberland*, vol. II., 416-7.

The

The following letter, (copied from an MS. in the beautiful handwriting of the author himself, having been communicated to me, by Mr. Robson, of Bond Street, in 1801), was addressed to one of his pupils (the eldest son of the late Mr. Isaac Robson of Grassgarth), on his quitting school to go to college.

Sebergham, Sep., 28, 1737.

Dear Robert,—It may seem a needless and impertinent Thing in Me to give you Advice, when you are going under the Care of one that is so much abler to do it; but if you meet with better Rules for your Behaviour, 'tis only laying these aside; and my giving you them will at least serve to shew you the Respect I bear you, and the great Desire I have to promote your Welfare and Happiness. Make the Worship of God your main Concern. Attend upon Him duly in his house. and address yourself to Him solemnly every Morning and Evening. But you have been so long used to this Way that you will be hardly able to to leave it off, for Human Nature is not so depraved, but there is a difficulty in leaving a good, as well as a bad, Habit.

In prosecuting your Studies never forget the true Design of them, which is to enable you better to promote the Glory of God your Maker: a wrong end proposed in Learning, as the raising your Fortune or Reputation in the World, will as effectually disappoint you of Happiness as a Course of Life more grossly faulty.

In reading be most conversant in the H: Scriptures. In these you have Light as from the Sun, the Fountain and Source of it; whereas others Authors are like the Moon, sometimes quite dark, sometimes enlightened but in Part; and when wholly so, their Light is but borrowed and dim, and helps little to distinguish aright between Objects. Pay all due Deference and Submission to your Tutor. Your Parents make over their Authority to him as it were; and therefore You ought to regard Him as a Father. Juvenal you may remember wishes a Blessing to the Shades of the Ancients,

Who pious Reverence to their Tutours paid.
As Parents honour'd and as God's obey'd.

Be frugal in the management of your allowance, remember always by Toil and Labour it is provided for you at Home, Besides 'tis a common observation, that those who spend most money make the least Improvements in Learning, an extravagant Expence of Time always attending that of Money.

Be your Diversions honest and ingenious, and let them take up as little of your Time as possible. The Design of them is to fit you for your Studies again; and whenever they fail of that end, either by being wrong chosen, or too long warmly pursued. They are sinful and vitious. Be wary in the choice of Companions, Erasmus advises well when He bids you be civil and complaisant to all, free and intimate with none but the good and virtuous.

I shall add no more but my hearty Wishes, that God Almighty may take you under his particular Care and Direction; and that He may shew and Guide you in the Path of Life and at last take you to himself where is Fulness of Joy and Pleasures for evermore.

I am,

Yr. most affectionate Master,

Josiah Relph.

In

In the year 1794 we find the following note, written by the Rev. John Stubbs, assistant curate of Sebergham, of whom much more anon:

1794. The Revd. Jonathan Boucher who has been a great Benefactor to this Parish on many Accounts, and purchased great Property there gave this year an excellent Prayer Book and Bible for the use of our Church. He likewise with a Generosity unparalleled and Regard to Literature at his sole expence in this same year erected a Noble Monument to the Memory of the Revd. Josiah Relph, a Poet of a most just Taste and the happy Introducer of Learning into this Parish.

Josiah Relph was succeeded by his uncle Mr. Samuel Relph.

June 23, 1744, was Samuel Relph from Allhallows nominated Lecturer and Curate of Sebergham by the Reverend and Worshipful the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle.

To Mr. Samuel Relph who according to Hutchinson, "lived respected and died lamented," we owe some very curious notes. On a discoloured page gummed to the outside cover of this first volume, is a list of:

Chapters to be read,

in his handwriting. They were all selected from the old lectionary whether for reading to the sick in the course of his weekly ministrations, such weekly ministrations as belonged to his time, a day of small things as far as parish work is concerned, or for private study we know not, and they are all from the New Testament. His skill in medicine was only in accordance with the ideas of his day. Here is a recipe written I think by him:

A cure for a Lameness by Contraction of the Parts. Take the yolk of a new laid egg let it be beaten with a spoon to the greatest thinness, then by a Spoonful at a time add three ounces of pure Water agitateing the mixture continually that the egg and water may be well

well incorporated apply this to the part, cold or milk warm by a Gentle Friction for a few minutes 3 or 4 times a day.

In another place comes a list of the days of new moon for 1759, and then:

February the 1st, 1767. Advice that the Church of Sebergham has got 200 pounds the Queen's Bounty by Lott.

Next follow a few legal precedents, or common forms, shewing that the Rev. Samuel Relph was expected to be the legal as well as the spiritual adviser of the parish. They include a form of an inventory to a will, of a certificate for fitness to keep a public house, and of a pass for a traveller.

Almost all that the registers tell about Mr. Samuel Relph, is found on the next page in his handwriting:

Strange Preachers in our Chh since May 1st 1765
May 19, Mr. Fell.
May 26, Whit Sunday, Mr. Hindson.*
June 23, Mr. Hudson.
June 30, Mr. Hudson.
Aug. 18, Mr. Bewley† and Mr. Richardson.
Aug. 25, Mr. Hindson.
Sept. 8, Mr. Hudson.‡
Sept. 15, Mr. Hodgson.
Sept. 29, Mr. Bewley, Keep innocency, &c.§

From Oct. 6 to Dec. 29, it is always Mr. Hudson, and on Dec. 22, he preached on the text "Defraud not."‖

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* Incumbent of Raughton Head 1774-1787. See "Old registers of Raughton Head" by Mrs. Carter. *Gatesgill Chronicle and Raughton Gazette*, vol. II., page 130. He built "Chapel House at Raughton Head" for his use and convenience, and a dial in the garden bears his initials, the date and the inscription "Sic transit gloria mundi."

† Curate of Raughton Head.

‡ Incumbent of Ivegill 1752.

§ Psalm xxxvii., 38th v., Prayer Book version.

‖ Mark x., 19.

1766,

1766, January 5, Mr. Hallifax* and I myself at Church all these Sundayes blessed and praised be God able to do duty.
May 12, Mr. Hallifax.
Jany 19, Mr. Hudson.

And so on up to Palm Sunday, March 23, and then there is no record of who did duty up to August 10th, when:

Mr. Hudson did read.
Sept. 21, Mr. Hindson.
Oct. 19, Mr. Hudson but Mr. Edmondson,† of Threlkeld, did all the duty.

And then Mr. Hudson again officiated every Sunday until Feb. 15, when Mr. Hallifax took his place.

Whitsunday, 1767, Mr. Thomas Denton myself at Church all these Sun.
July 12th Mr. Hudson and Mr. Barker who did duty forenoon and Mr. Hudson afternoon.
I at Church Gloria Deo.
July 19th Mr. Bewley I at Ch.
Aug. 30 Mr. Edmondson Threlkeld.

In the list of churchwardens is the following entry:

1767. Simeon Relph and Robert Clarke junior during the last illnes and feebleness of the Revd. Samuel Relph.

He died poor man! in the course of next year, and his burial is thus entered:

1768 Oct. 21. The Revd. Mr. Sam[l] Relph.

A son of his remained in the parish.

1801 January 25th. Samuel Relph Bachelor and Lodger with Mr. Joseph Stalker of Sebergham Hall, second son of the late Revd Samuel Relph curate of Sebergham. Aged 84 years.

Thomas Denton afterwards became rector of Ashded and curate of Sebergham. He was the pupil of Josiah Relph, and himself a correct and coldly elegant writer.

* A former schoolmaster of Sebergham, vicar of Westward, 1777. Whellan's History of Cumberland, 265. See appendix II.
† Incumbent 1756-98.

He

He took his master's degree of Queen's College, Oxford, became curate to Dr. Graham of Netherby, at Arthuret, and Kirkandrews, and afterwards succeeded Dr. Graham at Ashded in Surrey. True type of the old fashioned English parson, he married the "confidential and favourite servant, or rather companion, of Lady Widdrington," and "in discharging the duties of his profession he was exemplarily decent."

1777 June 27th. At London the Revd. Thomas Denton, Curate of Sebergham.

And now before entering on a fresh chapter of parish history and considering the times of the accomplished Thomas Denton, and his curate John Stubbs, we may pause over some old notes and accounts which begin during the curacy of Mr. Kinneir.

Parson Stubbs thus notices the successor of Mr. Samuel Relph.

1771. Thomas Denton, M.A., Rector of Ashded in Surrey, Curate of Sebergham.

Mr. Joseph Hindson and Mr. Hallifax seem to have done duty during the interval. They were not yet appointed to Raughton Head and Westward, and officiated at Sebergham. Mr. Hindson from November 1768 to November 1769, Mr. Hallifax from that time with alternations of Mr. Hindson and a certain Thomas Tickell until 1771, when John Stubbs made his appearance on the scene almost at the same time as the curate Thomas Denton, whose baptismal entry is as follows:

1723 Xber 2. Tho: son of Isaac Denton. Bp.

Those were the Dentons of Green Foot, not "de Warnall Denton," though I am told they reckoned themselves as originals of the same stock.

In 1714, Mr. Isaac Denton was overseer of the poor, and

and both he and his successor, Henry Simpson, were free in their gifts to the poor of the parish :

It is agreed that Christian Hogdel shall have this succeeding year 6d. per week and 5/- for her house rent.
Mabel Scot is ordered 3 shill for house rent for the future and the last years rent to be discharged by the overseers for ye year by past.
Mungo Patinson is ordered 8 pence per week.

Several other poor folk had their house rents paid, but these were only 4/- or 5/- a year. Jane Clemetson had 6d. per week on which she could not, one would think, make any considerable figure. Luckily

In 1723 it is ordered that Mrs. Monkhouse shall have six shill per year for finding Jane Clemetson cloaths.

In the accounts of Georg Ritson and Jo : Jefferson, churchwardens for ye year 1716, we find :

Itm for mending bellchain 6d. Itm for bread and wine 5 quarts and pint at 2 comunions 8s. 11d.

If this seem excessive, it must be remembered that there were but four communions in the course of the year, and almost the whole congregation would stay at one or other of them. The austere and pious Scotch episcopalian would see that his flock did not neglect holy ordinances.

In the same year and in Mr. Kinneir's handwriting occurs the following :

May 18th, 1716. It is agreed by the sixteen met together the sd day that no inhabitant within the sd parish shall take into his or their houses as servants or otherwise any inmates unles the sd inmates at the same time bring with them certificates under the hands of the minr and churchwardens of ye parishes of their last abode, and that they will receive them again ; or that the person wch so receive any such inmates shall give sufficient security to the parish to indemnify and have harmless the sd parish from any charg or trouble of the sd inmates. As witness our hands the day and year above written.

The well-known names of Sanderson, Bell, Denton, Watson, and Falder, appear underneath.

In

In the oldest list of these sixteen men in whose hands apparently was the Church Stock, a list dated 1712, one of them is entered as Thomas Jeffrey *alias* Jefferson. It is worth noticing that in the Dalston registers, the family goes through an intermediate stage of Jeffrayson. Mr. Kinneir wrote the name Jeffra.

The "full and true terrier" of the glebe lands which follows, is given in appendix IV.

Next follows :

The yearly prescription of Sebergham parish payable at Whitsuntide and Martinmas.

The account is kept in shillings, pence, and groats. Here are curious place names, Woodcock, Thackmire, Hartrigg, Fell Back, Corry Beck ; and others are mentioned.

It is refreshing to come on some of the beautiful if somewhat feminine handwriting of the old poet Josiah Relph. Also to see in what peace and unity people went to church together once upon a time.

A true list of the seats in Sebergham church as they were taken by lot according to an arrangement made amongst us by a general consent this first day of January 1729.

There seem to have been about 20 pews, generally shared by two or three families.

Longseat Rob Simson for Gelwhins, Wm. Stockdale for Killgate and Thos. Robinson each 2 seats.
3 for publick, as also ye seats about ye font.
For ye future everyone is to remain (*in*) their own seats properly belonging to them, and ye Wainscot on each side of ye alley is to be repaired by ye publick.
The above written is a true account of ye Settlement of ye Seats in Sebergham church as they are now disposed and allowed of by us entrusted As Witness our hands.

There are no signatures. I think it likely nobody would sign.

The

The meek Mr. Samuel Relph adds a note. He too had his worries.

Nota Bene. The little Pew next the Alley Erected in the old reading place and joyning to Mr. Monkhouses Pew of Townhead belongs purely and solely to the Curate of the place and his family.
N.B. 9th Sept. 1787. Robt. Jefferson exchanges his half seat No. 5, with Jno. Studholm for his half seat in No. 6, allotted to Mr. Bell.*
Novr. 13, 1788.
N.B. Mr. John Walker of Newlands Gate and Mrs. Elizabeth Simpson of Loning Head have mutually agreed to erect their two seats in this church into a joint Pew viz: John Stalker's No. 8, late Thomas Grainger and Elizabeth Simpson, No. 7, late John Simpson of Loning Head. Each party mutually contributing to the expense of the erection.

Signed John Walker,
Elizabeth Simpson.
her mark.

Witness John Stubbs
Curate.

Copying the words used by Mr. Bower in his article on the Kirkby Thore Registers, touching the Rev. Thomas Machel, I may truly say, but for the Rev. John Stubbs, sometime schoolmaster, and for upwards of thirty years assistant curate of Sebergham, very little more, should I this day have had to record of the old register books of that parish church.

Nov. 22, 1747. George Stubbs and Elizabeth Thompson. M.
Dec. 7, 1748. John son of George Stubbs of Borranshill. Bp.

He "fancied" himself on his connection with the Thompsons, as he marked them with crosses from their first appearance in the register. His mother's death is thus recorded:

1795 November 4th. Elizabeth Wife of George Stubbs of Borranshill yeoman and mother of the present Assistant Curate aged 73 years.

* The Studholmes had succeeded the Bells by this time.

John

John Stubbs was appointed in 1771 master of the Sebergham Grammar School, or "the school near the church." He thus enters himself in the list of schoolmasters:*

Jno. Stubbs for 23 years Master and Assistant Curate of the Parish, many fine lads educated in that time.

He was curate at Sebergham to the Rev. Thomas Denton, and to the Rev. William Sheepshanks. His wife's name was Blaylock, and they had many children.

1773 August 8th. Esther Daughter of John Stubbs Assistant Curate of Sebergham and Mary his Wife. Bp.
1788 February 25th. Ann Daughter of John Stubbs Assistant Curate of Sebergham and Mary his Wife late Blaylock, born 7 o'clock in the morning.
1794 July 2nd. Mrs. Mary Stubbs Wife of the Rev. John Stubbs Assistance Curate of Sebergham aged 44 years. She died June 30th 12 o'clock at noon in child-birth of her 9th child. Br.
1800, July 16th.
Ann Daughter of the Revd. John Stubbs Assistant Curate of Sebergham and of Mary his late Wife aged 12½ years, (she died on Tuesday morning at 2 o'clock July 15th).

There are many more entries about them. Only these seem worth recording:

1785 January 18th. Susannah Daughter of the Revd. Robert Stubbs formerly Curate of Caldbeck, but now in N. America, and Isabella his Wife. Bp.

He was a brother of the assistant curate's. This is his baptismal entry:

1753 Sept. 5th. Robert son of George Stubbs. Bp.

He lived at one time at Hesket New Market.

1780 March 30th. Elizabeth Daughter of Robert Stubbs of Hesket New Market, Clerk and Isabella his Wife. Br.

He Parson Stubbs must have made himself many enemies

* See Appendix VI.

by

by his freedom of speech. We can read between the lines even in the registers. For instance:

1772 June 16. The visitation held at Carlisle by the Revd. Dr. Burn Chancellor. The Bishop did not appear in his Diocese this year.

This was Bishop Law. In his list of churchwardens, appendix I., we find the following entries:

1784. No Churchwardens this year.

Something is here scratched out, and defies all efforts at deciphering, it is apparently a spicy remark of the assistant curate:

1800. Robert Sewell Helmgate and John Clarke of Borranshill, good men.
1801. William Hoodless and Robert Richardson, good men.

Parson Stubbs seems to have found congenial spirits in these four. But soon he tells a very different tale:

1803. Thomas Jefferson of Cauda Beck and Jno. Graham of New House.
1804. Tom Jefferson of Cauda Beck and John Graham of New House (notoriously memorable).

The latter words have been scratched through. His last entry is as follows:

1804 December 30th. John son of James Little, of Starmire, Castle Sowerby, Farmer, and of Mary his Wife (late Barnfather). Bp.
Here ends the Assistant Curacyship of me John Stubbs, for near 34 years Assistant in this Parish, turned out by Calumny and by listeners to Calumniators sed nemo expers Penati vivit optimus ille est qui minimis vexatur Credite Posteri. This Case may be further known.

As the latter part is scratched through and Parson Stubbs did not finish his remarks, we are left rather in the dark. Thomas Sanderson in his notice of his old schoolmaster, praises him warmly.

In

In his account of the schoolmasters who taught in the school near the church, John Stubbs thus concludes this melancholy chapter of his history.

John Stubbs Assistant Curate 1795 1796 1797 1798 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804. Scurvily dismissed from his Curacy (not by his employer) in the beginning of the New Year 1805.

His employer was the Rev. Wm. Sheepshanks, who, says Sanderson,

Parted with his curate with great reluctance, for he had high opinion of his literary abilities, and of the general integrity of his character.

Parson Stubbs afterwards removed to a curacy in Northumberland and died in 1814. He is to this day well remembered in the parish of Sebergham, and at the risk of repetition we give his own account of himself:

John Stubbs was ordained to the parish church of Sebergham in August 18th 1771 by the learned and Reverend Dr. Edmund Law Bishop of Carlisle. The living of Sebergham in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Denton of Surrey—but born in Sebergham—John Stubbs had his education at the Free Grammar School of Carlisle under the care on Mr. Wennington nunc defuncti.

And he begins forthwith about seats:

It is agreed upon this 31st Day of January 1796, by the Parties who have seats in the numbers 17 and 18 on the other side of the seat (of old denominated John Sanderson and William Pattinson) John Head and Adam Mayson shall be formed into one Pew or seat for the accomodation and proper sitting at Divine Worship.
Witness John Stubbs Curate
James Ellwood
William Robinson John Stubbs for William Scott
The Parties contributing to the expense
William Scott
James Ellwood for Mrs. Scott.

N.B. Joseph Stubbs has purchased the property of late Mr. Jefferson late

late Isaac Robinson of Welton and has the half seat No. 11, on the east side of the Pulpit for ever annexed to it.

Signed John Stubbs
Assist. Curate 1797.

Next comes:

A list of one Purvey for Sebergham High Bound in the year 1788.
Do. for Sebergham Low Bound.

Then we read:

An account of the Schoolmasters who taught at the school near the Church first built about the year 1745.*
Next a similiar list concerning schoolmasters of Low Bound or Welton School built about 1758.†

And last of all:

A schedule of the Seats upon the Gallery in Sebergham Church as they were numbered valued and sold by the Churchwardens empowered by the vestry November 11th, 1773.

Number 1.	Henry Fletcher Esquire	£4		
2.	John Simpson Esq and Robert Jefferson	3	15	
3.	John Yeats Esquire ⅔ and Mr. Isaac Robson ⅓	3	15	
4.	William Bacon and Jonathan Nicholson	3	10	
5.	Mr. Isaac Denton—now Revd Isa Denton	3	0	
6.	Mr. John Monkhouse	2	15	
7.	John Stalker and Jonathan Stalker and Thomas Jacques	2	15	
8.	Mr. Joseph Faulder; Robert Clarke and John Stubbs Assist. Curate	2	10	
9.	Thomas Relph and James Frizzle	2	5	
10.	Robert Bushley, Mr. Robert Monkhouse and Richard Nicholson	2	0	

There seems to have been some squabbling among the parishioners, but we cannot go into all the notes.

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* See Appendix II.
† See Appendix III.

Parson

Parson Stubbs, as he is traditionally called, wrote a beautiful hand, and kept his registers very neatly. There is, as we before observed, something fresh and countrified in the very sound of the words in many of the entries:

1772 Bpt. Jan. 31st. Peggy Daughter of John Crosley of Grassing House, Labourer and Nanny his wife.

But the churchwarden's accounts have carried us on too far and we now turn back in date to the beginning of the second volume of the old registers which is 15 inches long, 7 inches broad, and bound in parchment.

The first pages are in the handwriting of Mr. Samuel Relph, they begin:

Bought at Carlisle Anno 1751
Pret: £1 2.
Samuel Relph Minister
Thomas Simson
Isaac Robson Churchwardens.
Dr Richard Osbaldeston Lord Bishop of Carlisle
Dr John Waugh Dean of Worcester Chancellor
Dr Bolton Dean of Carlisle
Dr Waugh
Mr Birkett
Mr Wilson
Mr Head
} Prebends.

The very curious notes by Parson Stubbs which follow are to be found in Hutchinson's history of Cumberland, where however they are not so complete as in the registers.

To some extent Parson Stubbs acts as though he knew the advice given by that learned prelate Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, (1718-28) at his first visitation:

One thing more I would intimate to you that you are not only obliged to enter the day and year of every christening, wedding, or burial, but it is left to your discretion to enter down any notable incident of times and seasons, especially relating to your own parish, and the neighbourhood of it, such as storms and lightning, contagion and mortality, drought, scarcity, plenty, longevity, robbery, murders, and the like casualties. If such memorable things were fairly entered,

you

your parish registers would become chronicles of many strange occurrences that would not otherwise be known, and would be of great use and service for posterity.*

Notes by the Rev. John Stubbs.

1771
Thomas Denton M.A., Rector of Ashded in Surrey Curate of Sebergham.
August 18th, in this year John Stubbs was ordained Deacon, and appointed Assistant Curate to Thomas Denton.
The learned Dr. Edmund Law Lord Bishop of Carlisle and Master of Peter House in Cambridge and Rector of Greystoke in this County.
The Bridge at Bell Bridge was rebuilt this year, the old one was washed away by the highest flood ever known in the north.
In the year 1771 15 baptized and 7 Burials The Proportion Births bear to Burials is $2\frac{1}{7}$ to one.
In the year 1772 30 bap. and 9 Buried.
In the year 1773 29 Baptisms and 22 Burials.
In the year 1774 there have been 27 Baptized and 12 buried. The Proportion between Births and Burials is as 9 to 4.
The Parsonage House was built upon the site of an old one many years decayed in 1773.
The whole of the Common or Pasture Land was inclosed by Act of Parliament in 1765 And the Act for fixing a Corn Measure in 1771.
In this year 1775 there have been 18 baptized and 21 buried the Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 6 to 7.
Upon an actual survey of this Parish in 1782 by J. Stubbs Curate and Isaac Lowthian and Robert Bushley Churchwardens they were found to be 145 families including Friar Hall, and 655 inhabitants that is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to an House. In the village of Welton alone the number was found to be 143.
N.B. The Church or the Body of the Church was fully repaired in 1774, 1775, and 1776, and the gallery was then erected. The Chancel was fully repaired afterwards by Wm. Sheepshanks M.A., Curate, tho' there is little doubt, but Warnel Hall Estate should have contributed half, now belonging to Lord Lonsdale.
William Bacon and George Stubbs all that time Churchwardens.
In this year 1776 there have been 27 Births and 8 Burials. Births to Burials in Proportion as 9 to 7.

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* Parish Registers in England, by R. E. Chester Waters. p. 69.

In

In this year 1777 there have been 34 Births and 21 Burials the Proportion of Births to Burials is as 17 to 4.
In the year 1778 22 Baptisms and 18 Burials.
1779 Rev. W. Sheepshanks from the University of Cambridge Curate nominated to the Curacy of Sebergham by the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle Novr. 24 1777.
In the year 1779 26 Bap. and 12 Buried.
Upon Enquiry from 10 years from 1698 Bap. 100, Bur'd 50, 10 years from 1741 Bap. 152, Bur. 139, 10 years 1771 Bap. 257, Bur'd 137.
In the year 1780 have been 25 Births and 21 Burials.
In this year 1781 there have been 20 Births and 20 Burials.
1782. In this year 28 Births and 21 Burials.
1783. In this year there have been 26 Births and 15 Funerals, the Proporation is $5\frac{1}{5}$ to 3.
In this year 1784 there have been 25 Births and nine Burials.
The Proportion Births bear to Burials is near three to one.
No Churchwardens this year.*
A frost begun this year Dec. 6th which lasted with very little intermission till April 5th 1785.
In the year 1785 30 have been baptized and 13 Buried. The Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 2 and 4/13ths to one.
In this year the Revd. Mr. Sheepshanks Curate of Sebergham fully repaired and beautified the Chancel of Sebergham Church; tho' there is a strong presumption, that the Estate of Warnel Hall should have contributed one half.

Revd. Wm. Sheepshanks Curate
J. Stubbs Assistant Curate

The learned Dr Law Bishop
Mr Paley Chancellor
John Penrith } Churchwardens
John Reed }
In this year 1786 thirty have been baptized and sixteen buried. The Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 15 to 8.

Occurrences and Events.

We had a remarkably cold Spring and Frost by which Wheat was almost destroyed; a fine dry Summer and Autumn, little Hay, but all other crops very good and well got. Wheat at 18s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ Carlisle Measure, Barley and Oats very reasonable.

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* See list of Churchwardens in Appendix. There is something rather important scratched out.

On

On the 10th of August* a Shock of an Earthquake was felt in these Northern Parts which occasioned a great Alarm, but little or on Damage was done.

I find that the deceased this year one with another have lived 56-85 years, that is near 37 years.

In the year 1787 Twenty three have been baptized and Eighteen buried.

On August 14th died the very learned Dr Edmund Law Bishop of this Diocese.

Sometime in September Dr John Douglas was appointed Bishop of Carlisle.

Occurrences and Events.

We had a remarkably back spring and a black cloudy heavy summer, incessant rains in Autumn, and in Consequence the latest harvest ever remembered. There was a great deal of Corn to cut at Martinmass. The crop was abundant enough but ill fed in general, yet there was no scarcity. Wheat was at 18s. 2¼d. Carlisle Measure. Barley and Oats very reasonable.

I find that this year the Deceased have lived one with another, or on Average 47½ years.

Tnere have been in this year 1788, 25 Births and 15 Burials. The Proportion between Births and Burials is as 1⅔ to one.

On the 19th of August Dr John Douglass held his primary Visitation and Confirmation. The young people of Sebergham and Sowerby were confirmed by his Lordship at Raughton Head Chapel.

We had this year a fine Spring droughty till the summer solstice, then a most seasonable rain; a fine summer and autumn all sorts of crops were well got and very cheap, except wheat

Wheat 18s. 2¼d., Carlisle Measure†
Barley 6 or 7
Oats 4 or 4 6d.

1789

In this year 1789 there have been 30 Baptisms and 12 Funerals. The Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 2½ to one.

We had a most remarkably cold and wet year tho' the Crops were tolerably plentiful and were got in not amiss.

The Price of Wheat at Michaelmass Sessions was at 6s. 3d., Winchester or at 18s. 9d. Carlisle Measure, Barley at 8s, Oats at 7s, Carlisle Measure.

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* According to Hutchinson the 11th of August was the day or rather the night. History of Cumberland, vol. II., p. 673.

† A Carlisle bushel equals three others.

In

In this year 1790 23 have been Baptized and 20 Buried.
We had the wettest Spring and Summer ever remembered, but a fine Harvest. The Corn was all well got in; but a most dear year and hard upon the poor, Wheat 18 9, Barley 12, and Oats 9, Carlisle Measure.

Occurrences and Events.

1791
We had a most remarkably stormy Winter; and great Damage was done by the tempestuous weather through the whole Kingdom; a harsh cold spring, yet a fine summer and autumn, and abundant Crops. Wheat at Michaelmass 18/- per Bushel Carlisle Measure, Oats 6, and Barley 9. 20 Births and 15 Funerals, that is, Births to Funerals as 4 to 3.
This year Dr John Douglas our Bishop was translated to Sarum and Dr Edward Venables Vernon appointed to Carlisle.
The Inhabitants of this Parish were accurately taken this year and were found to be 736 and 5 and one-fifth to a Family. Visitation at Carlisle Novr 11th by Mr Paley.

Occurrences and Events.

1792
We had a most remarkably stormy Winter loud Winds and almost incessant Rains a harsh cold and back Spring, a most wet Summer; yet the Autumn succeeded tolerably well, and the crops tho' light were well got in. Average Price of Wheat 16 Shillings, Barley 10/- and Oats 7/- Carlisle Measure. The Church Yard Wall was fully repaired this year.* Middle Sceugh and Braithwaite contributed a Quota. They gave £1 4 at its first Inclosure in 1712. 20 Births and 8 Funerals. The Proportion Births bear to Deaths is as 2½ to one.

Dr. Edward Venables Vernon held his Primary Visitation and Confirmation at Carlisle on August 6th.†

Occurrences and Events.

1793
In this year 1793, 28 have been baptized and 13 buried; the Proportion between Births and Burials is 2/13ths to one.
We had a most stormy Winter a late cold Spring, but a most glorious Summer and a fine Autumn without almost a Drop of Rain. In the

* See Appendix X.
† It is not necessary always to repeat the names of the Chancellor, Curate, Assistant Curate and Churchwardens, given invariably at the end of these summaries; Hutchinson's Extracts, p. 423 stop here. L.K.

summer

summer of this year, every kind of Grain very immensely dear, except Wheat Barley was at 15 per Bushel, Oats 10, and Potatoes at 9/ per Hoop Carlisle Measure. The Poor suffered greatly.
Wheat fixed at Martinmass at 17s. 6d. Visitation at Carlisle June 14th by William Paley M.A. Chancellor and Archdeacon.

1794

In this year 18 have been baptized and 11 buried. The Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 9 to 5½. Visitation at Carlisle June 13th by Wm. Paley Chancellor and Archdeacon M.A.

Occurrences and Events.

1794

We had a fine open Winter and an early Spring; a warm Summer remarkably so and droughty till the summer solstice.
The turnip crop failed in consequence. A settled and most productive Harvest. Wheat at 18s. Barley 10s. 6d. Oats 9, at Michaelmass.
It is remarkable that for 3 Winters preceding we had no Frost.
Barley, Oats and Potatoes, bore a most high Price this Summer. Potatoes were as high as 9 per Hoop.
This Nation is engaged in an horrid and bloody War with France. We are upon the Eve of some aweful events.
N.B. A Spoiled Leaf was cut out here, but there were no Entries upon it.

John Stubbs Ass Curate.

1795

In this year 1795 there have been baptized 21 buried 13.
The Proportion of Births to Burials is as 3 to 2
Visitation at Carlisle and Confirmation June 8th by Dr. Vernon our present Diocesan. Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. appointed Chancellor, vice Dr. Paley resigned.

Occurrences and Events.

We had a frosty Winter and of long Continuance, a fine Spring and Summer, plentiful Crops of all sorts, yet about Midsummer such Dearness prevailed that Wheat was £2 5s. per Bushel Carlisle Measure or 15 Winchester. Barley 16, Oats 13, which Prices still continue. Vacant and dreary is the Prospect before us! a dreadful War with France. The sound of Wounds, Blood Death and Dearth in the sighing gale. Wheat fixed last Michaelmass at £3 5s. per Qr or at 8s. 2d. Winchester or £1 4 6 Carlisle!!! Barley now at 16, Oats 13!!!!!!

1796

In this year 22 have been baptized and 16 buried. The Proportion Births bear to Burials is as 11 to 8.

On

On July 4th Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. Chancellor of Carlisle held his primary Visitation.

Occurrences and Events.

1796

We had a mild Winter and an early tolerable fine Spring, but May June July were the wettest of Months ever remembered. The Weather afterwards cleared up, and we had a glorious Harvest, tho' not very heavy crops. Corn and every Article of Life continuing immensely dear. The War with France still raging in Deluges of Blood, which convulses all Europe, but particularly Britain. Taxes upon taxes and the Price of Living doubled nay more in 20 years. Wheat at Martinmass £1 2 6, Barley 14, and Oats 10.

Occurrences and Events in 1797.

We had a late awkward back Spring, almost incessant Rains through the whole Summer, in Autumn still bad, and Corn was with Difficulty got in ; yet grain from Importations from Poland and other places the year before, kept that necessary Staff of Life low. Wheat at 17s. 4d., Barley 10/-, Oats 6s. 6d. Carlisle Measure. The War with France still rages. Alarms upon alarms of a threatened Invasion. In this year 1797 21 have been baptized and 14 Buried. The Proportion of Births to Burials is 3 to 2.

Visitation at Carlisle by Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. July 17th.

Occurrences and Events.

1798

We had a mild Winter a forward Spring and pleasant, a glorious Summer, though rather droughty. The crops of all sorts of grain were very abundant, though short in the straw, an early and temperate Harvest such a one not remembered by our oldest Inhabitants. Wheat at 18/- Barley at 9/- and Oats at 7/- per Bushel Carlisle Measure.

Visitation at Carlisle by Dr. Edward Venables Vernon Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

In the year 1798, 26 have been baptized and 13 buried. Births in proportion to Burials are as 2 to one.

1799

In this 1799 20 have been Baptized and 8 Buried. The Proportion between Births and Burials is as 2½ to one.

Occurrences and Events.

We had a dreadful frosty snowy Winter, and a most harsh inclement and

and late Spring, the wettest summer that perhaps ever was, we had scarce a dry day from the Beginning of July till the middle of December. The Crops were all beaten to the ground particularly Wheat, very unproductive and of a bad Quality; most unsound Wheat. The necessaries of Life immensely high. There was Corn in the Fields till Decr 20th. Wheat at Michaelmass £1 6 4 Carlisle Measure Barley 12s. Oats 9s. and at the Time of inserting this.

Jan. 20th 1800. Old Wheat at £3; New £1 16. Barley £1; Old Oats £1, and New Oats 15/- Carlisle Bushell. No Memory or Record can trace back to such a dismal Time, or present such a vacant meagre and dreary Prospect as we have now before us.

The War with France still rages, exhausting Blood and Treasure! ! 1800

Visitation at Carlisle June 16th by the Revd. Dr. Paley Archdeacon an excellent charge.

The Price of Wheat for the Compensation in Lieu of Tythes was fixed by the grand jury at Michmas Sessions at £1 17 0¾ C. Measure. We had a fierce Winter, Snow, Frost, &c., a late Spring, bad Weather in April, May, and the first part of June; good Weather afterwards, and tolerable Crops, yea good. Corn at an enormous Price. Wheat at 55 per Bushel, Carlisle Measure, that is 3 Winchester, Barley 32, Oats 24 per Bushel, Pease 34s. per Bushel and everything else horribly and proportionably dear.

In the year 1800 20 Births and 21 Funerals.

An horrible War with France, and all the Powers of Europe combined against us, Russia, Denmark and Sweden &c.

Dr. Edward Venables Vernon, Bishop of Carlisle, a very good man Dr. Paley Archdeacon, Mr. Carlyle Chancellor.

In the year 1801 21 Baptisms and 18 Funerals. Proportion in favour of Births as 7 to 6. An enumeration of the People in this Parish took Place this year, and the whole were 742. The Females exceeded the Males by 16. Likewise a question was asked, what Lands were in Cultivation and now:—Answer: Wheat 194 acres. Barley 135 do; Oats 841 do; Potatoes 48 do; Pease 88 do; Beans ½ an Acre. Turnips 72 Acres. Rye 2½ Acres.

Upon the whole 1801 was a dear year. Wheat at £3 per Bushel; Barley at £2, good Oats at £1 8 Carlisle Measure, that is 3 Winchester. The Wars which convulsed the whole world ceased in October this year. Look the Historic Page.

June 12th Visitation and Confirmation at Carlisle by Dr. Vernon the Bishop. 1801 was a fine year, a most productive Harvest, the Price of Grass was reduced in Consequence. Corn Factors et omne id Genus sett long Faces.

OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

1802

In 1802 We have had 26 Births and eleven Funerals. Births double to Deaths and 4/11ths more. We had a fine Winter, a tolerable early Spring, but pinching Frost even in May, which hurt Fruits and Potatoes immensely, and a kindly equal, tho' not a very warm Summer; an excellent Autumn with the exception of a very wet forthnight, and all Sorts of Grain well Housed and in great Perfection. We have experienced a happy Reduction in the Price of Corn. Wheat fixed by the Grand Jury at Michaelmass at a Guinea and half Carlisle Measure; Barley in the Markets at 12 Shillings, Oats at 8 per Bushel do; Manufactures flourishing, and the Poor having plenty of Bread. Although Butcher Meat very high. Beef 7d Mutton 7d and Veal 6d per Lb.

Visitation at Carlisle August 30th by Dr. Grisedale Rector of Caldbeck, in the absence and Illness of Chancellor Carlyle.

OCCURRENCES AND EVENTS.

1803

The Winter was mild, a good Spring, but yet a wet May, a most glorious Summer, and an Autumn with scarcely a drop of Rain Corn was well got in, fine Crops, and in Fact very cheap. Wheat at £1 1, Carlisle Measure. Barley 10, Oats 7, Butcher Meat rather high at 6d 7d 8d per Pound including all sorts. Visitation at Carlisle Sepr 15th by J. D. Carlyle Chancellor, Dr. Vernon Diocesan.

And thus we come to the close of the ministry of Parson Stubbs, and of his notes on "Occurrences and Events."

We now go back to some entries made by Mr. Kinneir, 1699-1732:

1720 7ber 24. Will sone of Mrs. Stephens. Bp.
1725 May 10th. Jo: Dickson senr aged 108. B.
1727 Xber 25. Jo: Nicolson a man. Chr.

It does not seem to have been usual to christen on Christmas Day. Perhaps there was some solemnity in this case:

1730 febry 2. Jane Mason pd to

This is a burial entry, the words "pd to" are almost obliterated.

The

The very first in Mr. Kinneir's handwriting is the following :

Sebergham
Baptisms in ye year 1698 :
July 4 was baptised Elizabeth daughter of Robert Grislewhait.

This strange name occurs again and is generally abbreviated.

1706 April 6. Eliz. Grisselwhait. Br.
1706 April 30. Isobel Grisselwhait. Br.
1709 Aug. 7. Bern Barton, and . . . Stanwick. M.
1719 July 16. Uriel Dalston, and Jane Bushby. M.

Elsewhere the same name is given as Dalston Uriel. Kinneir's last entries are three marriages in the year 1732 :

June 12. Thomas Bennet and Sarah Monkhouse.
Febry 5, 1732-3. Randolf Hodgson of Hesket, and Ruth Monkhouse of Braithwaite, and St. Marie's without.
The same day Michael Pool, and Lucia Watson.

Mark the christian names. St. Marie's [parish] is constantly so spelt in the last century, and Lucy occasionally becomes Lucia in old English verse.

Josiah Relph's entries were of no particular interest.

The following entries belong to the time of his nephew Samuel Relph :

1744 Feby 3d. John sone of William Wilson, a traveller. Br.
1744 Dec. 7. George Stuart, a traveller from Sowerby. Br.
1744 Febry 3d John Son of William Wilson a Traveller. Bap.
1746 Sarah D of John Relph of Chhtown Mercer. Bap.
1747 June 8 Thomas Fidler and Sabrina Head. M.
1748 June 12 Joseph s. of Widow Asbridge. Bur.
1748 Nov 13 Jane D of John Clarke of Borranshill Weaver.
1748 Febry 7 Jane Pool Widow Parish Pensioner Bur.
1749 June 26 Molly D of Mr John Simson of Loninhead. Bap.
1749 Oct 26 Robert son of Robert Jefferson of Bullmanhill. Bap.
1749 Novem 7 Letty Daughter of Jeofrey Jack.

1749 May 15 Jacob Dodshon and Dorothy Losh Whitsun Munday. Mar.
1749 Aug 10 William Bonner Out Pensioner of Chelsea College from Braithwaite. Bur.
1750 June 13 Joseph son of Robert Jefferson of Mirkbooths.
1753 June 4 William Nicolson and Mary Simson Whitsun Munday. Mar.
1752
March 17 James son of James Tullie an Out Pensioner. Bap.
Sept 1 Wm Blamire and Bridget Simson by License.
Nov 8 Thomas Simson and Mary Bowman Publication.
Nov 20 Jos Folder and Eliz Fell. Certificat given.
Janry 22 James Thompson and Ann Uriel. Mar.
1760 April 17 John Mayson and Easther Simpson. Mar.
1762 July 8 Benjamen son of William Bell 7th son. Bp.
1764 Dec 19 Isaac son of William Bell ye 8th Son. Bap.

The name of Leonard is now found sometimes.

1766 Nov 23 William son of John Brown of Mountain. Bur.
1767 Aprill 28 John Ritson the younger of Welton. Bur.
1767 Joseph Son of Joseph Livak deceased and Hannah Livak was born and baptized the 26th of May at Wreay and Christened at Sebergham August the 5th.
1768
October 21. The Rev. Mr. Saml Relph. Bur.
1771
Nov. 3d Margaret Daughter of John and Margaret Waugh Labourers, residing at Caldew Beck. Bap.
1771 Nov. 11th. Thos son of John and Mary Penrith Labourers, of New House. Bap.

The registers have been badly kept for some years prior to this date. It is a relief to come to Parson Stubbs and his clear handwriting.

1772 June 4th. Dinah Daughter of Joseph Jackson of Warnel Fell Butcher and Peggy his Wife. Bap.
1772 January 2d. Fanny Daughter of John and Nanny Watson of Bog. Bap.
1773 March 28th. Joseph son of Edward Livock of Rosley Dish Thrower and Jane his Wife.
1772 May 5th. Martha Daughter of William Frizel of Rattle Beck Hall Labourer and Jinny his Wife. Bap.

June

June 16th. The Visitation held at Carlisle by the Revd Dr Burn Chancellor. The Bishop did not appear in his Diocese this year.

1773

April 12th. Joseph son of Joseph Ritson of Welton Weaver and Grocer and Margaret his Wife aged 11 Weeks. Bur.

1773 Sept. 5th. John son of Ninian Johnston of Shaulk Head Labourer and Jane his Wife. Bp.

1773 Dec. 19th. William son of Jonathan Pugmire of Tobit Hill Labourer and Sarah his Wife. From Sowerby. Bp.

1774 May 16th. Mary Daughter of Robert Miles of the Parish of Rothbury in Northumberland Potter or Vagrant and Margaret his Wife. N. Bene. This is a Mistake it ought to have been on the other side. The Child was baptized the day above written, not buried.

And at the bottom of the page:

N.B. There is a Birth on this side inserted in Haste or by Mistake.
John Stubbs.

1774 June 29th. Isaac Hudson from Bustebeck Widower, and a Lodger at Thomas Wilkinson's, aged 78 years. From Sowerby. Bur.

1774 December 16th. Mary Daughter of Thomas Mark of Gilbrow Fuller or Labourer and Martha his Wife. Bp.

1775 January 29th. Mary Wilson of Braithwaite a poor Woman maintained by the Hamlet of Braithwaite aged 80. Bur.

1775

August 18th. Richard Fothergill from Russendale *alias* Ravenstone Dale in Westmorland yeoman being on a visit to his friends Thomas Relph and William Robson of Ling who married his Daughters, he was seized by Death in the 79th year of his age. Bur.

1776 January 2d. Sarah Clark Widow or Relict of Robert Clark late of Borranshill Householder and yeoman aged 97 years. She was a Widow nigh 40 years.

1776 October 21st. Sarah Wife of Mr. Robson Clarke of Loning Foot Bleacher aged 34 years. Br.

1780 July 16. Mr. Robert Jefferson Senior of Caudey Beck yeoman and Householder aged 85. Br.

1781 January 22nd. Mary Daughter of David Irwin of Warnel Schoolmaster and Frances his Wife aged 1 year 8 Months. Br.

1782 July 21st. Dickey son of John Emerson of Hartrigg Farmer and Mary his Wife. Bap.

1783 N.B. A Tax of Three Pence was by Act of Parliament laid upon

upon every Birth Mariage and Funeral, and it took place on October the first.

1784 January 21st. Betty Daughter of John Head late of Cowgill yeoman and Betty his Wife aged 13/4 of a year a Pauper. Bur.

1784 July 12th. Mr. Jonathan Brown late of Philadelphia but now of Town Head, yeoman and Householder aged 55 years. Bur.

1785 May 6th. Jane Daughter of John Clark of the City of Carlisle Stamper and Mary his Wife aged 2½ years. Br.

1777 November 23d. Mary Daughter of Michael young Potter and Vagrant and Jane his Wife, born at William Stalker's Welton. Bp.

1778 January 4th.

1781 March 8th. William son of Joseph Richardson of Welton Parish Clerk and Margaret his Wife. Bp.

1779

January 24th. Elizabeth Relict of William Graham late of Sebergham Bridge End Miller and Innkeeper. Aged 80 years. Bur.

1779 August 31st. William Bell from Tues Gill Mill Miller and Householder aged 80 years. Bur.

1787 March 2nd. Nancy Daughter of William Barker of Caldey Beck, Fidler and Labourer and Rebecca his wife late Richardson. Bap.

1787 March 17th. Robert son of Joseph Richardson of Welton Weaver and Parish Clark and Margaret his Wife, (late Routledge). Bap.

1787 June 5th. Jonathan Barker of Caldey Beck Lodger, formerly Householder aged 88 years. No Duty. Bur.

1787 August 2d. Miss Sally Simpson Daughter of John Simpson Esquire of Loning Foot and Sarah his Wife aged 23 years. Bur.

1786 May 12th. Mary Hudson Relict of the late Lancelotte Hudson of Lime Kiln Nook yeoman and Householder aged 84 years. Castle Sowerby. Br.

1787 January 13th. Mary Harrison of Church Town Singlewoman aged 82 years. Br.

1788 September 18th. John Richardson of Hartness Lane yeoman Householder and Miller aged 58 years.

1791 December 9th. Elizabeth Richardson of Hartness Lane Lodger and Singlewoman aged 68 years. Br.

1788 November 27th. Elizabeth Marrs Wife of the Revd Mr. Marrs of Hesket New Market Curate of Mungrisdale aged 26 years. Br.

1792 May 8th. James son of the Rev James Marrs of Hesket New Market Curate of Mungrisdale and Bella his Wife aged 3/4 of a year. Br.

1805. The Revd James Marrs Incumbent of Grisdale, but residing at Thistle Hall in the Parish of Caldbeck aged 73 years. Br.
1790 November 9th. Jane Daughter of Joseph Farlam of Tues Gill Mill Miller and Mary his wife (late Richardson late Atkinson). Bp.
1791 April 24th. Elizabeth Daughter of Jacky Bushby of Welton Weaver and Elizabeth his Wife (late Stubbs) Born that Day. Bp.
1791 May 10th. Jacky Bushby of Welton Weaver aged 23 years. Br.
1791 June 7th. Thomas Harrison of Rosley Householder and Shoemaker aged 88 years a Pauper. Br.
1791 May 19th. Sarah Wilson a Pauper from Castle Sowerby Relict of Jonathan Wilson formerly of Sowerby Mill aged 60 years. Br.
1791 April 18th. Jane Daughter of Thomas Simpson of Pasture Shalk side Collier and Jane his Wife (late Mounsey).
1791 November 29. John son of William Stalker of Welton yeoman and Jane his Wife aged 20 years, just returned from Prussia. Br.
1792 December 11th. Mary Wife of John Clarke of Carlisle Manufacturer aged 32 years. She died at her Father's-in-Law Mr. Robert Clarke of Sebergham Bridge after a long Illness. Br.
1793 March 26
Born and Baptized Saul son of Henry Frizzle of Welton yeoman and Elizabeth his Wife (late Watson). Br.
1793 June 1st. Frances Wife of James Hodgson of Hazzle Gill Warnel Fell Collier aged 64 years. Br.
1793 October 19th. James son of William Mayson of Kilngate Collier and Elizabeth his Wife (late Forster).

The colliery on Warnel Fell is frequently spoken of:

1793 June 19th. Mary Daughter of Robert Twentyman late of Warnel Fell Turnpike Gate Labourer and Mary his Wife aged 16 years. Br.
1793 July 5th. Lennox formerly Householder at Scotby near Carlisle and Labourer; but late a Lodger with his son John Lennox at Nether Welton aged 70 years. Br.
1794 June 21st. Margaret Daughter of Thomas Simpson of Hartrigg Collier and of Jane his Wife (late Mounsey). Bp.
1794 June 21st. Margaret Daughter of James Thompson of Welton Labourer and of Jane his Wife (late Machell heretofore Armstrong). Bp.

Cauda Beck now takes the name of Caldew Beck.

1794 February 4th

John

John Reid of Shaulk Foot Dalston yeoman and Lodger but formerly of Welton aged 85 years. Br.
1795 February 19th. Joseph Livock only son of Edward Livock of Gill Whins yeoman and Dish Thrower aged 21 years. Br.
William Irving of Hesket New Market in the Parish of Caldbeck Surgeon aged 31 and Mally Dobson of this Parish Spinster aged 20 were married in this Church by Licence this sixteenth Day of February in the year 1788 by me John Stubbs Assistant Curate.
1803 April 17th. Died Mr. Robert Irving of Sebergham Loning Foot Lodger with Mr. Robert Clarke of Sebergham do and Father of Dr. Irving of Hesket New Market, yeoman aged 79 years. Buried at St. Cuthbert's Carlisle April 20th following.
1795 February 11th
Mally Wife of Mr. William Irving of Hesket New Market Surgeon and only Child and Daughter of Mr. Joseph Dobson of Monkhouse Hill aged 27 years, of child birth. Bur.
1795 July 19th. William Pattinson of Newlands yeoman and Householder a Quaker buried at Whelpa in Caldbeck, aged 83 years. Br.

This must be the one quaker mentioned in the county histories, as belonging to the parish about this time.

1796 June 23d. Born and Baptized Betty Daughter of Joseph Armstrong of Warnel Labourer and of Ulphannas his Wife (late Austain).

From this year onward dates of births are added sometimes, oftener merely the ages of children.

1796 October 1st. Jane Daughter of Mr. Robson Clarke of Loning Foot Bleacher and of Sarah his Wife (late Nixon). Bp.
1796 April 1st. Nixon son of Mr. Robson Clarke of Loning Foot Bleacher and of Sarah his Wife aged 29 Weeks. Br.
1796 July 31st. Mary Patterson single woman and servant with Mr. John Westray of Beck Foot nigh High Head Castle aged 52 years. Br.
1796 August 22nd. Jane Wife of John Holiday of Dalston Brewery Clogger and Daughter of William Graham of Sebergham Village B. Smith and of Eleanor his Wife aged 27 years. Br.
1796 October 21st. Sarah Wife of Mr. Robson Clarke of Loning Foot Bleacher aged 34 (in Childbirth). Br.

Parson Stubbs was certainly full enough in his details.

1797 July 30th. Born and Baptized Betty Daughter of John Fish of Hazzle

Hazzle Gill Cordwainer; but generally resident at Tarraby in the parish of Stanwix and of Mary his Wife (late Davidson). Bp.
1797 April 20th. Mary Daughter of William Hutchinson and Charlotte his Wife (two travelling People who had lodged all Night at Nether Welton) aged 10 Days. Bur.
1798 January 21st. Moriah Daughter of George Murray of Whaites Head Farmer and of Sarah his Wife (late Robinson). Bp.
1798 July 9th. Jane Daughter of Thomas Watson of Hawksdale Esquire and of Mary his Wife aged seventeen Weeks. Bap.
1799 January 13th. Christened Anne Daughter of William Miller of Welton Dealer in Earthen Ware and of Martha his Wife (late Miller) born January 8th 1794 at Barnard Castle.
1799 April 25th. Esther Daughter of Joseph Stalker of Sebergham Hall Farmer and of Betty his wife (late Barnes) born 24th of March Easter Day 1799. Bp.
1799 July 24th. Martha Daughter of Peter Hutchinson of Welton Basket Maker and of Jane his Wife late Aikin. Bp.
1799 October 20th. Elizabeth Irving of Newlands Single Woman aged 80 years. Br.
1799 December 2nd. Robert Stockdale of Ling yeoman and Bacheler aged about 90 years. Br.
1800 April 20th. James Robert son of Mr. William Potts of Blattern in the Parish of Irthington yeoman and of Grace his Wife (late Ellwood) born at his Father's in Law Mr. James Ellwood of Sebergham Village April 13th 1800. Easter Sunday.
1799 July 15th. William son of William Barker of Borranshill Fidler and of Rebeccah his Wife (late Richardson). Bp.

In 1800 William Barker fidler, labourer and householder, lost a boy of nine months, and a daughter of eighteen and died himself, aged only 40.

1800 April 8th. Elizabeth Wife of Isaac Steward Junior of Cow Gill Newlands Castle Sowerby Pitman and Labourer aged 26 years. Bur.
1801 July 5th. Ann Barker Relict of the late Isaac Barker a Parish Pauper and she likewise, aged about 80 years. Bur.
1802 March 25th. Ann Daughter of John Lamb of Kirkby Stephen Westmorland Chimney Sweeper and of Ann his supposed Wife.

The same suspicion is repeated in the burial entry of the child two or three days after.

1802 February 6th. Dinah Daughter of William Nicholson, now of Caldbeck

Caldbeck Taylor and of Mary his Wife (late Stubbs) Born at Carlisle in the Parish of St. Mary, nigh Moot Hall January 2nd 1803.
1803 April 22nd. Thomas son of Thomas Carr of Sebergham Brow Turnpike-Gate Servant Bleacher with Mr. Robson Clarke of Sebergham Bridge and of Hannah his Wife (late Whitworth). Bap.
1803 January 9th. Frances Routledge Relict of the late Thomas Routledge of Low Hesket in the Forest Farmer, but now from Bustey Beck in the Parish of Castle Sowerby aged 78 years. Bur.
1800 August 27th. Margaret Dodd of Bustey Beck Castle Sowerby Widow Relict of the late William Dodd of Cogo near Appleby Westmorland Miller aged 83 years.
1800 December 19th. Charlotte Daughter of Mr. Joseph Stalker of Sebergham Hall Farmer and of Betty his Wife (late Barnes) Born the 8 of December 1800.
1803 March 13th. Michael Macdonald from Warnel Fell Turn Pike Gate many years a Parish Pauper aged 91 years. Bur.
1803 April 21st. Mrs. Sally Robson from Crosthwaite Keswick, Lodger with her son-in-law the Revd Isaac Denton Vicar thereof, and relict of the late Isaac Robson of Grassgarth yeoman, aged 80 years. Bur.

Altogether 1803 with its glorious summer and dry autumn managed to prove fatal to many of the leading people in Sebergham. Mrs. Mary Faulder passed away in May.

1804 April 3d. Robert Clarke of Cauda Beck yeoman Householder and Weaver aged 50, he died in Westward Parish where he married his Wife just a year after he married. Bur.
1804 May 25th. Elizabeth Relict of the late Robert Milburn of Welton Mason, a Widow when she married him called Taylor aged 80 years.
1804 July 13th. Mary Reed, Relict of the late James Reed of Sebergham Bridge Labourer aged 58 years, she survived her husband about 1/4 of a year.
1804 November 27th. Simpson Slack from Newlands late a Clerk in the New River Office London aged 35 years.
1804 December 9th. Elizabeth Relict of the late William Elliotte of Newby in the Parish of Irthington Mason, aged 74 years. She died with her son John Elliotte Innkeeper at Goose Green.
1804 Octr 20th. Mary Daughter of William Gibson of Sebergham Church Town Labourer and of Sibyl his Wife born Sept 8th and bapt Oct 20 his Wife's late name Mitchell.
1804 November 20th. Born and Baptized Aaron son of Christopher Moses

Moses of Welton Town Head or Green Head Farmer and of Dinah his Wife (late Todd).

The last entry is in the handwriting probably of some parish clerk :

1805 Decr 25. Robert Bell of Sowerby Mill in the Parish of Castle Sowerby aged 77 years.

The third volume of the Sebergham registers is 12 inches long, 6½ broad, bound in parchment. On one side is written " Parish of Sebergham register of marriages." It begins in the middle of the volume, in 1754, with Mr. Samuel Relph's neat handwriting. The first pages of the book are taken up with accounts of parish meetings. Marriages by licence up to 1770 are kept separately. Parson Stubbs manages to impart some interest even to his dry record. To begins with he always gives the ages of the contracting parties. This did not generally matter as they were in the majority of cases very young indeed, but one feels that when Thomas Bourtholme, labourer, aged 26 marries Mary Stalker spinster aged 33, the ladies must have disliked the custom.

The consent of parents seems to have been required even when the bride was over twenty-one, in cases of marriages by licence.

Anthony Dawson of the Parish of Kirkby Ireleth in the County of Lancashire Singleman aged 23 and Jane Monkhouse of this Parish aged 23, were married in this Church by License, with Consent of Robert Monkhouse Father of the said Jane, this eighth Day of September in the year 1774 by me

John Stubbs Curate
Anthony Dawson
Jane Dawson
(late Monkhouse).

This marriage was solemnized
between us
In the Presence of { Henry Denton Clerk
William Taylor

The

The bride always signed thus in the rare cases when she could sign. Otherwise the signature was written for her.

Here are people of higher degrees :

John Hodgson of the Parish of St. Mary's in the City of Carlisle Surgeon aged 32 and Esther Simpson of this Parish Spinster aged 21 were married in this Church by Licence, with Consent of John Simpson Esquire Father of the said Esther, this twelfth Day of December in the year 1776.

By me John Stubbs Assistant Curate

This marriage was solemnized between us
John Hodgson
Esther Hodgson
(late Simpson)

In the Presence of
Thos Hodgson
Robt Jefferson

By one of these entries we find that Woodhouse, now called Parkhouse, below Nether Welton, the home of the Faulders, was deemed extra parochial.

1777 Banns of Marriage between William Rowlins of Woodhouse deemed extra parochial and Mary Skurr of the Parish of Castle Sowerby were published in this Church three several Sundays last past according to Act of Parliament and no Objection was made by me.

John Stubbs
Assistant Curate

They were married accordingly.

1786
John Furness of the Parish of Westward Schoolmaster aged 21 and Mary Jefferson of the same Parish Spinster aged 18 were married in this Church by Banns this 4th Day of September in the year 1786 by me J. Stubbs Assistant Curate.
N.B. Westward Church was wholly rebuilt this year.
1787
Thomas Furnace of this Parish aged — and Margaret Wood of this Parish likewise aged — were married in this Church by License (with Consent of Mary McKie her Mother, formerly married to Daniel Wood Deceased) in this Church by —

License

License could not be procured for this Couple as the Girl was a Minor and the Lord High Chancellor her Guardian.
The above was inserted too prematurely.

John Stubbs, Assistant Curate.

The "Lord High Chancellor" may well have objected.

1787 Thomas Furnace of this Parish yeoman and Widower aged 53 and Margaret Wood of this Parish likewise Spinster aged 15 were married in this Church by Banns this fifth Day of August 1787, by me

John Stubbs, Assistant Curate.

The disparity as we have said before was not always on one side; witness the very next marriage in the book. The combination "Widow and Spinster" is remarkable:

John Mundall of this Parish Labourer aged 25 and Ann Simpson of this Parish likewise Widow and Spinster aged 47 were married in this Church by Banns this third day of November 1787.

By me John Stubbs Assistant Curate.

In this decade, brides are often older than their grooms. Here is the only mention of a seafaring man to be found either in these registers or in the old ones of Dalston.

1787 Joseph Tunstall of Mary Port in the Parish of Cross Cannonby Mariner aged 29 and Mary Stalker of this Parish Single Woman aged 22 were married in this Church by License this 26th Day of November in the year 1787 by me John Stubbs Assistant Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us — Joseph Tunstall, Mary Tunstall (late Stalker).

In the Presence of
Thos Faulder
C Castlehow

1791 Jacky Bushby of this Parish Weaver aged 22 and Elizabeth Stubbs of this Parish likewise Spinster aged 21 were married in this Church by Banns this fourth Day of January in the year 1791 by me.

John Stubbs Assistant Curate

This Marriage was solemnized between us — Jacky Bushby, late Stubbs her mark

In the Presence of
Joseph Bushby
Betty Clark

The

The name Shadrack appears sometimes. There is a Shadrack Fidler in Dalston registers. Rechab Wood dwelt at Gill Whins in 1795 and married Nancy Hetherington.

Joseph Elan of this Parish perhaps of Parkhead deemed extra parochial in the Manor of Caldbeck, Bachelor and Farmer, aged 28 and Isabella Hoodless of this Parish spinster aged 20 were married in this Church by Banns this 8th Day of June in the year 1795

by me Jos Rogerson
Curate pro Tempore

This Marriage	Joseph Elan
was solemnized	Isabella Elan late
between us	Hoodless her Mark

In the Presence of
Thomas Hoodless
Robert Sewell

Banns of Marriage between William Harrison and Ann Wallace both of this Parish were published in this Church 3 several Sundays in October 15th 22nd and 29th (and no Objection was alledged) by me

John Stubbs Assistant Curate

William Richardson of the Parish of Caldbeck Labourer and Widower aged 65, and Mary Graham of this Parish Widow aged 61 were married in this Church by Banns this 8th Day of September in the year 1798 by me

John Stubbs Assist Curate

This Marriage was	William Richardson
solemnized between us	Mary Richardson
In the Presence of	late Graham
George Tincler	heretofore Bell
William Tinkler	her Mark

The fourth volume of the Sebergham registers is 15 inches long, $9\frac{7}{8}$ wide, and bound in rough calf. It has printed headings, one half for "Births and Christenings," one half for burials, is entitled "the Register Book for Births and Christenings, Burials, in all Parish Churches and Chapels, conformable to an Act of the Twenty-third of King George the Third, entitled," 'an Act for granting to his Majesty a Stamp Duty on the Registry of Burials, Marriages, Births and Christenings'", and is published "For

"For W. Lowndes, No. 76, Fleet Street." The entries are of no special interest.

In conclusion my warm thanks are due to the present Rector of Sebergham, the Rev. H. Whitmore, M.A., for his great kindness in allowing me to make extracts from his registers. I must also acknowledge with grateful thanks the valuable help given me by Mr. Robert Ferguson, F.S.A., on the subject of the place-name Sebergham. The beautiful valley, amid its wooded hills, threaded by the silver stream of the Caldew, was indeed a fit refuge for tired and prosecuted exiles, fit abode for the poet, sweet spot of repose for the hermit who here planted fruit trees in the wilderness, and reared his modest shrine where the church of St. Mary now rises. To the poets of whom this county is justly proud we commend the subject, praying them to tell us in their language of Seburgh the Norman lady, of Wastell the recluse,* of Kinneir the fugitive for his faith, of gentle Josiah Relph, and they might too spare a line and drop a tear for poor Parson Stubbs and his dismissal.

APPENDIX I.

The Parish Terrier.

A full and true Terrier of ye Glebe Lands Tythe and the yearly profits antiently and of Custom belonging to ye Rectory of Sebergham in ye Diocess of Carlile Cumbrld anno Dm 1731.

Impr Glebe Land two Closes near to ye Church and Church yard.

Itm Sebergham Chh town field enclosed or not pays Tyth Corn and hay yearly when plow'd or mow'n.

Itm Lands belonging to Mr. Lampleugh's Estate call'd Ashes viz: Big Close Croft, Hills, pigeon Close, Bell Brow Cassmire pay Tyth corn yearly and for hay Tyth yearly two pence prescription at Whitsuntide.

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* According to the county histories, to which the reader is referred, one Wastell a hermit first founded the chapel of Sebergham.

Itm

Itm Welton field from Welton gate to Eulock hill inclosed or otherwise from ye ring hedge to Welton broom dyke pays Tyth Corn yearly and one shilling for Hay Tyth. The whole parish of Seburgham pays Tyth wool and Lamb viz: one lamb of six if no more the owner of ye sheep having one half penny for every lamb over six and short of ten, five lambs pay a half lamb all lambs under five pay one half penny for tyth per head.

Easter Reckonings by Custom accounted for from Martinmass to Martinmass next and payable ye Easter next after viz: every new calv'd cow two pence half penny and every strip milk cow one half penny. Six calves in one hand in ye year pay ten groats prescription. The owner having two pence for every calf short of ten: five calves in ye year pay five groats prescript: new calv'd cows where a Tyth calf or half a calf is due pay one half penny per head for Tyth milkness in ye year: piggs of one & ye same litter pay a tyth pigg at six if no more the owner having one farthing at every pig short of ten, five piggs pay a half pigg geese pay a goose of six young ones if no more the owner having a farthing out for every young goose under ten where there is neither a whole nor an half tyth the owner pays a farthing pr head both for piggs and young Geese. Every foal in ye year pays two pence, every cast of bees in ye year pays two pence every plough in ye year one penny more or less portionally. Hemp in ye year one half penny. Lint in ye year one penny. Husband and wife pay comunicant money four pence and if any more in one and ye same house penny half penny per head yearly. The Minister finding every Easter all eliments and the other two times in ye year at ye parish charge.

A wedding one Shilling a Churching eight pence a Burial one Shilling the bier by custom to be left or two pence in liew of it if carried away. No tyth hens but a penny or a penny worth of eggs of every Tennmt at Easter. A mortuary ten shillings and Inventory ten groats.

The yearly prescription for Tennemets followeth.

APPENDIX II.

A Plan was adopted in 1800 for Repairing the Church Road from the Vicarage or Parsonage Gate to the School House or low Church Gate; by Subscription as an Occupation Road to some, and especially as a Church Road to Newlands People and the Hamlets of Middlesceugh and Braithwaite and others of Sebergham High Bound.

OCCUPIERS

		S.	D.
Occupiers of Lands.	Joseph Hewer	10	6
	Mr Ellwood late Jackson	10	6
	Mr Sheepshanks Curate	10	6
	Rev Mr Relph	2	6
	Laird Stalker	2	6
	Mr John Studholme	2	6
Free Contribution.	Miss Briscos*	2	6
	John Wallas Town Head	1	
	William Graham	1	
Castle Sowerby	Isaac Hudson Sour Nook	1	
	Mrs Bowman Beckfoot	2	
Middlesceugh and Braithwaite.	John Sewell	2	
	George Atkinson	2	6
	George Dixon	1	
	Edward Railton	2	
Do. Braithwaite Do. Middlesceugh	John Watt	1	6
	Isaac Taylor	1	
	Mr Jameson	2	
	Joseph Monkhouse M.S. Hall	1	
Castle Sowerby.	Monkhouse Stockwell	2	
Do. Braithwaite Do. Middlesceugh	Mrs	1	
	William Railton	2	
	Henry Stalker	1	
	Christopher Parker Castle Sowerby	1	
	Richard Nicholson Do. Newlands		6
	Daniel Relph Do Starn Mire	1	
Under the Bishop of Carlisle.	Joseph Faulder Parkhouse	2	6
	John Simpson Newlands		6
Low Bound Sebram.	Robert Jefferson Bulman Hill.	1	
	Richard Sewell Braithwaite	1	
Low Bound Sebram.	Robert Richardson Tarn End	1	
	Stephen Richardson Ch Town		
Castle Sowerby.	John Routledge Bustey Beck	1	
Castle Sowerby.	Johnston Newland C.S.	1	
High Sebergham for late Whitelock's—of Barras his Heir*	John Burtholme who married his oldest Daughter	1	

* Sir John Brisco's name appears in 1798 as a ratepayer in Sebergham.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX III.

The Dentons de Warnall Denton.*

1698 Janr 15. Henry sone of Mr. Thomas Denton. Bp.
1706 (no date). Henry Denton. Bur.
1711 7ber 24. Tho. sone of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1712 febry 5. Henry Denton. Bur.†
1713 May 7. Mary daughter of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1714 8ber 28. Dorothy Daughter of Mr. Thomas Denton. Bp.
1715 Janr 26. John son of Mr. Thomas Denton de Warnall Denton. Bp.
1717 Janr 10. Lancelot son of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1717 8ber 27. Henry son of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1719 May 31. Jane Daughter of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1722 Janr 11. Bridget Daughter of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bap.
1723 May 2. Charles son of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bap.
1725 June 6. Ann Daughter of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1728 April 14. Eliz. daughter of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bp.
1730 Xber 29. Charles son of Mr. Tho. Denton. Bur.
1744 May 20. Thomas Jefferson and Bridget Denton. M.
1744 Sept 20. Thomas son of Mr. John Denton. Bp.
1746 Sept 18. Jane D. of Mr. John Denton of Warnel Hall. Bp.
1746 Nov 14. Jane Daughter of Mr. John Denton. Bur.
1748 August 19. Denton son of Jeofrey Jack. Bur.
1748 Nov 23. Barbary Daughter of Mr. John Denton. Bp.
1749 Sept 21. Thomas Denton Esq. Br. ‡
1775 March 5th. Jane Denton from Cald Beck Widow of Thomas Denton late of Warnel Hall Esq aged 89. Br. §
1775 September 30th. John Denton of Warnel Hall Esquire aged 59 years. Br. ||
(1783 February 10th. Jonathan Cowper Widower and Servant at Warnel Hall aged 85 years. Br).
1786 April 27th. Mrs. Mary Denton Relict of the late John Denton of Warnel Hall Esquire aged 80 years. Br.
James Hudson of the Parish of Caldbeck Yeoman and Attorney at Law¶ aged 25 and Barbara Denton of this Parish Spinster aged 32 were married in this church by license this tenth Day of May in the year 1781 by me

John Stubbs
Assistant Curate.

This Marriage was solemnized between us
In the Presence of Thos. Denton.
Wm. Irving.

Ja Hudson
Barbara Hudson
(late Denton).

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* For other Denton entries, see these Transactions Vol. vii., p. 206.
† These Henry Dentons may belong to the Greenfoot family; it is impossible clearly to distinguish the two.
‡ This was the Mr. Thomas Denton who heads the names of the Sixteen men in 1712.
§ Probably the mother of the numerous children entered above.
|| Now it was that the Dentons sold Warnel Hall to the Lowthers.
¶ Was not this gentleman Chapter Clerk at Carlisle? The lady was daughter of Mr. John Denton, of Warnell Hall, see birth above in 1748.

APPENDIX IV.

The Dentons of Greenfoot.

1723 Xber 2. Tho. son of Thomas Denton. bp. This was afterwards the Curate of Sebergham.

His parents marriage and the baptisms of his four brothers are entered thus:

1718 8ber 20. Isaac Denton and Matilda Stanwix. M.

1719 July 12. Henry son of Isaac Denton. bp.

1719 Xber 12. Isaac* son of Isaac Denton. bp.

1725 March 14. Jo. son of Isaac Denton. bp.

(John Denton took orders).

1729 July 3. Richd.† son of Isaac Denton. bp.

1745 July 26. Henry‡ son of Henry Denton. bp.

1749 Dec 21. St. Thomas Day. Thomas son of Mr. Henry Denton of Greenfoot. bp.

1758 Isaac Denton and Elizabeth Denton of this Parish were married in this church by Licence this 16 day of December 1758 by me Samuel Relphe Curate.

1759 Oct 13. Elizabeth wife of Mr. Isaac Denton. Br.

1760 June 4. Mary Daughter of Mr. Henry Denton. Bp.

1763 Janry 21. Matilda Denton widow. Br.

1774 October 5th. Jane, Wife of Henry Denton of Greenfoot yeoman aged 52 years. Br.

1776 December 9th. Henry Denton of Greenfoot yeoman and Householder aged 57 years. Br.

1777 June 26th. Jane Daughter of the Revd. Henry Denton of Greenfoot Curate of Castle Sowerby and Jane his Wife. Bp.

1777 June 27th. At London the Revd. Thomas Denton Curate of Sebergham. Br.

1780 February 11th. Sarah Daughter of the Revd. Henry Denton Vicar of Newburn and Curate of Castle Sowerby and Jane his Wife. Bp.

1782 June 18th. Isaac son of the Revd. Henry Denton Vicar of Crossthwaite and Curate of Castle Sowerby and Jane his wife. Bp.

1783 Thomas Glaister of the Parish of Abbey Holme yeoman aged 28 and Mary Denton of this Parish spinster aged 23 were married in this Church by License this first Day of September in the year 1783 by me J. Stubbs Assist Curate.

1785 March 10th. Henry son of the Revd. Henry Denton of Greenfoot Vicar of Crossthwaite and Curate of Castle Sowerby. Bp.

1786 January 25th. Isaac son of the Revd Mr. Isaac Denton of Loning Foot Vicar of Crossthwaite and Sally his Wife. Bp.

1789 June 9th. Mary Daughter of the Revd. Mr. Henry Denton of Greenfoot Vicar of Broomfield and Curate of Castle Sowerby and Jane his Wife (late Greenhow.

1791 October 10th. Matilda Daughter of the Revd. Henry Denton of Greenfoot Vicar of Broomfield and Curate of Castle Sowerby and Jane his Wife (late Greenhow) Bp.

1793 December 14th. Born and Baptized John son of the Rev. Henry Denton of

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* This would be the Bishops steward or secretary. See page 23.

† He afterwards had a place in the Customs.

‡ He was afterwards Vicar of Bromfield, his father lived and died at Greenfoot. See Hutchinson, Vol. ii., p. 420.

Greenfoot Vicar of Broomfield and Curate of Castle Sowerby and of Jane his Wife late Greenhow.
1797 March 9th. Born and Baptized Ann Daughter of the Revd. Henry Denton of Greenfoot Vicar of Broomfield and Curate of Castle Sowerby and of Jane his Wife (late Greenhow)
1798 September 5th. Mary Daughter of Robert Sewell of Kiln Gate yeoman and of Jane his Wife (late Denton).
1799 April 7th. The Revd. Mr. Henry Denton of Greenfoot. Householder, Vicar of Broomfield and Curate of Castle Sowerby aged 54 years.
1800 April 18th Anne Daughter of Mr. Robert Sewell of Kilngate yeoman and of Jane his Wife (late Denton) born 18th of March 1800.
1802 April 19th. John son of Mr. Robert Sewell of Kiln Gate yeoman and of Jane his Wife (late Denton) born 17th of March same year
1805 Janr 21st. William Henry son of Mr. Robt. Sewell of Kiln Gate yeoman and of Jane his Wife (late Denton) born and baptized.
. . . . Robert son of Mr. Robert Sewell of Kilngate yeoman and of Jane his Wife late Denton was born Decr. 10th 1806 and Christened Janry 25th 1807.
Joseph Denton Son of Robert Sewell of this Parish and Jane his wife late Denton was born Aug 12th and Christened Septr. 11th 1808.

APPENDIX V.

The Nicolsons.

1699 March 21 James sone of William Nicolson. Bp.
1698 July 29. Jo. Nicolson. Bur.
1707 Augst 3. Edwd sone of Jonathan Nicolson. Bap.
1709 Nov. 14. Mary Daughter of Jon. Nicolson. Bp.
1710 Novr. Jonathan Nicolson. Br.
1713 Joseph Nicolson Lettice Ritson. M.
1713 8br 18. Jo. sone of Jonathan Nicolson. Bp.
1714 March 29. Caleb sone of Jonathan Nicolson. Bp.
1714 9ber 14. Joh. Dodson and Jane Nicolson. M.
1715 April 14. Lettice daughter of Joh. Nicolson. Bp.
1715 Jun 2d. Isaac Relf and Margaret Nicolson. M.
1716 Xber 27. Eliz. Nicolson. br.
1717 Jun 5. Eliz. daughter of Joseph Nicolson. Br.
1717 June 19. Jonathan Nicolson. Br.
1719 June 3. Jo. son of Joseph Nicolson. Bp.
1719 7ber 11. Joseph son of Joseph Nicolson. Br.
1720 June 4. Joseph son of Joseph Nicolson. Bp.
1721 7ber 3. Elizabeth* daughter of Isaac Relf. bp.
1722 9br 5. Joseph and Mary son and daughter of Jonathan Nicolson. bp.
1722 April. Willm Nicolson. Br.
1722 July 24. Jonathan son of Joseph Nicolson. bp.
1723 May 5. Ja. Grahm and Ann Nicolson. M.

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* Did she grow up and get married to Joseph Nicolson and did Josiah Relph leave her his MSS. or is it all a flight of fancy?

1724 June 3. Isaac son of Isaac Nicolson. Bp.
1725 May 20. . . son of Joh. Nicolson. Bp.
1725 July 19. William son of Isaac Nicolson. Bp.
1725 March 24. Ja. son of Jonathan Nicolson. bp.
1726 7ber 8. Jacob son of Joseph Nicolson. Bp.
1727 9ber 23. Tho. Rawline Mary Nicolson. M.
1727 Aug. 1. Mary daughr of Isaac Nicolson. Br.
1727 7ber 7. Jo. son of Isaac Nicolson. Ch.
1727 Xbr 25. Jo. Nicolson a Man. Ch.
1728 June 5. Anne daughr of Joseph Nicolson. Ch.
1730 Janry 10. Eliz. daughr of Isaac Nicolson. Cr.
1735 Feb 4. Margaret Nicolson. Bur.
1748 Sept 17. James Nicolson. Bur.
1749 June 25. Jonathan Nicolson and Mary Robinson. M.
1750 Nov. 29. Martha Dr of Jonathan Nicolson. Bp.
1750 Janry 13. A. S. Joseph son of William Nicolson. Bp.
1750 June 4. William Nicholson and Mary Simson Whitsun Munday. M.
1752 Nov 19. Thomas Nicolson Householder. Br.
1754 March 14. Anne Daughr of William Nicolson. bp.
1757 Jany 6. Jonathan son of Jonathan Nicholson. bp.
1757 May 22. The Revd. Mr. Nicholson from Whitehaven. buried.
1758 Oct 6. Mrs. Rebeckah Nicolson. Br.
1759 Richard Nicolson and Sarah Atkinson were married in this Church by Banns the third day of Sebtember in the year of Christ 1759
1760 July 11. Esther Daughter of Richard Nicolson. Bp.
1762 Sept 18. Elizabeth Daughter of Richard Nicolson. bp.
1764 Sept 26. Anthony son of Joseph Nicholson. bp.
1765 Oct 8. Deborah Sarah Daughter of Rich. Nicolson. bp.
Jacob M'Clan and Ann Nicholson were married in this Church this 11th day of Aprill 1762.
1766 Janry 8th. Martha Daugh. of Jonathan Nicolson. Br.
1766 Janry 15. Thomas Nicholson Warnel Fell. Br.
Isaac Stuart and Margaret Nicolson were married in this Church by Banns this 7th day February 1767.
1770 Novr 25. Joseph Nicholson Warnel Fell. Br.
1773 January 6th. Jane Nicholson of Warnel Widow of Thomas Nicholson late of High House aged 66.
1773 Sarah Wife of John Nicholson of Sebergham Castle Farmer or Labourer aged 45.
1776 November 20th. William son of John Nicholson of Sebergham Castle Farmer and Susannah his Wife. Bp.
1777 February 20th. Mary Daughter of John Nicholson of Park Head Labourer
1777 November 30. Nicholson* son of Isaac Steward of Warnel Fell.
1778 January 19th. Sarah Daughter of John Nicholson of Sebergham Castle Farmer and Susannah his Wife.
1778 Banns of Marriage between William Peat of this Parish and Margaret Nicholson of the Parish of Skelton were published in this Church three several Sundays

* In the latter part of the last century a child often is baptized by its mother's surname.

viz.:

viz: Novr 1st 8th and 15th by me John Stubbs Assistant Curate. Married at Skelton.

1778 December 30th. Abigail Nicholson Widow of Isaac Nicholson late of Warnel Fell. aged 79 years. Br.

1779 February 10th. George son of John Nicholson of Sebergham Castle Farmer and Susannah his Wife. Bp.

1780 April 1st. Jonathan son of Jonathan Nicholson of Warnel Fell yeoman and Elizabeth his Wife. Bp.

1782 July 21st. Harry son of Jonathan Nicholson Junior of Warnel Fell yeoman and Betty his wife. Bp.

1786 November 2nd Esther Daughter of Edward Toppin of Warnel Fell Labourer and Deborah (late Nicholson) his Wife. Bp.

1788 July 4th. Martha Daughter of Jonathan Nicholson Junior of Warnel Fell yeoman and Betty his Wife (late Hoodless) born 12th of June. Bp.

James Gibson of this Parish Labourer aged 22 and Christian Nicholson of this Parish likewise Spinster aged 21 were married in this Church by Banns this Sixth Day of August in the year of Our Lord 1781.

George Elliot of the Parish of Castle Sowerby Labourer aged 32 and Esther Nicholson of this Parish Spinster aged 22 were married in this Church by Banns this 25th Day of December in the year of Our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty one.

(I do not think it necessary always to add the signature of the Curate).

1782 Banns of Marriage between Jeremiah Gibson of this Parish and Mary Nicholson of the parish of Wetheral were Published in this Church three several Sundays namely September 15th 22nd and 29th as witness my Hand J. Stubbs Assist. Curate of Sebergham.

1789 March 31st. John son of Edward Toppin of Mountain or Abbots Farmer, and Deborah his Wife (late Nicholson).

1789 April 11th. Jeremiah son of Jeremiah Gibson of Shaulk Side Junior Farmer and Mary his Wife (late Nicolson).

1790 February 2nd. Mr. Jonathan Nicholson Senr. formerly of Fell Hill but late of Sebergham Loning Head yeoman and Householder aged 66 years.

1791 July 19th. Joseph son of Jeremiah Gibson of Mountain Farmer and Mary his Wife (late Nicholson).

1791 December 10th. Elizabeth Daughter of Edward Toppin of Abbots Farmer and Deborah his Wife (late Nicholson). bp.

1792 August 5th. Joseph son of Jonathan Nicholson of Sebergham Loning Head yeoman and Betty his Wife (late Hoodless). bp.

1793 December 15th. William son of Jeremiah Gibson of Mountain Farmer and of Mary his Wife (late Nicholson). bp.

1794 November 30th. Sarah Daughter of Edward Toppin of Abbots Farmer and of Deborah his Wife (late Nicholson). bp.

1803 April 28th. Richard Nicholson of Friar Hall nigh Caldbeck yet in the Parish of Sebergham House Holder and yeoman aged 70 years. Br.

1804 March 24th. Mrs. Jane Nicholson from the Widow's Hospital in Wigton born in this Parish at Church Town Widow of the late Revd. John Nicholson Curate of Whitehaven aged 78 years. She had been a Widow 47 years.

1811 Elizabeth Nicholson aged 81 years of this Parish was buried June 3d 1811.

Jane Daughter of Edward Toppen of Welton Farmer of Deborah his Wife late Nicholson was Born June 9th and Christened Dec. 25 1806.

Hannah

Hannah Daughter of Jeremiah Gibson of Mountain Farmer and of Mary his Wife late Nicholson was born July 4th and Christened Novr 9th 1806.

Elizabeth Nicholson aged 81 of this Parish was buried June 3d 1811.

APPENDIX VI.

Schoolmasters of Sebergham, Welton, by Rev. J. Stubbs.

An account of the Schoolmasters who taught at the school near the church first built about the year 1745.

The great Josiah Relph taught about 12 years in the house of William Jackson's and died 1743.

Mr. Blain an excellent Scholar at Monkhouse Hill afterwards Vicar of Lazonby* and Curate of Greystoke.

1. The first in the school Edmund Wells afterwards Curate perpetual of Hayton† and Cumwhitton.
2. Thomas Dixon removed to a good free school in Yorkshire Clerk.
3. Samuel Hallifax afterwards Curate of Westward.‡
4. Benjamin Barton afterwards Curate perpetual at Armathwaite.
5. A Wm Reed afterwards Curate in Yorkshire.
6. Jno Jackson afterwards Vicar of Morland.§
7. A William Tickell afterwards Curate in the South.
8. Jno Relph afterwards Curate in Lancashire.
9. Jno Stubbs for 23 years Master and Assistant Curate of the Parish; many fine Lads educated in that time.
10. Matthew Stalker appointed Master 1798 Curate of Hesket Forest now.

11th. John Stubbs Assistant Curate 1795 1796 1797 1799 1800 1801 1802 1803 1804. Scurvily dismissed from his Curacy (not by his employer) in the Beginning of the New Year 1805.

I may perhaps be allowed to quote the words of the poet Sanderson concerning Parson Stubbs:

His irregular and unclerical conduct at length reached the ears of his diocesan, and he was dismissed from his curacy at Sebergham, but not suspended from the exercise of his functions. His worthy principal (the late Mr. Sheepshanks) parted with his curate with great reluctance, for he had a high opinion of his literary abilities, and of the general integrity of his character. He was also under the necessity of resigning the village Grammar School, which he had long taught with reputation. To him, and to the late Rev. Josiah Relph, Sebergham was indebted for that preeminence in classical literature which long distinguished it;

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* 1771. † 1757. ‡ 1777. § 1773.

and

and if the present people of Sebergham be not, like their predecessors, a race of scholars, they may at least in the pride of ancestry, say "Trojani fuimus."

Sanderson's Remains p. 100.

The names of Relph, of Blain, of Halifax, and of Jackson still rank high in the class of Cumberland pedagogues. . . . . The second before, his removal to the Grammar School at Wigton, dispensed his rudimental instruction to the natives of this parish from a mud built solitary hut, situated upon the edge of a dreary uninhabited common. In the latter part of his life he performed the parochial duties at Greystoke, near Penrith, as curate to Dr. Law, at that time Bishop of Carlisle, an incumbent of the rectory, and occasionally acted as his lordship's domestic and examining chaplain.

The third of those praiseworthy village teachers was also highly conversant in classic lore. He succeeded his predecessor in Sebergham, likewise in the Grammar School at Wigton, and was promoted to the perpetual curacy at Westward.

The last of them, the Rev. John Jackson, was a native of the parish, and was educated under the care of the Revd. William Cowper, who then presided over the Grammar School at Penrith, and appears to have been an intimate associate of Josiah Relph. Mr. Jackson was ordained about the canonical age and shortly after became curate to, and the bosom friend of, the Rev. Mr. Baldwin, at that time prebendary of Carlisle and Vicar of Edenhall . . . . who further procured for him by his interest with the Dean and Chapter of Carlisle, the vicarage of Morland where he continued to reside till his death. . . . . To his classical attainments, which were certainly of the first rank, he united a considerable acquaintance with the modern improvements in arts and sciences, and no mean skill in the more abstruse investigations of pure and mixed mathematics. He was the friend of Paley to whom in his philosophical researches he bore a considerable analogy. *Ibid*, xvii-xxi.

Welton.

Low Bound or Welton School built about 1758 First Master Henry Nicholson afterwards Clerk.

2 Joseph Robinson afterwards Clerk.
3 Andrew Patrickson afterwards Clerk.
4 John Atkinson afterwards Vicar of Preston.
5 Thomas Rickerby a Layman
6 William Nelson afterwards Clerk.
7 Jno. Stubbs afterwards Assistant Curate of Sebergham.
8 William Gaskin after p. Curate of Wreay.*
9 William Armstrong after Vicar of Ainstable.†
10 Thomas Thompson after Clerk.
11 Joseph Thompson his Brother after p. Curate of Plumpton. 12 next Jos. Jefferson Curate of St. Anne's Soho London.
13 Jno. Bushby afterwards Clerk.
14 John Pool after Curate perpetual of Plumpton.
15 Wm. Lancaster a Layman dead.
16 John Jackson a Layman post Clerk of Accompton London.
17 Jno. Lowthian after Student at J. College Cam.

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* 1783. † 1782.

18 John Furnes Schoolmaster after at Greenhow Academy.
19 John Stubbs Curate of the Parish. 1794.
20 Joseph Percival. 1795 defunct.
21 Joseph Richardson now C. Ox. 1795 1796.
22 Thomas Faulder a Layman. 1797 1798.
23d William Richardson a Layman. 1799 1800.
24th John Bushby Clerk. 1801.
25th Amos Richardson. 1802-1803.
26th John Bushby Clerk. 1804-1805.

APPENDIX VII.

Churchwardens.

1743 } Henry Denton and John Simson.
1744 }
1745 Joseph Relph John Studholme.
1746 John Ashbridge John Simson, Ling.
1747 Joseph Ritson John Clarke, Dalston.
1748 Isaac Denton John Falder.
1749 John Relph Geo. Stubbs.
1750 Tho. Simson Isaac Robson
1751 Jere. Stockdal Samll. Hudson.
1752 John Simson Robert Jefferson.
1753 Jacob Relph Robert Clarke.
1754 John Sanderson Joseph Faulder.
1755 Henry Clemetson Joseph Barn.
1756 John Stalker Warnel Fell Robert Bushby.
1757 Thomas Hodgson Abram Relph.
1758 Thomas Hodgson Joseph Livak junior.
1759 Anthony Robinson junr. Robert Monkhouse.
1760 William Sewel and Robert Clarke junior of Welton.
1761 Gerard Stalker and John Stalker of Welton.
1762 John Relph and Robert Clarke Weaver.
1763 Jonathan Nicolson and Thomas Pool.
1764 John Milburn and Joseph Falder.
1765 Jacob Relph and Robert Jefferson.
1766 Jacob Relph and Joseph Simson of Loning Head.
1767 Simon Relph and Robert Clarke junior, 3 years.
1771 John Clarke of Borranshill and Henry Denton jun.
1772 John Stubbs of Borranshill and Wm. Bacon of Warnel.
Churchwardens till 1776 the church was repaired then.
1776 and 1777 William Clarkson and Anthony Dawson.
1778 John Stalker of Warnel Fell and Robert Bell of Bell Bridge.
1779 Gerard Stalker and Edward Livock.

1780 Robert Clark Bleacher and Robert Jefferson junr.
1781 Robert Bushby and Isaac Lowthian.
1782 Jonathan Nicholson and Thomas Jefferson.
1783 Jonathan Nicholson and Thomas Jefferson.*
1784 No Churchwardens this year.†
1785 John Penrith and John Reed.
1786 John Wallas of Sebergham Town Head and Thomas Rayson of Welton.
1787 Joseph Barnes of Welton and William Hoodless junior of Hartrigg.
1788 Thomas Burtholme and William Stalker junr. Welton.
1789 Joseph Dobson Monkhouse Hill and Joseph Howe Low Mill.
1790 John Clarkson Brothey Beck and John Studholme Bell Bridge.
1791 John Clarkson of Do. John Studholme of Do.
In the summer of 1792 the church yard Wall was repaired by these two (see Appendix x).
1792 Robson Clarke of Loning Foot and John Steele of Ling.
1793 George Elliot of Church Town and Philip Wood of Grassgarth Farmer of the Glebe belonging the church.
1794 Joseph Stalker of Sebergham Hall and Robert Jefferson of Bulman Hill.
1795 Joseph Stalker of Sebergham Hall and Robert Jefferson of Bulman Hill.
1796 and 1797 Isaac Lowthian of Church Town and Thomas Wilkinson of Loning Head Farmer under Mrs. Simpson.
1798 James Ellwood of Sebergham Village and Joseph Faulder of Borranshill.
1799 James Ellwood of Sebergham Village and Joseph Faulder of Borranshill.
1800 Robert Sewell Kilngate and John Clarke of Borranshill, good men.
1801 William Hoodless and Robert Richardson, good men.
1802 Do.
1803 Thomas Jefferson of Cauda Beck and John Graham of New House.
1804 Tom Jefferson of Cauda Beck and John Graham of New House notoriously memorable (scratched through).
1805 John Studholme and John Clarkson.
1806 Do. Do.
1807 Robert Jefferson and Willm Peele.
1808 George Stobbert and Andrew Lenox.
1809 John Mark and Andrew Holiday.
1810 Robert Sewell and Robert Richardson.
1811 John Studholme and John Clarkson.
1813 Robert Jefferson and John Graham.
1814 Thomas Barwise and Robert Barwise.

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* It was at this time that most of the ancient features of the church were either destroyed or concealed by a thick coating of rough cast; by this time the keep or fortified tower at the west end, (probably found necessary when the country was overrun with border robbers) had been added to and formed part of the nave; in this was placed a gallery, and the roof of the whole church was raised four feet, the south windows were taken out and replaced by the present windows, and the church assumed its present aspect and dimensions. Church of St. Mary, Sebergham, by the Rev. H. Whitmore, M.A., Gatesgill Chronicle and Raughton Gazette, Vol. I., p. 211.

† A sentence is here scratched out.

APPENDIX VIII.

Sebergham Baptisms in ye Year

1698 from July to end of Dec.	11
1699	9
1700	13
1701	7
1702	11
1703	10
1704	7
1705	13
1706	11
1707	7
1708	18
1709	15
1710	10
1711	17
1712 from May to end of Dec.	7
1713	22
1714	13
1715	13
1716	18
1717	14
1718	13
1719	10
1720	17
1721	14
1722	19
1723	20
1724	17
1725	20
1726	20
1727	25
1728	17
1729	14
1730	18
1731	11
Gap	
1735 from June to end Dec.	11
1736 to May	6
1737 fr. May	8
1738	17
1739 to June	8
1740	18
1741	8
1742	11
1743	7
1744	20
1745	11
1746	16
1747	14
1748	26
1749	16
1750	17
1751	12
1752	13
1753	15
1754	16
1755	14
1756	17
1757	18
1758	13
1759 to July	9
1760	20
1761	10
1762	6
1763	14
1764	20
1765	17
1766	14
1767	17
1768	13
1769	12
1770	17
1771	15

(Up to 1802 see Parson Stubbs's notes, *ante* pp. 60-67.

1806	23
1807	29
1808	29
1809	23
1810	23
1811	25
1812	29

Marriages.

1709	9
1710	6
1711	6
1712	5
1713	7
1714	
1715	5
1716	4
1717	3
1718	3
1719	7
1720	4
1721	3
1722	6
1723	3
1724	2
1725	2
1726	2
1727	9
1728	1
1729	5
1730	4
1731	2
1732	1
1733	2
Gap	
1736	4
Gap	
1738	7
1739	3
1740	6
1741	3
1742	5
1743	5
1744	2
1745	4
1746	2
1747	7
1748	7

1749

1749	4
1750	5
1751	3
1752	4
Gap	
1758	1
1759	3
1760	1
1761	1
1762	7
1763	3
1764	2
1765	1
1766	3
1767	3
1768	1
1769	5
1770	4
1771	3
1772	2
1773	3
1774	3
1775	6
1776	5
1777	6
1778	0
1779	7
1780	5
1781	12
1782	7
1783	8
1784	3
1785	11
1786	8
1787	7
1788	10
1789	5
1790	2
1791	5
1792	1
1793	4
1794	0
1795	4
1796	6
1797	6
1798	9
1799	5
1800	4
1801	5
1802	4
1803	7
1804	3
1805	7
1806	1
1807	7
1808	5
1809	8
1810	9
1811	3
1812	9

Burials.

July to March.

1698	4
1699	7
1700	6
1701	5
1702	2
1703	5
1704	7
1705	5
1706	6
1707	
1708	4
1709	3
1710	2
1711	13
1712	12
1713	3
1714	6
1715	15
1716	19
1717	10
1718	7
1719	6
1720	7
1721	7
1722	9
1723	9
1724	4
1725	17
1726	13
1727	18
1728	13
1729	19
1730 fr. May	19
1731	13
Gap	
1735	13
1736	
1737	18
1738	6
1739	5
1740	16
1741	14
1742	13
1743	15
1744	15
1745	11
1746	17
1747	19
1748	10
1749	22
1750	9
1751	11
1752	9
1753	12
1754	5
1755	4
1756	7
1757	10
1758	13
1759	8
1760	8
1761	4
1762	5
1763	20
1764	13
1765	7
1766	17
1767	12
1768	21
1769	12
1770	13
1771	11

Up to 1802 see Parson Stubbs's notes, *ante* pp. 60-67.

1806	13
1807	18
1808	17
1809	19
1810	15
1811	12

From

From October 1748 to March 17, 1756, there have been baptized 210. Married 57. Buried 162. By me Saml Relph Curate.
1749 Since I came to Sebergham Married 27 Couple Xtened 109. Buried 102. (Mr. Samuel Relph was nominated June 3d 1744),

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APPENDIX IX.

Visitations.

1719 Visitat. June, May 24, 1720, May 17, 1721, 1726, June 1727.
C. May 16, 1729.
V. at Carlisle April 30, 1730, June 22, 1737.
V. at Carlisle June 22, 1731.
V. held by John Lord Bishop of Carlile June 22, 1731, at C.
V. at Carlisle held by Mr. Chancellor April 24, 1732.
The V. at Carlisle June 4th, 1736, By ye Right Revd. Father in God George Lord Bishop of Carlile.
The V. at Carlisle By the Rt. Revd. Father in God George Lord Bp. of Carlisle June 1, 1739.
The V. at C. By the Rev. Dr. Waugh Chancellor of Carlisle June 30, 1740.
The Visitation at Carlisle by the Revd. Mr. Birkett, June 12, 1741, Note that a Copy of the Register is to be given in to the Chancellor of all the Christenings Marriages and Burials at the Visitation that have been betwixt Lady Day and Lady Day for the year last past and not in an irregular manner as appears to have been done by this book in time past.
May 31, 1745, The V. held at Carlisle by the Revd. Dr. Waugh Chancellor.
The V. held by Mr. Law the Archdeacon 1746.
Richard Osbaldiston Lord Bishop of C. held his Primary Visitation at Carlisle June 12, 1749.
1753 V. held at Carlisle June 6. 1754 May 3d V. was held at C. by the Chancellor.
The V. held at Carlisle by Mr. Wardale June 17, 1755.
The V. held by the Bishop June 17, 1756.
The V. at Carlisle May 27, 1757, Aprill 14, 1758.
July 13, 1759.
The V. was held at Carlisle June 27, 1760, By Mr. Wardale, Dep. Chancellor.
The Bishop's Primary Visitation held at Carlisle July 13, 1763.
1764 the V. held July 20.

1795

1765 June 20, Dr. Burne held his Primary Visitation at Carlisle.
1767 the V. was held at Carlisle the 29 of July, 1767, 1st June, 1768, 1st June, 1769, 25th June, 1770, 5 June, 1771.
1772 May 20th, V. held at Carlisle by the Revd. Richd Burn Chancellor. Dr. Law Bishop of the Diocese.
1773 June 16, the V. held at Carlisle by the Revd. Dr. Burn Chancellor. The Bishop did not appear in his Diocesan this year.
1774 June 1st, the V. at Carlisle by Dr. Law. Bishop of this Diocese and a Confirmation at the same time.
1775 June 21st, the V. at Carlisle by the Revd. Dr. Burn . . . . June 6th, 1776.
1777 July 15, V. at Carlisle by Dr. Edmund Law, B. of this Diocese.
1790 V. by Mr. Paley 7th of June.
1792 Dr. Edward Venables Vernon held his Primary Visitation and Confirmation at Carlisle on August 6th.
1793 V. at Carlisle June 14th by William Paley M.A., Chancellor and Archdeacon . . . .
1794 June 13th.
1795 V. at Carlisle and Confirmation June 8th, by Dr. Paley our present Diocesan.
Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. appointed Chancellor vice Dr. Paley resigned.
1796 on July 4th, Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. Chancellor of Carlisle held his Primary Visitation.
1797 V. at C. by Joseph Dacre Carlyle B.D. July 17th.
1798 V. at C. July by Dr. Edward Venables Vernon Lord Bishop of Carlisle.
1800 V. at C. June 19th, by the Revd. Dr. Paley Archdeacon an excellent charge.
1801 June 12th, V. and Confirmation at Carlisle by Dr. Vernon the Bishop.
1802 V. at Carlisle August 30th, by Dr. Grisdale Rector of Caldbeck in the absence and Illness of Chancellor Carlyle.
1803 V. at Carlisle Sept. 15th, by J. D. Carlyle Chancellor.

APPENDIX X.

These lines were sent to the writer by the Rev. H. Whitmore. No information as to their authorship has ever reached her.

The

The priest and the miller built the church steeple
Without the consent or wish of the people,
A tax to collect they tried to impose
In defiance of right or subversion of laws,
The matter remains in a state of suspension
And likely to prove a sad bone of contention,
If concession be made to agree with us all
Let the tax be applied to rebuild the church wall.

Churchyard wall now in a ruinous state, Sebergham High Bound, July 12th, 1826. "The Churchyard is miserably fenceless," says Bishop Nicolson in 1703.*

APPENDIX XI.

An account of the Several Register Books of the Parish of Sebergham according to the statement required by the Population Act for 1831.

One Register Book of Baptisms, Burials, and Marriages, commencing April 6th, 1694, and terminating Febry 11th, 1751.
One Do. of Baptisms and Burials, commencing January 11th, 1751, and terminating Decr. 25th, 1805.
One Do. of Marriages comg May 9th 1754 and termg Decr. 5th, 1812.
One Do. of Marriages and Burials, commencing Febry 9th, 1806, and terminating Decr. 30th, 1812.

Copied from the Vols. of the Registers.

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* *Miscellany Accounts of the Diocese of Carlisle*, p. 11. Another of these poems is entitled: The Blunderbuss and Book, and concerns some fire arms lent to John Bunting Esq., of Rose during the threatening of the Incendiaries in the winter of 1830, and not returned, and also a book, but to the then incumbent of Sebergham. Each poem is signed A. Greybeard.

ART. V.—*New Notes on the Ancestry of George Washington.** By J. C. C. SMITH.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8th, 1886.

IT may be taken for granted that almost all genealogists will read with interest anything that tends to throw fresh light upon obscure points in the descent of George Washington, whose nobility of character is now-a-days recognized nearly as much in England as in the country of his birth and achievements. The few items which I now add to the genealogy of the first and most distinguished American President have at any rate the one advantage that instead of their being, as is too frequently the case, matters of surmise or theory, they are founded on evidence which is quite conclusive.

These new notes relate to the history of Mildred Washington (nèe Warner†) who was the paternal grandmother of George Washington and who came to England after the death of Lawrence Washington, her husband, for the purpose presumably of attending to her executorship duties and dealing with her deceased husband's English property. When she applied for the grant of Probate at London in November, 1700, she alleged, somewhat inexactly, that her husband had died only a year ago ("ad annum elapsum mortem obiisse"). It appeared, however, that in the meanwhile she had become the wife of one George Gale. As far as I am aware, there has hitherto been nothing known of her history subsequent to her obtaining the Probate in the following month (*i.e.* December, 1700), nor has

* See *Whitehaven and the Washington Family.* By W. S. Harpur, Transactions, vol. v. p. 98.

† Daughter of Augustine Warner, of Virginia, apparently the same person whose name appears in the "Register of Merchant Taylors' School," edited by Rev. C. J. Robinson, vol. i., p. 240. "1657-8, Augustine Warnar, eldest son of *Augustine*, gent. born in Virginia, 20 Oct. 1643."

this

this second husband George Gale been identified until now.

Mildred Gale lived only a few weeks after the above-mentioned grant of Probate was issued to her. Her own will was made January 24, 1700-1, and it was proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Richmond (Copeland Deanery) March 18 following; she is therein described as wife of George Gale of Whitehaven, Cumberland, "being doubtful of the recovery of my present sickness;" she mentions that "by an Indenture of Marriage made and executed by and between John Washington one of the executors of my late husband's will of the one part, and my present husband George Gale with my own consent and approbation thereof of the other part bearing date 16 May in the present year 1700 I am empowered to demise by will or other instrument the estate and legacys of my late husband to the uses and purposes therein mentioned"—and she proceeded to bequeath £1000 to her said husband, and the residue of her property equally between her said husband and her children. When George Gale took Probate of her will, he had to give bond for the tuition of the children and their names appear as John, Augustine (father of the President), and Mildred Washington.

Mildred Gale was buried at St. Nicholas', Whitehaven, January 30, 1700-1, but there is not any extant memorial to her in either the church or churchyard. The "sickness" to which she alludes in her will, is sufficiently explained by an entry in the same Parish Register, thus: Baptism, Jan. 25, 1700-1 Mildred daughter of George Gale; and later on appears the *burial* of Mildred, dau. of George Gale March 26, 1701.

The Gale family of Whitehaven claimed to have descended from Gale of Acomb, co. York, and George Gale's grandfather, John Gale, used a seal* engraved with the

* See his will, 1679, Archd. Richmond, Copeland Deanery.

arms

arms of the last named family, but the College of Arms disallowed this claim, and in 1712 made a fresh grant to John Gale the father of George. Mr. Cokayne, Norroy King-of-Arms, has called my attention to a pedigree of the Gale family of Whitehaven* and has very kindly allowed me to take from it the extract which I subjoin. It is stated therein that George Gale was supposed to be living (in Maryland) in 1712, but Lowther Gale, making his will March 25, 1714,† makes a bequest to the four sons of his brother, George Gale, *deceased*.

The problem with regard to the English home of George Washington's ancestry may perhaps never be solved, but the fact of this Mildred having married into a Whitehaven family affords one more fragment of evidence. In the 'Whitehaven Guardian' of Nov. 11, 1875, it was shown that there lived in that town 1692-1766 a family of Washingtons, and the christian name of one of them who was married there in 1731 was *Lawrence*.‡ It is not unlikely that Mildred Washington met George Gale (who became her second husband), through having gone to stay with relations of her first husband at Whitehaven; I believe, that in the Subsidy Rolls (Hearth tax) circa 1673 the name of Washington is not to be found amongst the residents there, but it is obvious that the very rapid increase in the population of Whitehaven at that period, implies a large immigration, and perhaps some of the Washingtons were attracted thither about 1680-90 by the fast growing prosperity of the town.

I have not been able to trace the issuing of any Licence for Mildred Washington's second marriage, from either the York or the three London registries. Supposing the marriage to have taken place in the neighbourhood of

* College of Arms, 6 D, xiv. page 189. A pedigree of this family will be also found in Foster's 'Lancashire Pedigrees.' No issue is there assigned to George Gale of Maryland.

† Archd. Court of Richmond, Copeland Deanery, 1735

‡ See Transactions, vol. v. p. 98.

Whitehaven,

Whitehaven, and by a Licence, the marriage-bond, should be at Lancaster, but the records preserved there appear to be in so chaotic a state as to render a search impracticable. The marriage-bond, which would probably state where was Mildred's abode prior to her second marriage and would give names of her sureties, might furnish a useful clue if it could be found.

GALE OF WHITEHAVEN.

(Extract only).

GRANT OF ARMS in 1712, thus—

Argent, on a fesse between three saltires, humettée Azure, an anchor between two lions' heads erased Or.

CREST.—*An Unicorn's head couped Argent charged with two pallets blue, (sic), armed and crined Or, over all an anchor Gold.*

- John Gale of Whitehaven in Cumberland, Merchant. Anno 1712. = Mary, dau. of Lancelot Carlisle, gent., third son of Adam C., of Bridkirke in Scotland.
  - (1), Elizabeth, ux. James Milham, of Whitehaven
  - (3), Mary, ux. Wm. Grayson of Whitehaven, Merchant.
  - 4. Susanna, ux. Wm. Marshall.
  - John Gale of Whitehaven, eldt son. = Elizth 4th dau. of Thos. Tickell, gent. s.p. 1712.
  - Mathias of Whitehaven, Merchant, 3rd son. Buried at Whitehaven 2 Aug. 1751. = Dorothy, d. of John Ponsonby of Hale Hall, Cumberland, Esquire.
    - Robert, 4th Son, & Mary, died young.
    - Lowther, 5th Son.
    - Philip, 6th Son.
    - William of Whitehaven, merchant, 7th son, ob. 9 May, 1773, æt. cir. 80, buried at Whitehaven. = Margaret dau. of Christopher Richmond of High Head Castle, Cumberland, ob. 25 Sep., bur. at Old Chapel, Whitehaven, 27 Sep. 1759, æt. 69.
      - George Gale, 2nd son, of Somerset County in Maryland. Supposed to be living 1712. = Elizabeth, dau. of Levin Denwood of Somerset County in Maryland.
        - (1). Levyn Gale living 1712.
        - (2). George Gale, living 1712.
        - (3). John Gale, living 1712.
        - Mathias Gale, living 1712.

ART. VI.—*Extracts from the Vestry Book of All Saints', Cockermouth.* By the Rev. W. F. GILLBANKS, Rector of Orton, Cumberland.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8th, 1886.

THE following extracts are from a MS. book belonging to All Saint's church, Cockermouth, and entitled "No. 10, Cockermouth's Vestry Book, 1740." The first entry is regarding "ye money belonging to this Church Stock" which seems to have been lent out without consent of the parish vestry, the bulk of it consisted of monies bequeathed in charity to the township &c. The signatories below are Thos. Jefferson, minister, and three churchwardens, followed by four overseers and 14 parishioners.

(2). In a notice of July 3rd, 1741. The church is called a 'Parochial Chappel' and it was not until recently that it was separated as a distinct parish from the mother parish and church of Brigham. This notice speaks of the outgoing churchwardens as:

Refusing to give up their accounts particularly with relation to the charge of building of twenty seats in the sd church or chappel windows and the money they received or might receive on the sale thereof,

and an order is made by the vestry upon which a proctor in the Consistory court of Lancaster should proceed.

Cockermouth and several other neighbouring parishes were till 1856 in the diocese of Chester.

(3). Is a printed insertion, to be read in church, being a notice:

That whereas Thomas Potter and John Jackson have applyed for and obtained a citacion to all and singular the parishioners of the Ch. or Parochl Chapl of C. &c., from William Stratford, Doctor of Laws and Comisary of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, to show cause at the Conistory

Consistory court of Lancaster on Wednesday next why a license or faculty should not be granted to them to erect four new seats in the ffront gallery of the said church before the seats of Mr. John Langton and Mr. Thomas France proprietors of the said front gallery seats as the same now stand which were allotted about 30 years ago when the said church was rebuilt at the great expense of the said parishioner and wh have been ever since been peaceably enjoyed and wherea the said process has been read in the said church and intimates that the said Thomas Potter and John Jackson as Proprietors of two spacious houses in Cockermouth, should build and enjoy to their own use and benefit the two front seats so to be erected and they to have power to sell and dispose of the other two seats also intended to adjoin and be erected behind them, and to take and receive the money arising thereby to their own private use and whereas such intended erections will not only greatly deface and deform the beauty and uniformity of the said church but also be of great damage and injury to many of the Parishioners in the enjoyment of their seats. These &c., are to give notice of a vestry &c., duly published July 5, 1741, by me Thos. Jefferson, Curate.

"The front gallery" is called below "the west end" in the protest.

(4). Extract:

We in vestry &c., do protest against such citacion &c., and we do order consent and agree &c., that all and all manner of Prosecution for errecting such new seats shall be defended by the said Parish so that the beautifull situation of the seats therein may stand and remain as they now are, and whereas the said T. P., and J. J., and also Richard Leyburn and Edmund Pearson Ch. or Chlwardens last year errected twenty seats which will hold three a piece by some license or faculty from the sd comisy and have retained four of the best seats severally to each of their own use wch are worth and might be sold for five pounds a piece and utterly refuse to produce the faculty or to give any account of the charge of building the said seats or what sold for, we do further protest against such unjust behaviour and order that they be proceeded against according to Law &c., and we do order John Winder and Isaac Beck to be agents and managers for the parish.

After 35 signatures, including those of two ladies, Mr. Jefferson signing speaks of "a full vestry none refusing."

(5.)

(5). We find the expences of the action cost the parish £22 1 6 which was paid by a "Church Sess" of 3d in pound.

(6). The people of Seetmurthy object successfully against their proportion of the cost of repairing the church causeway.

(7). This entry is about the loan of £100 of money belonging to the poor of the parish, to two Smithsons at 9d in the pound.

(8). Dated 8th July, 1746. The minister and churchwardens meet to select a site for a poorhouse.

(9). Is an announcement of receipt from the recalcitrant churchwardens of 1740 (Potter, Jackson, Pearson, Leyburn), of £1 19 0 surplusage parish money remaining in their hands from 1740 to 46, and likewise the sum of four pounds four shillings as awarded by the said Mr. Jefferson, and Mr. Ritson referees legally chosen &c.

(10). The poor house to be the site of:

a certain house and dy houses the property of Joseph Wain, Elizabeth Wain, and Ann Wain, Widdow, an Inclosure adjacent belonging to John Brougham, gent, &c., &c. The premises to be conveyed to the minister, overseers, and Chwardens, and their successors in trust.

(10). Mr. Bain's opinion on Peil's charity is to be taken June 24, 1748.

(11). Nov. 17th, 1749. It is agreed on that the Church should be inlargd according to one of the plans offerd to the minister and churchwardens at the next vestry.

(12). In pursuance to notice given on Sunday last, we the Minister Churchwardens and Vestry then present do agree that the Church should be rufcasted on the outside and white washed in the inside and that the gates should be put in repair to this we set our hands ye 20 Feby, 1756.

(13). Dec. 28, 1757. They agree to enlarge the Poorhouse,

house, to call in "Notes" and to repair the 'led' of the church steeple (towers were so-called) &c.

(14). The vestry agree that as through a bond they can't immediately recover, they can't pay Jonathan Pott's bill for enlarging the Poorhouse, they therefore do agree that the £35 which belongs to the master of the Free Grammar School may be applied to paying off the above till the bond be got to replace it, and that the town to pay Mr. Fisher in the meantime at the rate of 4 per cent.

So they lend the Rev. Mr. Daniel Fisher the £100 left by the late Reverend Mr. Thomas Leather for the use of six poor widows or six single women of this parish, the interest to be paid quarterly.

(15). Pursuant to notice given on Sunday last for a vestry &c., the Chwardens books were passed and the following orders were made:
Ordered that the bread be bought by the Chwardens for the communicants.
Ordered that the Churchwardens do take care and get the Surplisses washed and mended.
Ordered that all the wine for the communicants be bought at one house where the Chwardens can get it the best and cheapest.
Ordered that no wine be given to any clergyman to carry home.
Ordered that the Churchwardens pay no money for taking the register.
Ordered a notice of each assessment June 21, 1764.

No clergyman's signature occurs among the XI.

(16). And in 1766 Daniel Fisher (see above) signs himself "off minister," with James Bushby as the parish clerk.

(17). A fresh "rufcasting" outside, whitewashing inside of the church and the N.W. approach stairs and pavement be put into proper repair, 1770, Ap. 26th.

(18). William Brown is now "off minister" and John Ramsey P. Clerk.

(19). "Mr. Wordsworth's" close is spoken of July 1772.

20).

(20). March 6, 1773. Vestry agree that the church should be "rufcasted" outside and whitewashed inside and that an application be made to Sir James Lowther, Bart., as patron, to appoint the Revd. Thomas Pattinson, minister of the same.

(21). Hugh Cowperthwaite master of the Poorhouse is vindicated of a great many scandalous expressions thrown out against him, all of which by enquiry appeared to be false and groundless.

(22). The bellman and the "Public posts in the town" are mentioned.

(23). Stairs leading to the church to be repaired and amended, also the wall adjoining the causeway, June 2nd, 1776.

(24). At a Public Vestry 30, Dec. 1777. The parishioners agree that the alterations in the frames for the new peal of bells and other additions and alterations in the floors, particularly a new floor for the clock &c., and the expences out of a proportionable assessment on the inhabitants.

(25). In Mr. Gillbanks* writing:

It is agreed and we do hereby order (in vestry) that the sum of four hundred and fifteen pounds, viz: two hundred and eighty belonging to the poor one hundred to the Widows' Hospital and thirty five pounds to the Grammar School be vested in the public funds in the name of the Minister and Chwardens in trust for the uses above mentioned. Jos. Gillbanks, minister, 4 Chwardens, XI others, Cockermouth, Feb. 17th, 1784.

(26). Cockermouth, 12 June, 1785. At a public vestry &c., ordered that the present Churchwardens do immediately remove the little room in the S. West corner of the Church taking care to support the stairs leading up into the gallery with a suff^t Pillar to be erected for that purpose and also that they remove the stone belonging to the

* Mr. Joseph Gillbanks, the great grand uncle of the writer of this paper, was a master of the Free Grammar School at Cockermouth, which place he left on appointment to the living of Culgaith. He was four times married, and his fourth wife survived him.

ffont

ffont, and that in Lieu of this Room and ffont and in the place where they stand, as many seats be erected as can conveniently be done for the use of the children belonging to the Charity and Sunday Schools. And also that the little Room adjoining the vestry be also taken away supporting the gallery and stairs above sufficiently and that like seats be erected there and that a small convenient box for holding the Basin used in Baptism be erected in some convenient place at the west end of the church, and that the expences thereof be payd out of the Church Sess Jos. Gillbanks, Minister, Chwardens and Parishioners.

(27). 10th Feb. 1788. Ordered that the Chwardens do cause the wall of the Churchyard adjoining the Causeway to be taken down and thoroughly rebuilt and to be reimbursed the expences out of the Ch Cess. Jos. Gillbanks, Minister, and 8 other signatures.

(28). At a Public Vestry held this 29th May, 1789. Ordered that the Chwardens do cause a sounding board to be erected over the Pulpit and that the expence of the same be defrayed out of the Ch Cess not exceeding 8 guineas.

This is signed by J. G., and 27 others. It is followed by another vestry:

(29). June 1, 1789. Ordered that the order made at the last vestry for Causing a sounding board to be erected over the pulpit (having been obtained and entered by Mr. Gillbank, against the opinion of the majority of that meeting) be annulled and rescinded and shall not be carried into execution.

Resolved. That the salary allowed to the person appointed to ring the scholars bell in the Morning and the supper bell in the evening and to take care of the Clock & chimes is not belonging to or part of the salary of Parish Clerk of this Parish but that the ringing of the sd bells and taking care of the Clock and Chimes are duties, apart and distinct from the office of Parish Clerk, and that a majority of the inhabitants in vestry assembled have a right to appoint proper persons to perform the said offices during their pleasure and to appoint such salaries for doing thereof as they shall think proper.

Also Resolved. That the Reverend Joseph Gillbanks, is not the Curate or Minister of this Chappel, that the Curacy and profits thereof are under sequestration and that Mr. Gillbanks has no Right to officiate, but during the will of the sequestrators, and that the sequestrators may appoint what Ministers they Please to officiate within the said Chappel untill a Curate shall be duly appointed thereto.

Resolved. That Mr. Gillbanks above named having no Right to act as

as Curate or Minister of this Chappel, had no power or authority whatsoever to appoint John Hallows or any other person to be Clerk of this Parish.

Ordered that the Chwardens do immediately enter a caveat against the licensing of the said John Hallas or any other person to be appointed by the said Joseph Gillbanks to the office of Parish Clerk of this Parish.

Ordered and Resolved. That a Vestry be held in this Church this day three weeks in the afternoon for the purpose of nominating a Person to officiate as Parish Clerk during the vacancy of the curacy and that notice thereof be given next Sunday, and that Thomas Mackereth the younger do officiate as Parish Clerk untill some other person be chosen to the office.

Ordered that the Chwardens & such five of the inhabitants as they shall choose to join them do enquire into and ascertain the ffees ppayable to the Curate, Parish Clerk, and Sexton of this Parish and that a Table be made thereof and fixed up in the Church.

(30). Vestry July 12, 1789. For the election of a clerk according to the order of the last vestry. Thomas Mackreth out of three was elected by majority of 21.

Ordered and Resolved. That the usual salary for taking care of the Clock and Chimes and for ringing the Scholar Bell in the Morning and the Supper Bell in the Evening be paid to the said Thomas Mackreth so long as a majority of the vestry for the time being shall think proper if the sd Thomas M. duly attend to and perform his duty in these respects.

These last two vestries were evidently presided over by Thos. Benson and Hugh Beeby, the former has 23 signatures including Chwardens three, the latter 13 including the like three, only one new name occurring in the latter: the vehemence and clever wording of the orders and resolves sound like a lawyer in a temper. Mr. Gillbanks is presiding at a Public Vestry again on the next page bearing date April 11th, 1790.

(31). A Vestry of Aug. 3rd, 1791. Prepares to take proceedings against Thomas Rudd for £100 lent from the parish monies, and copies of the resolutions are sent to Mr Thos. Benson as well as Mr. Rudd.

(32).

(32). May 31, 1792. Vestry to consider the propriety of adopting some mode of obtaining payment of the stipend due to the minister of this church.

Resolved that the inhabitants of this parish are not liable nor ought to contribute to the expenses of recovering the said stipend now due, and in arrear and that the Churchwardens shall not act under any sequestration for that purpose.

Benson Rudd &c., 22 signatories.

(33). Mr. Gillbanks in hot water again :

June 5th, 1792. Resolved that a Vestry to be holden on Tuesday next at Two o'clock in the afternoon to inquire what the established fees are belonging to the Church and what the Revd. Mr. Gillbanks has received. Dan. Satterthwaite and 8 other signatures.

(34). Then follows the vestry June 1282 :

We the inhabitants assembled do find and resolve that the ffollowing are the ancient established ffees belonging to the Minister, Clerk, and Sexton of this Church, as follows :

And wretched fees they appear to us now, if they were to be an important adjunct (as they generally were) to the priest's income.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fees or Marriages by License	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
by Banns	0	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
Publishing Banns	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0
Baptisms	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Churching of Women	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burials									
Of an Adult	0	0	10	0	0	7	0	0	8
For an Infant	0	0	6	0	0	5	0	0	6

For every Copy of the Register to the Clerk sixpence if he keep the Register. We do order and resolve that this account of the ffees be published by affixing thereto on the Posts and other usual places for putting up advertisements in the Town and that the same be also affixed on the Great Doors of the Church for eight weeks following and that the same be read in the Church every other Sunday alternately till that time between Divine Service and Sermon and that a Publick

Publick Vestry be again held in this Church on Wednesday the 22nd day of August next, and if no good cause is shewn to the satisfaction of the vestry then to be held that the above Account of the ffees shall be established and remain in future as the ancient and proper ffees and that the same be then put upon a Board and placed in the conspicious Part of the Church, there to remain in future as a testimony thereof.

That it appears to this vestry that much greater ffees have of late been received by the Minister and Clerk, and that the reason given for the same by the Minister was that he would Insist on double ffees because he did not receive the salary due to the Curate. Thos. Benson, Jno. Rudd, and 7 other signatures.

(35). Next entry vestry &c., Jany, 1, 1, 1793.

1st it is ordered that the Churchwardens do immediately contract in Public Auction for the Rough Casting the church and Steeple and that they also procure Iron pipes to be put at the bottom of the present Lead ones on the sides of the Church of a sufft height to prevent the Lead from being cut away and wasted in future.

2nd. Resolved that the Curate of this Church has for time immemorial Read the Prayers on every Sunday and the other services appointed for the Day both in the Morning and Afternoon and has also preached a sermon every Sunday after the morning service.

That there is no Established Lectureship in this Church and that no Person is obliged by Law to contribute anything for the reading of any Lecture or Preaching of any sermon on the Sunday in the afternoon further than what they Please to give as a donation of their ffree will and wch they may give or refuse at their pleasure, and that the Curate has also for time immemorial read the Morning Prayers on every Wednesday and Friday in every week throughout the year and also on every other day appointed to be kept Holy.

3rd. Resolved that the Chwardens are not obliged by virtue of their office to make or solicit any collection for the Curate or Minister for preaching any Sermon in this Church on the Sunday.

It having been represented by the Churchwardens and confirmed by several of the inhabitants at this vestry that the usual services of the Church has of late been neglected.

4th. Resolved and ordered that it be referred to the Chwardens to inquire into the said neglects of duty and what steps will be proper to pursue for correcting any abuse or neglect in that respect and make a report of their proceedings.

The Table of Fees is then duly ordered Established &c., &c.

Ordered that the Chwardens for the time being do take care that the Parish

Parish Registers be safely kept in the Ch as the Law directs. Benson, Rudd, and 9 co.

(36). Vestry Feb. 27, 1795. Resolved that the Church at Cockermouth is at present vacant, the Duty thereof unperformed and that no person is yet appointed legally to the care thereof, and that it is highly necessary that some person should be procured to officiate therein untill a Minister is duly appointed.

Ordered and agreed that the Reverend William Williamson be requested to officiate and perform the Constant and Occasional Duties of the Church so long as he continues to reside in Cockermouth unless a minister be duly licensed in the mean time, and that as a compensation for his trouble the Chwardens do immediately make a Collection from the inhabitants of such sums as they may think proper to give and pay the same to Mr. Williamson, and that the Chwardens for the time being do make a like collection half yearly for Mr. Williamson's benefit so long as he shall continue to officiate pursuant to this Request.

Resolved and it is hereby recommended to the Inhabitants to discontinue their Voluntary Donations to the afternoon Lecture and contribute what they may think reasonable to Mr. Williamson for his officiating as aforesaid, he having undertaken to preach a sermon every Sunday afternoon when no other person shall attend Lecturer.

Ordered that the Chwardens do immediately acquaint the Bishop of Chester with the present situation of the Church at Cockermouth and request his Lordships advice and interferance. Thos. Benson & Co., 8 signatures.

(37). Vestry Aug. 14, 1795. The Rev. John Wheatley influences the vestry to recover the ancient usage of sacramental alms to the use of the poor, and not, as for sometime to the payment of the masters of the Sunday school.

And that the said school from this day discontinues unless the inhabitants think proper to subscribe what is sufficient for the support of the School and in future that the money collected for the Poor be divided as has been the antient custom on the Feast of St. Thomas he Apostle and on Good Friday. John Wheatley and 6 others (but neither Benson nor Rudd) Thos. Mackereth.

(38). The above mentioned Thos. Benson and John Rudd seem to have been the "Deus ex Machina" of the town for in 1800 Aug. 13, at a vestry called to consider "the very alarming and enormous expence of the poor and to fix on

on some plan for meliorating the condition of the poor as well as lessening the expence thereof, also for appointing fresh directors and on other special affiairs relative &c. Thomas Benson, Esqr., and John Rudd, Esqr., and others are appointed directors.

It is resolved to discontinue all house rents, all out pensioners and none allowed again unless by 3 directors. To take account of the workhouse master and to discontinue him. To find the paupers work and not let them wander about the Town as heretofore &c., &c. Signed by John Wheatley a minister and 23 others.

(39). Sep. 24, 1800. Mr. Wheatley and a vestry decide to forthwith inclose the churchyard on account of the very great abuses and various depredations which are committed in the said Chyard from time to time and at all times, besides the very shamefull and shameless practices carried on in the very entrances of the sacred place.

Resolved 2. That the Minister and Chwardens do carry the same directly and immediately into effect and they are accordingly authorized to Plan and lay it out and inclose it in such a manner as to them may appear most eligible.

Resd. 3. That it is agreed to be inclosed from the East corner of the Schoolhouse right across to the Pillar betwixt the two gates. John Wheatley 4 Chwardens and 9 others: Joseph Steel to the 1st and 2nd; and to the 3rd Resolution dissentient: John Simpson ditto Jos. Piell ditto.

Dec. 17, 1800. Agreed by us present (in Vestry) that a standing Overseer to live in the House will be the best to act as Master.

That a Public Notice will be put in the Cumberland Paper. Signed by 4 Chwardens and 12 others.

Aug. 23. 1801. Mr. Wheatley and a vestry of three arrange to sell the lead spouts decayed and put up new with the proceeds.

In March 1802, the overseers of 1799 are called upon for a balance of that year which they had failed to pay in.

July 28, 1802. Mr. Benson's bill for business done for Town to be settled. The " Deus " is here fully explained.

Aug. 31, 1804. Consideration of whitewashing of the Ch. outside and inside, and painting the gates, and other necessary repairs appertaining thereto. Also any other reparations

reparations that the churchwardens may deem necessary. Aug. 22, 1804. The vestry of three Chwardens and two others agree to augment the ringers' wages on Sundays and other times as has been accustomed.

July 3, 1805. Vestry to take into consideration what relates to the sexton of this chapel, and to fix and assign him all fair and reasonable fees. Resolved to adjourn to give time to enquire who has the right of the appointment of a sexton.

Dec. 23rd, 1807. Vestry to take into consideration the sashing of the church and the disposal of the old materials or any other matter or thing relating thereunto. Unanimously agreed to, and power given to chwardens to dispose of all old iron, glass, and other materials which may come out of the windows, for the highest and best price that can be got. Resolved thirdly that an equal rate be made on the inhabitants.

June 16, 1808. Proposals considered for altering the poor laws, as proposed by a meeting at Salford, and communicated by Joshua Brown, overseer of St. Mary's within Carlisle, to have a clause inserted therein for the removal of Scotch and Irish families, that become chargeable in places where they reside. 17 signatures.

Feb. 25, 1808. That the operation of the resolution of Dec. 23, 1807, be suspended and all the proposals and estimates this day offered be and they are hereby rejected. 28 signatures.

May 4, 1809. Unanimously agreed upon to alter the vestry room by breaking out the end wall and setting the same back to the wood post also bording the Floor and putting a stove or fire place therein also a chair to be purchased for the use of the said vestry room. Edward Fawcett Minister, and 3 wardens, 8 others.

17 May, 1809. We do mutually agree to Sash the Windows of the Church. Resolved: We hereby order the Chwardens to Sash the same in workmanlike and œconomacal manner and that they be empowered to lay a rate on the Inhabits to defray the said expence. 4 chwardens and 12 others.

May

May 16, 1810. It was resolved that the church be immediately painted.

July 2nd, 1812. Church and Free School to be new rough cast with any other repairs that may be found wanting in the roofs or any other parts wanting for their preservation. Ed. Fawcett, and 5 others.

June 15, 1814. To consider the propriety of petitioning Parlt. to introduce an exemption into the new poor law to enable magistrates of the five Northern Counties to remove persons chargeable to any parish or place therein to the place of their birth or last legal settlement be the same in Scotland or Ireland &c. 13 signatures.

Feb. 26, 1817. Vestry Resolved that a gallery be erected above the the Communion Table upon which an Organ may be placed and for the better accommodation of the Singers and that a subscription be entered into for that Purpose, and that the present Chwardens and others be appointed and see the same carried into effect. Ed. Fawcett and 4 Chwardens and 16 others.

6th Mar. 1817. Vestry to lay a rate towards the repairs of this Ch. or Chapel and the ornaments and other articles belonging thereto.

It appearing that two of the Bells (the second and third) have sometime ago been cracked or received such injury as entirely to spoil their tone and render them useless. It is resolved that the Chwardens do forthwith take away the same bells and get them replaced by two other new bells of proper tone and dimensions and that the charges &c., be paid out of the rate.

That after the Bells shall be replaced and completed. It is resolved that the Chwardens for the time being shall engage a set of six proper persons at the least to undertake the Ringing Peals and changes, and who shall ring the bells upon all usual occasions and be paid a yearly salary out of the Ch. rate and that six handbells be procured by the Chwardens to be used in instructing the ringers. That the Chwardens shall pay to the six Ringers who shall first ring a full peal upon the bells of seven hundred and twenty changes called grandsire Bob the sum of one guinea each in addition to their salary, and it is further resolved that the Avenues leading to the church be forthwith repaired and amended and the nuisances removed. 19 signatures.

Mar. 20, 1817. Paupers to be employed at making roads over

over the common of this town, now under enclosure. 13 signed.

Then in June 19, 1817, follows a large meeting of the fire engine proprietors to make rules and fix prices &c., &c.

Mr. John Benson (Revd.) objects to the rate in 1819, and is made one of the select vestry in 1820, in 1824 he is appointed assistant surveyor for the township.

July 21, 1824. To nominate a committee to consider the measures necessary to be taken for enlarging the church Mr. Fawcett is made chairman with 14 among whom is Mr. Jno. Benson.

Mar. 26, 1828. They consider about selling the workhouse and field in order to build a new one upon the field belonging the township late part of Kirkgate common. Ed. Fawcett and 8 more.

July 8, 1829. To consider the propriety of farming the Chyard to the town. It was unanimously agreed:

That the Chyard should be farmed by the Chwardens for the sum of four guineas per annum and that they are hereby empowered to let the same to eat for Hay, and whatever sum is deficient is to be paid out of the Ch rate. It is the decided opinion of this meeting that no horses cattle or sheep shall on any account be allowed to pasture in the Chyard. Thomas Wilson and 5 others.

Sep. 10, 1829. Resolved that the Chwardens do not interfere in any dispute that has arisen respecting the seat No. 52, wch they have been requested to set out and allot to John Pybus, Thos. Wilson Churchwarden, John Asbridge Churchwarden, and 8 others.

May 25, 1831. To take into consideration the best method of eradicating the Dry Rot, and stopping the growth of Fungus now existing in various parts of the church. It was unanimously agreed:

That the Chwardens be empowered to cause the church to be thoroughly cleaned and to use such other means as they may consider to be most adviseable for curing the same. 3 chwardens and 7 others.

On June 2nd, 1831. To defray debt and face expenses

a rate of 6d. was laid and the chwardens empowered to collect it. 12 signatures.

October 1st, 1831. It was resolved to adopt in Cockermouth the provisions of "an act for lighting and watching of parishes &c.," and a sum of £84 was the highest yearly sum to be called for.

Aug. 1, 1833. It was resolved that the inhabitants of Setmurthy be in future relieved from the payment of all contributions to the Ch. rate other than their customary proportion of the expences already or to be incurred in maintaining and repairing the fabric of the Ch. and Chyard. That a committee be appointed &c., to report.

Aug. 9, 1833. It was resolved that no sum of money be allowed in the Chwarden's accounts for the future on account of money paid for rent for the Chyard.

Jany 29, 1836. Gas as a lighter is discussed.

April 8th, 1836. To consider the propriety of building a new church. A committee formed to ascertain the wishes and opinions of the inhabitants.

Nov. 24th, 1836. The parishioners of Setmurthy give up 8 seats now marked 28, 29, 30, 31, adjoining the middle aisle on the S. side of the Ch. and also those now marked 47, 46, 45, 44, in a line with the preceding and adjoining the south aisle of the same and in lieu the chwardens of Cockermouth, call upon the inhabitants of Setmurthy at no future time for church rates.

Feb. 10th, 1841. It was resolved upon the motion of Mr. John Steel, seconded by Mr. Thomas Wilson, that a resolution conveying the thanks of the parties attending the church be prepared and signed and presented to Lord Lonsdale testifying their gratitude for his kindness and munificence in appointing an evening lecturer to the church in pursuance of a requisition of the inhabitants to that effect, and that the chwardens be requested to get the same signed &c., by the inhabitants and transmitted to Lord Lonsdale. 12 signatures.

Sept.

Sept. 28, 1842. Church rate to be levied and a cry of "no rate" but the motion for a rate of 1½ carried, after being upwards of eight hours and closed by the oppositionists, the numbers for, 255; and against, 151; being in value for, 337; and against, 192; having a majority in favour of the rate of 145.

Sep. 13, 1846. The consideration of lighting a clock over the Saving's Bank was entertained and on a poll taken the numbers for were 260, against 190.

The final church rate mentioned of 1½d. in the pound was laid the same day.

Cockermouth seems to have had no little trouble at times with the gas company, who put out the lamps in the early morning before dawn, at the time when they were most needed.

There are a variety of episodes regarding the township, but none of particularly interesting character.

Mr. Fawcett acts as chairman to the last.

ART. VII.—*The so called "Tumuli" near Dalston Hall, Cumberland.* By the EDITOR.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8th, 1886.

THERE are shown on the 6 inch Ordnance Map (23 Cumb.) near Dalston Hall two large mounds, each marked *tumulus* on the map.* On these more than one would-be explorer has cast longing eyes, and dreamed of great finds of British, Roman, English or Danish antiquities, which would hand his name down to posterity along with those of Belzoni or Greenwell; and the present writer must confess to having had from Colonel Sowerby, the owner of the mounds, a full permission to excavate, but to have let the time slip away before commencing, until another more eager than he intervened, and did the work.

Under the direction and superintendance of Mrs. Hope Johnson, then of the Manor House, Dalston, a trench 5 feet deep was dug through the mound, south of Dalston Hall in May last; it proved to be a perfectly undisturbed gravel heap on an esker or ridge of gravel, on which is also the other mound, situate west of the Hall.

This ridge as Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S. writes me, "beginning at the excavated mound south of the Hall, ends after a slight break, close to Kingrigg on the Carlisle and Thursby road. I should not have been much surprised to learn that this natural ridge had been utilised here and there, where more conspicious, as a good site for a primitive interment. The Dalston ridge nowhere varies very much in height and breadth. The ridge, of which Torkin (in Crofton Hall Park) is a sudden expansion, is a good example of one that does."

As the Ordnance Map calls the mound south of Dalston Hall a *tumulus*, it is desirable to record that Mrs. Hope Johnson has proved it not to be one.

* They are shewn on the plan given in vol. vii., of these Transactions, opposite p. 271.

ART. VIII.—*Coped or Hogbacked Tombstone at St. Michael's Church, Bongate, or Old Appleby.* By Rev. W. S. CALVERLEY, F.S.A., Aspatria.

Communicated at Kendal, September 8th, 1886.

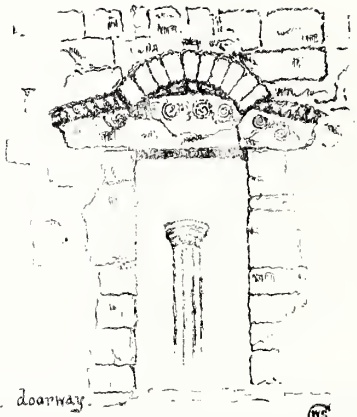
IN a paper* read by the Editor Sept. 22, 1885, on the earthworks and keep of Appleby castle, Mr. Ferguson stated his belief that the gigantic earthworks, within which the masonry work of the castle has been set, are pre-Norman, and that "we have in these earthworks the fortified dwelling of the great Thane or Franklin, Angle, Saxon, Jute or Dane (between the eight and ninth centuries and the conquest of the district by the red king) whom William Rufus found in possession, and who had to make way for the Norman baron.

A note to this paper (p. 385), draws attention to the Saxon tombstone doing duty as lintel over the north doorway of Bongate church, as being evidence that a Saxon church preceded the Norman, and confirming the notion of an early English settlement on Appleby castle hill.

On the date above-named I went, accompanied by the Rev. W. A. Mathews to St. Michael's church, which was being restored by C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A., and with a workman's tool I carefully picked away all the mortar which was plastered on the face of the lintel of the north doorway and round about it both inside and outside when I found that this lintel was a genuine hogbacked tombstone, coped and having both its sides adorned with plait work or curvilinear ornament picked out in the manner of the very old work usually known as Saxon. Nearly the whole of the stone is visible on the outside of the church, but it is much weathered.

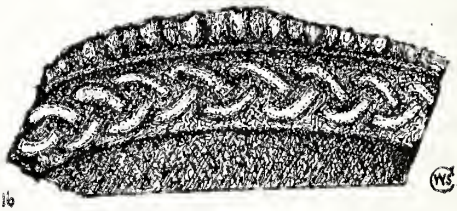
* Transactions, vol. viii., part II., p. 382.

The



North doorway.
out side.

St. Michael's Ch., Bongate, Appleby.



SCALE 1/16

Inside.

E.

The mason had notched out a piece of the stone near each end on the upper part, and had sprung his relieving arch therefrom to carry the weight of the wall above the doorway, but notwithstanding this device the English gentleman's bodystone cracked beneath the weight of Norman masonry imposed. The crack in the stone will be seen in the accompanying drawing which I have prepared from a photograph taken by the Rev. J. Greenwood, when the church was still unroofed; a column of the arcade within the church is seen through the doorway; my other drawing shews the coping partly broken away and the band ornamented with a plait of three strands, with the smooth lower part of the stone as seen on the inside of the doorway; this lower unornamented part is recessed.

The underside has been cut away to form a rebate for the door to shut up against, which is perhaps the only original piece of the Norman church left in position.

The tombstone is seventy-six inches long, fifteen inches high, fourteen inches thick through the base. The crosses which stood at the head and foot of this bodystone, if there were such crosses, were probably broken up and used for walling stuff, as in later times the recumbent effigy now partly restored and lying near was broken up and built into the walls during the carrying out of some "repairs" or alterations.

Other antiquities to be noted are:

Consecration cross.

Tombstone with foliated cross, pointed shears and clasped book.

Do. ,, ,, ,, Sword and Rose.

Do. ,, calvary ,, Rose.

Recumbent figure with Rose and Shield.

Small tomb block, smooth.

Small grave block, foliated cross, with pointed shears and book.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

Effigy at Bongate Church. By the Rev. W. A. Mathews.

In the restoration of Bongate church (St. Michael's, Appleby), on removal of the plaster from the north wall (interior) of the nave, an alcoved tomb was laid bare, consisting of a boldly cusped arch, with shield in the centre, over a recumbent female figure. Both the arch and the figure were broken and mutilated, but could be distinctly made out. The figure was draped in a long robe with hanging sleeves and heavy braid or fringe round the bottom; with coif on head and a dog (recumbent) at feet: over the left shoulder on the cushion on which the head reposed, was a small triangular shield with the Veteripont annulets. The armorial bearings on the shield above (which was of soft red sandstone, that now by exposure has crumbled till nothing is distinguishable), when first exposed could be seen to consist of the arms of Clifford and Veteripont quarterly and impaling the three water budgetts of Ros. These are the arms on the Countess of Pembroke's tomb in St. Lawrence's church, shown as those of Elizabeth Rosse, daughter of Thomas Lord Rosse, of Hamlake, who married Thomas Clifford.

Thomas Clifford was born in 1366, and banished by the Parliament in 1387; dying in Germany in 1393. Owing to the minority of her son, his wife Elizabeth (Rosse) Clifford, was made sheriffess of Westmoreland in her own right, and as she outlived her son (John) who died 1423, æt. 32, the small shield over her shoulder may mark her official position as holding the sheriffwick originally granted to Robert de Veteripont and his heirs.

She died in 1424.

It was not improbably owing to the banishment of Thomas Clifford in 1387, and the absence of any lord over the castle that the great disaster befell the town of Appleby in 1388, when the Scots fell upon it and sacked it. As St. Lawrence church was burnt at that time it may account for the lady having been buried at St. Michael's; the only one of the owners of the castle who is known to have been so.

ART. IX.—*On some obscure Inscriptions in Cumberland.* By R. S. FERGUSON.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8th, 1886.

(1). I have also the honour to exhibit a rubbing of an inscription upon an octagonal font in the parish church of Bootle, in south-west Cumberland; both the font and inscription are engraved in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. i. opp. p. 523, and on p. 559 the font is described as "a large basin, formed of black marble or porphyry of an octagonal form; on each square or face are two shields, raised from the plane, bearing characters in the Old English letter, in some parts mixed with the Saxon. The emblematical anchor in the third shield is rather singular, as it stands for the word *salvator*. The letters R. B. in the two first shields denote the benefactor who gave the font, or the stonecutter who executed the work. The characters in the fourth shield we are not able to decipher." A manuscript note in a copy of Hutchinson, which belonged to the late Canon Raines, runs: "What stuff, it is the date 1453, taking in the next compartment." But the character, which Hutchinson makes into an anchor, and Canon Raine into the Arabic numeral 4, comes out most clearly in the rubbing as a bugle horn, and I am assured by the present rector of Bootle that it is a bugle horn. I am not able to offer any very satisfactory explanation of the characters in the third and fourth shields, though a friend makes them into "i. h. rec" for "rector," and takes the bugle horn to be some heraldic allusion. I cannot find any rector having these initials, nor can I identify R. B. The rest of the inscription is given by Hutchinson very inaccurately, but really reads thus:—

In | no | mine | pa | tris | et fi | lii | et sp | irit^{s} | sāc | ti A

(2).

(2). I have also the honour to exhibit a rubbing of an inscription running along the top of the plinth of a farm-house known as Raby Cote, and situate in Cumberland, near to the melancholy remains of the once powerful Cistercian Abbey of Holme Cultram. The inscription is cut in a hollow, and, when in its original position, was meant to be read from below by a person looking up to it. It is now, by way of accommodating it to its present position turned upside down, and the stones are inserted anyhow, not following the order in which they would read. The inscription is in two pieces; that on the left-hand side of the door is 15 feet 8 inches in length; that on the right 23 feet 6 inches; or a total length of about 39 feet. The individual stones vary in length from 10 inches to 3 feet by 6 inches in breadth. Many of them are much weathered, and the piecing together of the *disjecta membra* is no easy task. I however make out the following, subject to correction:—

"Gilbert Lamotte, John de Botyll (*i.e.*, Bothel), vicar of Burg (Burgh-on-Sands).

"The year was the 6th Robert Abbot of th' Holme, and of our lorde MDXIII. VIIIth Henry kyng.

Robert Chamber was Abbot of Holm Cultram 1507 to 1518, so that 1513 was his sixth year of office; and the inscription probably was on the top of one of the screens across the Abbey church, and recorded that it was given by Gilbert Lamotte, by John of Bothel, vicar of the neighbouring parish of Burgh-on-Sands, and probably by a third donor.

(3). At St. James' church, Carlisle, is a stone, removed there from the field known as the "Seven Well Field," below the church, on which is a much defaced inscription, given thus in Whelan's *History of Cumberland*, p. 146.

Purgatum, dedicatum que, Ubeskud, die quinto,
Decembris, Frater, de sub rupe lapidem venerabili,
Sancto Bedæ ore rotundo.

Who

Who invented this hoax, for hoax the reading is, I have never been able to ascertain; it is a most successful hoax, repeated time after time in print, and will, I have no doubt, survive for many a long year. I am unable at present to supply a satisfactory reading: the inscription is in five lines, but of the first line little but the bottoms of the letters remain: "Ubeskud" in the second is "Chescun" (Chacun), and in the next line is "paternoster."

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

The first Meeting of the Society for 1886, *extended from Saturday the* 26*th of June, to Saturday the* 3*rd of July, and consisted of*

A PILGRIMAGE ALONG THE ROMAN WALL,

In conjunction with the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries.

CHIEF PILGRIM AND EXPOUNDER GENERAL: DR. BRUCE, F.S.A.

CONDUCTORS: { In Northumberland, R. BLAIR, F.S.A.
In Cumberland, R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A.

(*The following account is reprinted and adapted from the Newcastle Daily Journal*).

SATURDAY JUNE 26th. PROGRAMME OF THIS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Leave by 2 p.m. train for Wallsend, where view the slight remains of the Station of SEGEDUNUM, and look for traces of the WALL on the way to Byker. Thence to the Black Gate, where Dr. Bruce will point out, by means of diagrams, the principal objects to be observed on the "Pilgrimage," and will describe the more important of the Roman inscriptions preserved in the Museum. Dinner in the Castle at 7 p.m. The Right Honourable the Earl of Ravensworth, president of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the chair.

The proceedings of the first day of this pilgrimage commenced on Saturday afternoon, by the departure of a detachment of the party for Wallsend. About forty "Pilgrims" assembled at the Central Station, Newcastle, at two o'clock, wearing the distinguishing badge —a scallop shell in silver.

On arrival at Wallsend, Dr. BRUCE addressed the party. He said: Standing at the north-east corner of the station of SEGEDUNUM, he wished to say one word about their pilgrimage. They were setting out upon an expedition, like the pilgrims of old, he hoped, to profit by their journey mentally, physically, and spiritually also. They had read in the grand old Book of the image whose legs were of iron. The Roman empire was an empire of strength, and as they traversed the WALL they would see how great was the vigour of that mighty people, how vast their enterprise, how great their determination. They set their foot upon our distant isles, and planted it, and kept it there for centuries.

centuries. As they run along the WALL they will learn, not only somewhat of the character of mind of that people, but they will be stimulated to follow the example of their patience, perseverance, and their indomitable vigour. Often had he thought upon the WALL—how was it that the nation, so mighty, so vast, possessing qualities so enduring, should have perished. As Englishmen, let them ponder that question. He could not help feeling that we are the successors of the Romans. Our influence is vastly more widely distributed than that of the Cæsars ever was. We have their art of government, their art of colonisation—let us profit, and avoid those faults, those sins which have laid this mighty people in the dust. He trusted they would learn much and derive many lessons from this pilgrimage. They were now standing upon the north-east corner of the station of SEGEDUNUM—the first station on the line of the WALL. Some persons fancied that the WALL should have begun at Tynemouth—but the river was sufficiently powerful up to this point, so that it was unnecessary to carry the WALL further. Horsley says most distinctly and decidedly that the WALL did not go beyond Wallsend. The Romans, however, did not leave the mouth of the river to the enemy. They had forts at Tynemouth, South Shields, and Jarrow, and another on the north side nearly opposite Jarrow. These places could be signalled to quite well from Jarrow. Further, to prevent the enemy getting in, this WALL was carried down to the water's edge, and went down to low-water mark. The late Mr. Buddle had often seen the stones in the water. In consequence of the number of buildings which have sprung up, the traces here were very faint, still it would be satisfactory to have traced the WALL from end to end. Stations such as the one they were now examining were called "stationary camps," in opposition to the temporary camps which were used. This station was garrisoned by the 4th cohort of the Lingones. No stone with this name on has been found here, but there was one (No. 1, *Lapidarium Septentrionale*) found at Tynemouth, whose garrison was no doubt furnished from this place.

The party then proceeded to examine the southern face of the station. The commanding position of the ancient SEGEDUNUM was here well realised. It occupied the summit of a rounded hill overlooking the Tyne, which at this point is seen at its best. Fine weather and the comparative absence of smoke allowed of a view down the whole sweep of the Long Reach extending to South Shields; whilst to the right the view up river takes in the full stretch of the Bill Reach. The WALL terminated in the angle formed by these two portions of the river, and the height crested by the four-square walls of the Roman station was seen in its strategic connection with the terminal defences

defences at the river's mouth, which flanked the eastern position. The complete character of the series of defences was further noticed in observing the course of the Wreken Dyke, which connected the stations of Jarrow and South Shields with the network of military roads to the south. The Chief Pilgrim and Expounder, Dr. Bruce, in his *Roman Wall* observes that "the present aspect of the station is not encouraging," but on this occasion the expectancy of all who stood about him was quickened by the enthusiastic way in which the venerable historian of the WALL began his arduous campaign. The shipyards below the station, where "the busy sound of closing rivets up" dins the ear from morn till night, on this half-day had ceased work, and the antiquaries found themselves in a strange quiet. Commonplace surroundings have here blotched the course of the WALL with mazes of newly built dwellings, and seem to suggest a most prosaic start for the romance of the pilgrimage. After an examination of the excavations in the deserted garden the bugle was sounded for an advance, and the pilgrimage started on its westward journey. Heading the procession were the President of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries,the Right Hon. the Earl of Ravensworth, and the Chief Pilgrim and Expounder, Dr. Bruce. The company following included Professor Clark (Cambridge), Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (Penrith), the Rev. Wm. Bramley Moore, Dr. Hodgkin and Mr. R. Blair (hon secs. of the Newcastle Society), Messrs. C. J. Spence, H. A. Adamson. Town Clerk of Tynemouth; Dr. Maclagan (Riding Mill), George Irving (Newcastle), the Rev. J. R. Boyle, Professor Hulsebos (Utrecht), Messrs. W. L. S. Charlton, S. B. Burton, Dr. Barkus (Newcastle), W. E. Adams (Newcastle), W. J. Carr (Ebchester), Rev. R. H. Williamson (Whickham), Mr. T. Waddington (Gateshead), Mr. W. N. Strangeways, Mr. and Mrs. Hall (Leeds), Messrs. C. C. Hodges (Hexham), J. V. Gregory, Geo. Peile (Shotley Bridge), J. R. Ford, Colonel Young, Messrs. E. T. Tyson (Maryport), T. T. Clarke (North Shields), Oliver Heslop (Corbridge), and others.

Before leaving Mr. Buddle's house Dr. Bruce introduced to the party Mr. Mackinlay, who, with himself, was one of the pilgrims of 1849. He mentioned incidentally the history of the famous Wallsend Colliery, the first operations at which were unsuccessful, and the place was sold in consequence for a very cheap price to the Messrs. Russell, who deepened the shaft and won the world-famed Wallsend coal, which long brought in its owners a profit of £1,000 a week. All that was got by the original owners was a piece of Samian ware, now in the castle. Threading the new streets the course was followed to the back of Carville Hall, where the line of the Fosse became strongly marked by a chain of ponds which have been formed in its bed.

At

At Stotes Houses the Chief Expounder stopped to explain that not long ago in erecting the house here on the west side the remains of the WALL were come upon. There was something like a square tower or castle in it, and one came to the conclusion that there had been here a turret. Mile castles were 50 to 56 feet square, and there were between these castles turrets, and he called them stone sentry boxes. They were usually 12 feet square in the interior, with walls about 3 feet thick. They could thus see how rapidly communication could be made along the line of the WALL. At Walker East Farm the road crossed to the north side of the Fosse, and Dr. Hodgkin pointed out Roman stones which had been used in the outbuildings. Thus far the faint line indicating the Fosse, had been followed, and here and there indications of the core of the WALL itself had been come upon, indications of an "encouraging" nature, as the Chief Pilgrim says. The rise up to Byker Bank was now followed, and the curious fence which shuts in the Fosse as the hill arises was pointed out. The Pilgrims now entered the city of Newcastle. In the High Street at Byker the bugle sounded a halt, and Dr. Bruce described the course of the WALL through Newcastle, by way of the Wall Knoll and Pandon to the station of PONS ÆLII. At the end of Ouseburn Bridge the Chief Expounder left the pilgrims. Mr. C. J Spence then guided the party down the steep bank to the Ouseburn. Crossing the stream a halt was made at the ascent of Stepney Bank, on the south side of which an indication of the Fosse was observed. The route then lay by Elwick's Lonnin, Richmond Street, Gibson Street, and the New Road, to Wall Knoll, where the course of the ROMAN WALL is supposed to have passed down into Pandon. Threading the labyrinths of Stockbridge, the way lay up Silver Street, the steep ascent of which was gained by the large party of nineteenth century pilgrims to the no small astonishment of the crowding inhabitants, who looked wonderingly as they passed up Pilgrim Street, and disappeared in the turn at the Low Bridge. Passing along Dean Street, the churchyard of St. Nicholas was entered, where Mr. C. C. Hodges pointed out a newly discovered mediæval grave cover. After an inspection of the Blackgate Museum and the collection of more than 200 Roman inscribed and sculptured stones, many of which Dr. Bruce described, the pilgrims adjourned to their well-earned dinner in the Great Hall of the Old Castle.

The dinner was held in the large hall of the Castle. The Right Hon. the Earl of Ravensworth occupied the chair. He was was supported on the right by Professor Hulsebos, Utrecht; Rev. Dr. Bruce, Mr. R. Blair (hon. sec. Newcastle Antiquarian Society), Rev. W. Bramley Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Simpson. Penrith; and on the left by

Mr.

Mr. C. J. Bates, Professor Clark, Cambridge; Mr. Tyson, Maryport; and Dr. Barkus, Newcastle; and amongst the general company present were Colonel Young, Mr. and Mr. J. R. Ford, Leeds; Mr. H. A. Adamson, North Shields; Mr. Irving, Newcastle; Mr. J. M. Moore, South Shields; Mr. T. T. Clarke, North Shields; Mr. F. Waddington, Gateshead; Mr. W. N. Strangeways, Newcastle; Mr. T. V. Gregory, Newcastle; Mr. R. O. Heslop, Corbridge; Mr. S. B. Burton; Mr. W. L. S. Charlton, Tynemouth; Mr. George Adie; Mr. W. Norman, Newcastle; Mr. T. Marshall; Mr. Svendsen, Newcastle; Mr. Dixon; Mr. C. C. Hodges, Hexham; Miss Julia Boyd, Moor House, Durham; Mr. J. H. Nicholson; and Mr. Mackinlay, Glasgow, who, with the exception of Dr. Bruce, was the only gentleman present who took part in the pilgrimage of 1849.

During dinner a choir of ladies and gentlemen, conducted by Mr. C. Harrison, jun., sang a selection of glees and madrigals, and Mr. Mowatt played selections on the Northumberland pipes. The *menu* card was appropriately designed by Mr. C. T. Spence.

The health of Her Majesty having been drunk, the CHAIRMAN gave "The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle. and the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society." He said it devolved upon him, as president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, to bid to their friends in Cumberland and Westmorland a right loyal welcome, and he might couple with that their guests who had done them the honour as strangers to dine at their humble board. In bidding them a hearty welcome to that ancient and historic hall, he was reminded of a very interesting circumstance. It was now 37 years ago since a band of pilgrims assembled in Newcastle to visit the line of the ROMAN WALL. It was a rather remarkable circumstance that there were but two present amongst them that night who were present on that occassion—Dr. Bruce and Mr. Mackinlay. But, there was one matter of peculiar congratulation, and it was his pleasure and duty to congratulate them upon having obtained, after a lapse of 37 years, the same trusted pilot—(cheers)—who conducted that pilgrimage in 1849. Dr. Bruce had spent the greater portion of his valuable, useful, and intellectual life in the study of antiquities, and there was hardly a stone—let alone stations, mile castles, and turrets—in the WALL which his excellent friend did not know, and to which he was not able to call their attention. He congratulated them upon having obtained the service of so excellent a pilot. He had spoken of that place as an ancient historic hall, and he would like to recall to their recollection at least one remarkable incident that occured within its walls. In 1293, he thought it was, John Baliol, who claimed to be the Scottish King, paid homage to Edward I. within the very walls where they were

were assembled, and it was curious to recall how baseless and how little reliable were those acts of homage in those days. It so happened that in three short years that hollow homage received a very remarkable *finale*, for in 1296, he thought it was, Baliol broke faith with the sovereign to whom he had paid homage. The sovereign marched upon Berwick, and many of them would probably remember the well-known words of the veteran warrior king, "If you do not come to us, we shall have to come to you." That was followed by the fall of Baliol, his imprisonment, and death, in that very year. He merely recalled these interesting historical reminiscences to justify the remark that he had made, that the place wherein they were assembled was an ancient historic hall. He hoped and believed, under the guidance of their trusted president, there was much enjoyment in store for them during the next few days. Under the wisdom and guidance of Dr. Bruce they would learn first of all the truth of Solomon's great saying "There is nothing new under the sun." They would learn to know that there had been engineers, many, many years ago, whose feats and performances had probably never been equalled and he doubted whether they would be ever equalled even by the greatest student of engineering science of the present day. They would find masses of stone raised upon the highest points, and when they took into consideration the age in which the Romans lived, and the implements at their disposal, when they saw courses of masonry as perfect as the world could exhibit, when they found the WALL cemented with a cement that was so hard that it actually formed part and parcel of the stone itself, and when they took into account the age in which they lived and their object in view, he ventured to say that the world had never produced a finer strategic work for the purposes for which it was intended. He had ventured to express his own feelings, and when they returned from the Solway they would no doubt largely participate in those feelings themselves He bade again, on behalf of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, a hearty welcome to those strangers who were present. (Cheers).

Dr. BRUCE said that as the oldest vice-president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries present, it devolved upon him to thank Earl Ravensworth for the kind terms in which he had spoken of them. The study of antiquity was in reality the study of man. They learnt much from one another; and by viewing the actions of our predecessors and the result of these actions, they learnt, if they were wise enough to do so, how to demean themselves. This was the great object of their archæological societies. The history of this great empire for nearly four hundred years had to be dug out of the earth by the action of the spade and pick axe, and were it not for such societies

societies as the one which assembled at this place from time to time, these documents and valuable historic records inscribed by the men who made the history of those days would to a large extent be lost. They would learn, he was pretty well sure, many valuable lessons in the course of their journey, and they would remember for many a long day their pilgrimage along the ROMAN WALL of the year 1886.

Mr. E. T. TYSON (Maryport) responded on behalf of the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society.

Mr. H. A. ADAMSON (North Shields), proposed "The Strangers."

Professor HULSEBOS (Utrecht), in a most appropriate speech, thanked them for allowing him, as a foreigner, to accompany them on their pilgrimage. He wished to be allowed to present them with a memento. He came from a town which that week had been commemorating a very happy event—the 250th birthday of one of their universities. Their Government had ordered a medal to be struck on the occasion, and he wished to be allowed to present to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries one of these medals.—Professor Hulsebos then handed to the right hon. chairman the medal, which was appropriately designed.

Professor CLARK (Cambridge) also thanked them for the kind manner in which they had been entertained.

Mr. MACKINLAY (Glasgow) also responded.

Other toasts followed.

MONDAY, JUNE 28th. PROGRAMME OF THIS DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Leave Castle at 10 a.m. for CONDERCUM, Benwell. Condercum House (Col. Dyer's); *Sacellum*, with two Roman altars *in situ*, and S.E. angle of ramparts. Benwell House (Mr. Mulcaster's); See Ramparts, and Antiquities in house. (*See Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Newc*, ii. p. 39.)

Leave Benwell at 11. Denton Hall (Mr. Hoyle's):—Fine old Elizabethan house, formerly residence of Mrs. Montague; Dr. Johnson's Walk; Roman inscribed Stones; Ancient British Canoe, &c. (*See Proceedings*, ii. p. 42).

Leave Denton at 11-30. Heddon-on-the-Wall:—Observe fine piece of Wall, in which circular chamber, and lines of Vallum, before reaching village. Notice Norman Church. (*See Proceedings*, ii. p. 46).

Leave Heddon at 12-45. VINDOBALA, Rudchester (Mr. James's):—Ancient fireplace in Drawing Room; "Giant's Grave," Remains of Station.

Leave Rudchester at 1-30. "Iron Sign," formerly an inn, on S. side of the road; notice 3 Roman inscriptions in Wall next road.

Arrive at the Temperance Hotel (Mr. Hindmarch's) Harlow Hill, at 2, where luncheon may be partaken of while the horses are being fed.

Leave Harlow Hill at 2-45. Works of Wall at Down Hill very fine: notice how the Vallum turns to avoid hill; Halton Castle (Lady Blackett's) and Church; HUNNUM, Halton Chesters. Mr. Bates will act as guide to Halton Castle.

Leave HUNNUM at 4-30. Hill Head; modern church of St. Oswald, site of battle

battle of Heavenfield; "Written Rock," on Fallowfield Fell; Turret at Brunton, and fine piece of wall.

Arrive at Chollerford about 6-30. Dinner at the Chollerford Inn (Mr. Black's) at 7. At 8-30 visit Abutment of Roman Bridge.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, at Chollerford, 7s. 6d.

The following were amongst the pilgrims who on this day assembled at the Castle and began in earnest their long march for the western sea, viz:—The Revs. Canon Weston, Crosby Ravensworth; J. L. Low, Whittonstall; A. Gooderham, Newcastle; and H. J. Richmond, Sherburn; Miss E. Mitton, Sherburn Hospital; Messrs. Deakin, Ellerton; T. Goffey, Liverpool; Y. P. Gibson, and C. C. Hodges, Hexham; R. C. Hedley, Cheviott, Corbridge; C. Fortey, Ludlow; F. Abell, Sydenham; Mr. and the Misses Dotchin, Newcastle; Dr. A. Wilkinson, Tynemouth; The Revs. Dr. Bruce, W. Bramley Moor, and J. B. Boyle; Dr. Hulsebos, Dr. Barkus, Professor Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Mr. and Miss Boyd, Messrs. Carr, Mackinlay, Tweddell, Strangeways, Heslop, Waddington, Knowles, Irving, Carrick, Tyson, Charlton. W. E. Adams, and Blair, (Pilgrimage Sec).

Of Pons Ælii itself there is little evidence. "The grave of Pons Ælii," says the Rev. John Hodgson, "lies to the south of St. Nicholas' Church." Whatever may have been its exact site, the great Roman works, like the pilgrims, began in earnest from this point. Resting on the river at Wallsend, the Wall and the Fosse came on forthright to Newcastle, where they rested again upon the river, but on a much stronger position than at Wallsend, and from the station of Pons Ælii westward the works consist not only of a stone wall and ditch, or fosse, to the north, but have the accompaniment of the very marvellous series of earthworks to strengthen their southern face. There is another ditch—the Agger—having on the south of it two mounds of earth, and on the north a higher and broader mound. These mounds are the *valli*—*vallus* is a pike—and *vallum* a row of pikes, or palisade. It is necessary to bear this in mind, in order to understand the character of these military works. Thus we have the Wall on the north face, and the Vallum on the south face throughout, each line covering the military road, which ran between the two. It is noteworthy that the Vallum has survived the Wall in many places, because the more valuable stone led to a wholesale demolition of the Wall for road and building material; and hence the first point to be looked for is an indication of the Vallum. The pilgrims left the Castle in three brakes at 10.30, and came upon the first track of their quest in the lines of Vallum near the Workhouse on Westgate Hill. Their first stop was at Condercum House, the residence of Colonel Dyer, where

where Dr. Bruce pointed out the unique *Sacellum*, with two altars (Nos. 20 and 21 *Lap. Sep*). set on the exact site which they had originally occupied in the ancient temple. The station of CONDERCUM, Dr. Bruce explained, was occupied by a regiment of the Asturians, people of the north of Spain. Suburban villas were usually planted on the sunny southern slopes outside the crowded station. Thus we see the little temple planted here, and here, too, would probably be situated the house of the general in command. The altars here were to a god unknown before to mythology, *Anociticus* and to *Antenociticus*. Roman altars were always broken. He said that when the Caledonians came down and found no Roman heads left to break they broke the altars. The pilgrims were next received at Benwell House by Mr. J. P. Mulcaster, who showed the party many relics found on the spot, and kindly set out light refreshment for the party. At Denton Burn the first bit of actual WALL was seen, and Denton Hall was reached at noon. The pilgrims were received by Mr. Hoyle, who conducted them over the house, and showed the ancient British canoe in his possession and one or two inscribed stones. Its long association with the old Northumberland families of Widdrington, Errington, and Rogers, and its interest as the house of Mrs. Montague who here entertained Sir Joshua Reynolds, Beattie, Garrick, and the great lexicographer, Samuel Johnson, make it a place of some interest. After inspecting Dr. Johnson's Walk, the party were hurried on, and in a brief halt at Walbottle Dean House, Dr. Bruce called attention to the gateway of a Mile Castle, the first on the WALL hitherto. On the approach to Heddon-on-the-Wall the pilgrims were met by Mr. and Mrs. Cadwallader Bates, and conducted by them over the fields, where the WALL is seen on its south face to a height of six courses. Rutchester was reached at half-past one, and the pilgrims were very kindly conducted over the house of Mr. C. James, where a mediæval fireplace was shown, in which there have been recently placed a centurial stone from the station, and two uninscribed Roman altars. Owing to their proximity to the fire there is a fear the heat may eventually destroy them. There are also one or two inscribed stones in the walls of the out buildings. After examining "the giant's grave," a huge cistern hewn out of the solid rock, the station itself was examined—the ancient VINDOBALA of which there are few traces left. Some slight excavations recently made in the field north of the road here have revealed foundations, probably those of buildings built up against the east wall of the station. Shortly after leaving VINDOBALA the pilgrims examined several inscriptions built in the wall of the 'Iron Sign' next the road. The development of the lines of fortification became more and more apparent

apparent as the pilgrims progressed, and from this point to Harlow Hill the Fosse became a constant companion on the right hand of the travellers, whilst on their left the distinctive lines of the Vallum could be almost continuously traced. At the approach to Harlow Hill they were seen to diverge to the south and skirt the hill at a much lower level than the WALL. At Harlow Hill the pilgrims were met by Mr. William Bell, who had most kindly excavated portions of the WALL on the east of the village for the pilgrimage. A halt for lunch was here made, and after half an hour's rest the pilgrims moved westward once more at 2-50 p.m. At Down Hill the Vallum, in its sudden shear to the south, was pointed out by Dr. Bruce as being palpably a defence here against a southern enemy, whilst the WALL on the higher crest faced the northern foe. The pilgrims, at the station of HUNNUM, were joined by the Earl of Ravensworth. Like pilgrim bands of old, they had hitherto been receiving accessions of numbers all along the route, and amongst these were Mrs. Fenwick, Bywell; Miss Allgood, Hermitage; Mr. R. L. Allgood, Nunwick; Mr. and Mrs. Bates, Heddon; Mr. Rose Fuller, Riding Mill; Mr. William Bell, Harlow Hill; Miss McLeod, Edinburgh; Mr. Lee, Stocksfield; Mr. Bosanquet, Rock; Mr. Edward Harbin Bates, Heddon, &c.

Halton Castle was examined under the guidance of Mr. C. J. Bates, and the interior was inspected by the kind permission of Lady Blackett. Mr. Bates read a paper on the castle on the evening of June 30, which is printed in the Proceedings of the Newcastle Society. Dr. Bruce called attention to several Roman sculptured stones, portions probably of tombstones, that had been built into the wall of the garden and out offices. Shortly after leaving the Roman station the highest point of the day's journey was reached, and the line of the WALL revealed a view, near Stanley plantation, of the widest reach. Over 800 feet above the sea level had been attained, and the wide range of the Roman line of defence was well seen. Here Fosse and Vallum on either side seem as clear cut as if just left by the spade of the sapper. At St. Oswald's Hill Head a pause was made to look at the centurial stone in the house front, and also the church, and the scene of the battle of Heaven field. At Brunton the pilgrims passed into the fields, where the WALL was found in a very complete state, and the recently excavated Turret was seen. Although Turrets existed between each mile castle, yet this is the first one met with. Its rare occurrence made it a noteworthy object of interest. Following down the fields, the North Tyne was at length reached, and here the most remarkable feature on the whole line of the WALL—"the eastern abutment of the bridge over the Tyne"—was described by Dr. Bruce, and

and after some remarks by Mr. Sheriton Holmes,* the pilgrims reached the inn at Chollerford, at seven o'clock, and the second day's Pilgrimage ended. A dispersal of the party took place, as the accommodation of Chollerford was insufficient for so large a number. Many of the pilgrims went on to Hexham, some even to Newcastle, to pass the night.

TUESDAY, JUNE 29TH.

Breakfast at 9. At 10 visit Roman Station of CILURNUM, and antiquities at Chesters.

Leave Chesters at 11-30. Notice WALL on ascending bank; lines of Vallum in field on left hand; Tower Taye built on Roman stones on right hand; Mile Castle; fine sketch of WALL, and Turret (14 courses high) on Limestone Bank N. of road; Fosse of Vallum finely shown on left hand; Mile Castle at summit of bank, observe Roman Road approaching and leaving; Fosses of WALL and Vallum cut through basalt.

Leave top of Limestone Bank at 12-45. PROCOLITIA, Carrawburgh; Roman Station; Coventina's Well. Pass Carraw, formerly a summer residence of the priors of Hexham.

After passing the 27th milestone leave the road and ascend hill to Sewingshield's; Walk along the line of the Wall to BORCOVICUS, Housesteads.

Leave BORCOVICUS at 3-45; Housesteads Mile Castle; Hot Bank; Notice Crag Lough, and Wall on Crags above.

Reach VINDOLANA (Chesterholm) at 5. Roman Station; Milestone; Inscriptions, &c. Leave at 5-30 for Bardon Mill Station, where train'at 6-9 to Gilsland.

Dinner at the Shaws Hotel at 7.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance 8s. 6d. per head.

At 9-45 in the morning the bugle sounded the assembly, and The Chesters, the largest station but one on the line of the WALL, was made for. Here the pilgrims were met by Dr. Bruce and conducted through the grounds of Mr. John Clayton, vice-president of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, "proprietor of the stations of CILURNUM, PROCOLITIA, BORCOVICUS, VINDOLANA, and MAGNA—a gentleman," as Dr. Bruce adds, "to whom, more than any other, the antiquary is indebted for the preservation and skilful display of the best remnants of the Imperial power in Britain." More has been done in the way of excavations here than at any other point along the line of the WALL, and in consequence, an examination of this station is calculated to afford a more adequate idea than any other place of the arrangements of a Roman military city in the north of Britain. The examination of the remains, as conducted by the ever-vigorous *Cicerone*, brought the pilgrims face to face with the old Roman dwellers

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* See his paper on the Bridge, *Proc. Soc. Ant. N.* Vol. ii., p. 178.

who

who have left such stupenduous *vestigia* behind them. The toil of each day, so far from having told upon the strength or enthusiasm of the venerable "guide, philosopher, and friend," Dr. Bruce, seemed to have added to his vigour. He climbed ladders, scaled walls, and delighted his followers at every turn with touches of quaint humour, which, thrown into his discourse, kept his audience in constant good spirits. The west gateway was first examined. The principal gateways of every station seem to have been constructed upon the same plan. Each gateway had two portals, divided from each other by a wall; by the side of each portal was a guard chamber. In several cases the pivot holes in which the gates moved, and the centre stones against which they closed, still remain.

The gateways, it was noticed, are constructed of more massive masonry than the ramparts themselves, or indeed than any other part of the station. Passing along the south wall, the party moved down the hillside towards the Roman bridge over the North Tyne, for the purpose of examining an interesting group of buildings which have recently been excavated near the river. Dr. Bruce explained that these buildings had most probably been public baths, and pointed out the many arrangements for the supply of water to various parts, which led to this conclusion. A suggestion was made that the remarkable arcade, or series of recesses in the west wall of one of the rooms, had been constructed to receive the clothes of the bathers. Another interesting portion of these suburban buildings is a room of which one side is semicircular, resembling the apse of a church. This room has a window, the sill and sides of which remain, and it was said that with the exception of that at the Roman station at South Shields, this was the only evidence of a window in any building of Roman date in Britain.* Leaving the suburban buildings, the pilgrims returned to the station itself, and, after examining the remainder of the ramparts, turned their attention to some of the interior buildings. The structure which deservedly received the largest degree of attention was the Forum. Here Dr. Bruce drew attention to the open court or market in which the less perishable wares were offered for sale, and to the covered market intended for wares of a more perishable character. The worn threshold, over which the carrier's cart had often passed, was also noticed. South of the market hall are three large chambers. The central chamber was said to have been the *aerarium* of the station, the place where the treasure chest was deposited. The side chambers were the *curiae* where justice was dispensed. At some period subsequent to the original

* There are several window sills in the Roman Villa at Ravenglass.

erection

erection of these portions of the station, a curious arrangement had been introduced which excited considerable curiosity. To secure greater safety to the treasure chest, there was constructed for its reception, a crypt which occupies part of the original treasure chamber and of the adjoining court. Into this crypt, which is irregularly barrel vaulted, many of the pilgrims descended. Leaving the station, the party moved round to the front of Mr. Clayton's house, in the portion of which a large number of altars and other Roman stones are preserved. The most important of these were briefly explained by Dr. Bruce. From the mansion the pilgrims passed to the "Antiquity House" where again a most interesting collection of Roman stones and remains of various kinds have found safe keeping. Several of the party were rowed across the river, a little below the station, to inspect a rock which had apparently fallen from the cliffs above, and on which is an inscription. The westward journey recommenced at 11-50.

Up to this point only three pilgrims—Messrs. C. C. Hodges, Charlton, and Abell—had walked the whole distance, but now the number of pedestrians was largely reinforced, and the pilgrimage became a long straggling line of a highly picturesque kind. In ascending to Walwick the road runs upon the WALL, and the stones of the latter may be seen at frequent intervals imbedded in the surface of the latter. Presently a curious cottage was passed a little to the right of the road, of which the northern gable is battlemented. It is known as Tower Taye, and is built entirely of Roman stone from the WALL.

The weather was very fine, and the views obtained in ascending the long climb to the top of the Limestone Bank enabled the pilgrims in their progress to realise the beauty of this "north countree" in its most charming aspect. Chipchase, Gunnerton, the escarpments of Wanney Crags, and the far northerly range from Cheviot to the Carter were spread out like a glorious map, flecked with passing cloud shadows. Traversing this was the trackway of the Roman Watling Street, a bright line in the sunshine. To the south and south-west, the prospect away beyond the Allen and the wilderness of the Pennine hills was equally glorious. In following the rise, the first long stretch of the WALL, standing many courses high, was followed by the pilgrims through the fields to the north. At the summit the outflow of basalt, which barred the track of the Roman engineer, was pointed out by the chief pilgrim as one of our greatest monuments of the courage and determination of the conqueror. Huge blocks of basalt are here thrown out of the fosse and lie where the labourers threw them down. One piece of basaltic rock in particular, now broken by the action of frost into three pieces, was said to have weighed

weighed not less than 13 tons. In the fosse of the WALL the very process is seen as it was arrested in its process. The station of CARRAWBURGH or PROCOLITIA, with its bold south-western escarpment, was briefly described by the expounder. A well, situated a little to the west, attracted great interest. When rediscovered a few years ago, it was found to contain a large number of sculptured stones and altars, vases, rings, *fibulæ*, intaglios, and an enormous number of coins. It was surrounded by a temple and was dedicated to Coventina, a goddess unknown in classical mythology. The westward journey to Sewingshields was begun at 1-40 p.m. At Sewingshields Mrs. Thompson kindly furnished an acceptable supply of milk to the thirsty pilgrims, who now followed along the giddy basaltic ridge of the crags and saw the wilderness and the solitary field which bounds the wide view to to the north. BORCOVICUS was reached at 3-30, and here further accessions were made to the pilgrimage. Among these were Mr. and Miss Cropper, Eller Green, Kendal; Miss Goodwin, Rose Castle; Mrs. Thompson, Sewingshields; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Ferguson, Ravenside, Carlisle; and the Misses Clayton.

Dr. Bruce described the details of this city in the wilderness, its gateways, barracks and splendid masonry. "The station" he said "was naturally defended on three sides, the western was its weakest point. Its ramparts, notwithstanding the lapse of many centuries were standing to the height of eight or ten feet. Its gateways were developed. The rustic masonry of its northern gateway was remarkable for its strength and grandeur. One of the portals of the eastern gateway had been walled up in Roman times; in the floor of the other the ruts formed by the passage of Roman chariots in and out of this great military city were distinctly visible. The width of the ruts was precisely the same as the width of the ruts in the streets of Pompeii, and this was exactly the same as that of the gauge of our English railways. The western gateway is in a wonderful state of preservation, and its northern guard chamber only wants a roof in order to make it, in a measure, habitable. Some moss trooper, in the middle ages, has evidently made use of portions of the southern gateway for the habitation of himself and his cattle. To the south of this gateway there was found a while ago, buried a little beneath the surface of the earth, a gold pendant for a lady's ear, a gold signet ring suited to a gentleman's wear, and a large brass coin of Commodus of the year 181." Now Dion Cassius informs us "that Commodus was engaged in several wars with the barbarians. For some of the nations within that island having passed over the WALL which divided them from the Roman stations, killed a certain commander with his soldiers." We can conceive that the Roman tribune,

having

having the gold ring on his finger, was, with his lady wearing the elegant pendants in her ears, fleeing out of the southern gateway, when they were knocked down by the enemy. The coin, which is as fresh as when it came from the mint and which was probably upon the person of one of them, gives us the date. The great streets of the station were pointed out, and attention called to the numerous barrack rooms within its walls which had already received the attention of the excavator. An amphitheatre for the amusement of the garrison exists on the eastern side of the station, north of the WALL, and a gateway, duly protected by guard chambers, leads through the WALL to it. These interesting features were duly noticed. The station has a southern aspect, and extensive foundations of surburban dwellings on its eastern, southern, and western sides cover the slope on which it stands. The bubbling wells, which supplied the troops with excellent water were pointed out. With regret the pilgrims left this interesting locality and wended their way to the fields that were yet before them.

Walking along the cliffs Dr. Bruce called the attention of the party to the heath covered hill to the south of them, known in the district the name of Barcombe or Borcombe. No doubt it gave name to the station of BORCOVICUS. This hill chiefly consists of excellent free stone which had been largely wrought by the Romans. In the cleft of one of the old quarries there was found not many years ago, a bronze skiff-shaped vessel or purse, adapted for wearing on the arm, which contains 65 coins, three of which were of gold, the rest of silver. The latest of these coins belong to the early part of Hadrian's reign. This circumstance seems to lend strength to the theory that Hadrian was the builder of the WALL. The whole history of this "find" is curious* but is too long for insertion here. The route was continued past the fine Mile Castle, and up and down the long ridge, where the WALL stands in its entire thickness for a great distance, past Cuddy's Crag to the Hot Bank. Broomlee, Greenlee, and Crag Loughs were here seen to great advantage from this point. At Mr. Armstrong's house a record of visitors to the WALL is kept, and here each pilgrim filed in and signed the book. Here the route was changed, and the WALL was left. The pilgrimage moved south, upon Chesterholm, the ancient VINDOLANA, which was hastily examined on the way down to Bardon Mill Station, where the pilgrims arrived at six o'clock, and proceeded to their quarters for the night at Shaw's Hotel, Gilsland,

* See paper by Mr. Clayton on the "find" *Arch. Ael.* (N.S). iii., p. 260, see also p. 258.

where

where dinner was served served at 7.30. The chair was occupied by Dr. Bruce. He was supported on the right by Mr. Cropper (Kendal), Miss Goodwin, Canon Weston, and Miss Cropper; and on the left by Dr. Hulsebos, Professor Clark, Mr. Bosanquet, and Mr. R. Blair (hon. sec). The vice-chair was occupied by Mr. Sheriton Holmes. After dinner two papers on the wall and the pilgrimage were read by the Rev. Bramley Moore. Dr. Bruce gave a brief account of the origin of the pilgrimage of 1849. Votes of thanks were proposed by the Rev. J. Low and Dr. Mackinlay.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 30TH.

Breakfast at 9-30. Train from Gilsland Station at 10-21 to Haltwhistle (10-35). Church, Castle Hill, Peles. &c.

Reach Hot Bank at 12. WALL at Steel Rig; Castle Nick Castellum; notice Crag, Greenlee, and Broomlee Loughs; descending by the Cats' Stairs, view Peel Crag from its base, then traverse Winshields Crag, where the WALL attains its highest elevation, 1,230 feet above the sea; Crawfields Mile Castle Burnhead; AESICA (Great Chesters); Roman Inscriptions at Allerlee; Walltown Crags; Walltown, formerly residence of the brother of Bishop Ridley; "The King's Well;" Nine Nicks of Thirlwall; Remains of Turrets, &c.

MAGNA (Caervoran). Roman Inscriptions and sculptured stones, &c.

Reach Thirlwall Castle at 5. Mr. Bates will describe the ruin.

Arrive at the Poltross (the boundary between Cumberland and Northumberland) at 6 p.m.

Before coming to the Poltross, the Gap, or weak place in the WALL, between the basaltic and red sandstone ranges, will be pointed out, and the reinforcing camps at Glenwheltleazes, Chapelrigg (or Cleugh), Crooks, Thorp. and Willowford will be indicated by Red and White flags. Two of these camps have (rather had) the straight traverse in front of their gates, and the semicircular flexure of the rampart opposite thereto, attributed to the Ninth Legion.

Passage of the Stane-Gate or Carel-Gate (White flags) across the Poltross; notice the side walls and piers of the bridge; excavations at the King's Stables. Jew pedlar dug up here. The Wall in the vicarage garden; centurial stones. Take, on foot, cart road in north ditch to Willowford Farm (*Pilgrims are requested to keep to the road*), where the WALL can be seen down to the river Irthing, capped by ruins of one of the bridge piers (Red Flag). A Red Flag will mark the end of the WALL, on the high cliff over the Irthing.

OVER DENTON CHURCH (time permitting). Built of Roman stones. Note the tombs of Margaret Teasdale [Tip Mumps] and her relatives. The old vicarage.

The members of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle will, after dinner transact any business of a formal nature.

Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, 8s. 6d.

N.B. Where coloured flags are seen *en route*, RED represents the line of the WALL; OLIVE (and not Yellow as stated by mistake), the VALLUM. WHITE, Roman roads; and RED and WHITE, Roman and other CAMPS.

On

On Wednesday the pilgrims returned from Gilsland at 10-21 to take up the WALL at the point left on the previous day. Arrived at Haltwhistle a stop was made to examine the church, which was described by the Rev. J. R. Boyle. Attention was directed to its chancel (of the 12th century), with fine triplet, characteristic of the example shown in St. Edmund's, Gateshead. In the nave, which is of the 13th century, the capitals exhibit the incoming of the decorated style. The arcade shafts and piers show the persistency of the early English style. A 15th century lowside window is inserted in the chancel. Four interesting grave covers within the communion rails were pointed out, and to one of them attention was called, as being the tomb of a pilgrim, whose staff and scrip are shown. Standing against the south wall of the chancel, is the tombstone, six feet long, of John Ridley of Walltown (brother of the bishop), with a long inscription in verse, beneath two shields, commencing: IHON REDLE | THAT SUM | TIM DID BE | THEN: LARD OF THE WALTON | GON IS HE OUT OF THE VAL OF MESRE | HIS BONS LIES UNDER THES STON; and ending: AL FRIENDS MAY BE GLAD TO HERE | WHEN HES SOUL FROM PAEN DID GO | OUT OF THES WORLD AS DOETH APPER | IN THE YEER OF OUR LARD | A 1562. The Pele towers were hastily examined, and carriages were taken for the WALL, which was reached at 12-50. The additional pilgrims who joined the party included the Rev. Canon Franklin, Newcastle; Mr. J. M. Moore, South Shields; Mr. Sydney Simmons, Illawarra, London; Rev. J. Brunskill, Threlkeld Rectory, Keswick; Rev. J. Greenwood, Rector of Uldale; Mr. F. Carrick, Upperby; Rev. T. Lees, Wreay, Mr. J. B. Simpson, Hedgefield House, &c.

Above Crag Lough a fresh breeze tempered the sultry day, but a haze hid the further view of the country from the higher ridges. At Steel Rig a fine example of the grouting of the Wall was pointed out by Dr. Bruce, the liberal use of liquid mortar in filling up the core of the WALL being well shown at this point. Castle Nick, with the gap guarded by a strong *castellum*, was presently come upon. Here, said Dr. Bruce, was found the important slab of Hadrian, preserved in the Black Gate Museum. From the apparently useless situation of the northern gateway, the prevalence of "red tape," even in Roman times, was suggested. A descent of the Cat's Stairs formed an amusing interlude in the progress, and gave an opportunity of closer examination of the basaltic escarpment along which the pilgrims had travelled thus far. From this point the route lay below the crags, the *talus* of which afforded the botanist pilgrims a favourable study of the plants which luxuriate in the crevices of the volcanic rocks.

In

In the gap to the west of Peel Crag the WALL is shown retreating from its line, forming what the expounder called a *cul-de-sac*—a veritable trap to catch the Caledonian. Winshields Crag, 1,230 feet above the sea, was reached at 2-15. This marks the highest point of the WALL, and the glorious panorama which it affords was found to be obscured by the gathering haze, A halt of five minutes for luncheon was here sounded, and the pilgrimage was again reinforced by the arrival of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Spence. Onwards, as our expounder says, we have the WALL "in an encouraging state," as far as the Mile Castle at Shield on the Wall, which, in nautical phrase, was "made" by the pilgrims at 2-50. Bogle Hole and Caw Gap follow after heavy alternation of clambering and descent. Looking back from Cawfields Mile Castle the saw-toothed ridge of crags presented a most picturesque appearance. The difficulties of the pedestrians had thrown the pilgrimage into a long straggling line, which extended back for some miles in length, and looked the very ideal of a pilgrimage. Great Chesters (AESICA) was reached at 3-40. The aqueduct on the north, and the other features of the Station were pointed out by Dr. Bruce. After passing the farm house of Allertee, in the front, of which are two inscriptions, one of them "the century of Maridus," the more vigorous of the pilgrims here prepared, under the guidance of Mr. R. Blair, to ascend the high ridge of the familiar Nine Nicks of Thirlwall. Walltown was reached by the advanced party at 4-30. The tree oasis of this sheltered nook was a welcome sight after the craggy path. A little to the north-west of the farmhouse is the site of the 'tower,' formerly the residence of John Ridley, whose tombstone was noticed in the morning, in Haltwhistle Church. Here the pilgrims drank by the way at the 'King's Well,' so called from the tradition that King Egbert or Edwin was baptized in it by Paulinus. The wild *chives* growing in the crack fissures of the basalt were not forgotten, and the culinary tastes of the conquerors were discussed by curious pilgrims. On the WALL, at the summit of one of the peaks between Walltown and the station of MAGNA, a turret, just excavated under the direction of Mr. Lamb, was examined. A great quantity of bones, iron, pottery, &c., were exposed, as well as a fine bronze buckle. The structure presents the same characteristics as the hitherto discovered watch towers—or, as Dr. Bruce calls them, "stone sentry boxes." The station of Caervoran (MAGNA) was reached at 5-50. Its situation out of the line of the WALL, and almost obliterated site, were noted, and also several inscribed and sculptured stones, among them being two altars, one dedicated to the god *Mars Belatucader*; the other, by a standard bearer of the second cohorts of Dalmatians

Dalmatians, to the holy god *Veteris*. This station has been recently purchased by Mr. John Clayton, and excavations on the northern and eastern ramparts have already been commenced. Shortly after 6 p.m. Thirlwall Castle was arrived at, and here Mr. C. J. Bates described the characteristic features of this mediæval fortress, which is built entirely of stones taken from the WALL.

The pilgrimage, so far, had been in the hands of the Eastern Society, but at the Poltross Burn the boundary of Cumberland was reached, and the work which had hitherto devolved upon the hon. secretary of the Newcastle Society was taken up by Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. Here the formal meeting of the eastern and western pilgrims took place, when Mr. Ferguson explained the nature of the arrangements made by his society. These were found to be of the most complete kind. All the important military works were indicated by coloured flags, red representing the WALL itself, olive flags the Vallum, white the Roman roads, red and white the Roman and other camps. Flags of the last colours fluttered over the fields to the south of Gilsland Station, showing the reinforcing camps, which are here found to the south of the line of the WALL. The great gap here between the basaltic and red sandstone ranges has been a vulnerable point in the works, as is evidenced by the elaborate series of subsidiary forts at Chapelrigg, Glenwheltleazes, Crooks, Thorp, and Willowford. Excavations at the Poltross Burn,* carried out by the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, lay bare the military way, which here crossed the steam. It is found to approach the stream by a deep cutting which has been walled with ashlar on both the east and west sides. The "Stane-gate" itself, Mr. Ferguson explained, would pass the stream by means of a wooden platform. On the western site of the Poltross, excavations had been made in the site known as the "King's Stables." A human skeleton was unearthed during the process. This is alleged to have a probable connection with the legend of Mump's Ha' and the murder of the Jew Pedlar, whose walking ghost became a trouble to Tib Mumps. Mr. Ferguson explained that the excavation gave promise of being much more important than had been at first supposed, and showed probable remains of a fort to guard the bridge across the Poltross. The important remains of the WALL in the garden of the Rev. A. Wright, the Vicar, were next examined, together with the two centurial inscriptions, milestones &c. which have been found in the course of recent

* Reports on these excavations will be prepared by the Cumberland and Westmorland Society.

excavations,

excavations, and also the two Roman altars from Over Denton Church, where they formed steps to the altar. Owing to the stones having been used at some period for sharpening weapons on, almost the only trace of the inscription remaining on one of these is the dedication to Jupiter (I. O. M).; on the other the inscription is completely obliterated.

The pilgrims then went on to the 'Shaws Hotel,' where dinner was served at 8 o'clock, Dr. Bruce being again in the chair. The evening coincided with the date of the monthly meeting of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and some business was transacted. It was unanimously agreed that the honorary membership of the society be conferred upon Miss Goodwin, Rose Castle; Dr. Hulsebos, Utrecht; Professor Clark, Cambridge; and Dr. Mackinlay.

Papers on Halton and Thirlwall Castles were read by Mr. C. J. Bates, and mention was made of an altar found at Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA), two days prior to the arrival of the pilgrims, and inscribed:—

IOM
Co HIAELDA
CoR-C-C-A IVL
MARCELLI
NVS LEG II
AVG

A small altar, measuring four by two inches only was exhibited, it is inscribed:—

DEAE
LATI
LVCIVS
V*I*S*I*I

The letters sloping are indistinct, it is No. 518, *Lap. Sep.*

THURSDAY, JULY 1ST.

Breakfast at 9 a.m.; start at 10-20 for Birdoswald, AMBOGLANNA, arriving there at 10-40, and wait for arrival of contingent from Cumberland and Westmorland Society. Inspection of Camp, inscribed stones, &c. Leave Birdoswald at 11-30, arrive at entry of Combe Crag at 11-45; descend on foot, and see the Roman inscriptions; leave Combe Crag at 12-45; Pike Hill, 12-55; site of Mile Castle; leave, 1 o'clock; arrive at Hare Hill, 1-15. Between Birdoswald and Hare Hill the road is mainly on the WALL; note north ditch to right, Vallum to left, Olive Flags. Walk to top of Hare Hill; leave Hare Hill at 1 45; arrive at Lanercost at 2 p.m.; leave Lanercost at 3-30, for Roman bridge; leave for Naworth 3-45; arrive at Naworth at 4; leave Naworth on foot for station, at 5-45; visiting Tower Tye *en route.* Train at 6-45 for Carlisle; arrive at 7-35. Dine and sleep at

at Central Hotel; dinner at 8 o'clock. Dinner, bed, breakfast, and attendance, 8s. 6d. each person.

Members must bring their lunch with them. Tables will be provided in the Dacre Hall, Lanercost.

Before breakfast several of the pilgrims followed the line of the WALL from the vicar's garden to the Willowford.

At 10-30 on Thursday Birdoswald was headed for, and from the height above Willow-ford Mr. Ferguson pointed out the works as they approached and crossed the Irthing. Following the steep river banks the excavation which laid bare the altar described above was examined. Here the altar was lying *in situ*, and its fine condition was much admired. Its discovery at such a time formed a most interesting coincidence with the pilgrimage. AMBOGLANNA was entered by the fine double eastern gateway, at the guard chambers of which an arch head of a single stone had been found in its place. After examining the interior of this, the largest of the Wall Stations, the pilgrims passed out by the south portal to view the magnificent gorge where the Irthing has scooped out a natural amphitheatre. In every direction the scene is one which in such "sunshine holiday" as this, is of the most beautiful description. Looking down from the verge, Dr. Bruce read aloud an extract from the diary of the Earl of Carlisle, where the site of ancient Troy is compared to the view as seen from this spot. In the modern farm house is incorporated an ancient pele, the shouldered doorway into it being pointed out. This is now walled up to form a recess for the fine seated fiugure—one of the *Deæ Matres*—whose head is in the Black Gate Museum. The westward journey was resumed at 11-50. From the road Dr. Bruce pointed out the remains of the Castle of Triermain, and showed the course taken by the Maiden Way to the north. The track was presently diverged from to visit the rock peninsula of Combe Crag, with quarry faces on which the Wall builders have inscribed their names. One of these was pointed out by Dr. Bruce—FAVST.ET RVF.COSS. No. 410 *Lap. Sep.*—as affording a date for the inscriptions, Faustinus and Rufus having been Consuls in V.D. 210. Dr. Hulsebos suggested as a reading of another of the words on the Crag MATIIRNVS (Maternus). The pilgrims in the valley here enjoyed the grateful shade of this bonny spot, which has been transformed from a bare point of rock to a most picturesque place by the judicious planting of trees in recent years. Pike Hill was passed at 1-25, and attention was called to the spot as the former site of a Mile Castle, where an altar inscribed *Deo Cocidio* was found. At Hare Hill the WALL stands 10 feet high, and after climbing to the summit the course of the WALL was left at 1-50 for Lanercost Priory, which was described

described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A. Mr. Ferguson read in the church an exhaustive paper which is printed in the first volumn of these Transactions, and afterwards conducted the pilgrims through the conventual buildings. In the crypt under the refectory, a most interesting fragment of the cross, which stood to the north-west of the church, was deciphered by Professor Clark.* In the rooms of the Dacre Hall some interesting wall-frescoes were seen. Shortly after four the pilgrims reached Naworth Castle, and by the kindness of Mr. George Howard were regaled with most welcome tea.

Mr. Charles J. Ferguson again acted as conductor, and furnished an interesting account of the castle, for which see the fourth volume of these Transactions. After being conducted over the Castle by Mr. Ferguson the pilgrims left for Carlisle for the night.

FRIDAY, JULY 2ND.

Breakfast at 8-30; at 9-30 rail to Brampton; drive by Lanercost and Burtholme to WALL near Garthside, in view of Hare Hill; thence by Dovecote and ford over King river to Walton; walk by Sandysike to where WALL crosses Cambeck, and to Castlesteads Camp; inspect camp and inscribed stones, gems, altars, &c. Join carriages and drive to Newton of Irthington. Here the party may divide.

(1). Those who like to walk can follow the WALL to Old Wall, 50 minutes' walk through the fields.

(2). Those who like to drive can drive, visiting the ancient mound at Irthington, Irthington church, and the Roman road at Buckjumping, and meeting the others at Old Wall.

From Old Wall, walk along the WALL, or drive round to Bleatarn, meeting at Bleatarn; inspect the tumulus. Note the Bishop's or Baron's Dyke; drive to Walby, thence to Drawdykes Castle (inscribed stones); Stanwix, Hyssop Holme Well; crossing of the Eden; Museum, inscribed stones, &c., (time permitting), Carlisle castle. Dinner at Central Hotel, at 7-30. Dinner, bed, &c., as before.

The Very Reverend the Dean of Carlisle, vice-president of the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society, will take the chair at the dinner, on Friday, July 2nd.

The Cathedral will be open after 5 p.m., for those who like to go there.

Members must bring their lunch with them. Milk can be got at Bleatarn.

The pilgrims returned from Carlisle to Brampton, where conveyances waited their arrival at ten o'clock to convey the party to the line of the WALL which had been left at Hare Hill on the previous day. At this stage the conditions of the pilgrimage have undergone an important change. As far as Birdoswald (AMBOGLANNA), the track has been on assured ground, and the name of each station and the name and nationality of the troops in occupation have been identified

* The Professor's remarks will be printed in these Transactions as a separate paper.

with

with the list given in the *Notitia dignitatum*. But now that most venerable of guide books avails no further, and the pilgrims trust themselves to the local leadership of the Western Society, hoping that "something may turn up," or as the Chief Expounder expresses it that "an inscribed stone may some day relieve us of our difficulties." Under the same favourable conditions of weather as have marked each day of the pilgrimage the drive through the rich valley of Lanercost was most enjoyable. Shortly after 11 the red flags marking the line of the WALL were sighted, and the fosse, ascending the fields to Hare Hill, indicated the point at which the march was to be taken up. After fording the King River, Walton was reached and the carriages left, the pilgrimage moving round by Sandysike, where the fosse became strongly marked. Crossing Cam-beck, the site of a mile castle was passed—the rock-colouring here is singularly striking. The whole plain is under the highest cultivation, and the requirements of the modern agriculturist may well account for the disappearance of the more prominent works of the Roman, even supposing that the greater part of this western portion of the WALL had survived the attacks of the earliest enemies of the Empire. The contrast between the persistent line of WALL at the eastern side of the watershed and the passing glimpse of the line that comes to light here and there, as the indicating flags show, in this western division of the works, suggested to the pilgrims the conditions under which the military occupation of Cumberland must have been carried out. Mr. Johnson showed the important station of Castlesteads, the area of which is occupied by his very beautiful gardens. In a rustic house a large collection of Roman *reliquiæ* were examined with interest by the pilgrims. A written stone in the collection, of very rude lettering was suggested by Dr. Hulsebos to read DEO ESU DEO, No. 466, *Lap. Sep.* After inspecting the collection of coins and gems, the way was resumed with a slight deviation to Irthington, the original *caput baroniae* of the great barony of Gilsland, of the Vauxes, whose stronghold was the ancient mound at the Nook, a little to the south of the church. After inspecting the mound the interesting church was examined, and the vicar, the Rev. W. Dacre, courteously entertained the pilgrims to refreshment in the Old Vicarage. Many stones in the church are marked with the familiar Roman tooling. The carved capitals of the nave are peculiarly interesting. A low side window is inserted in the outer wall of the chancel similar to the one in Haltwhistle Church, and a curious walled-up doorway on the north side occurs. Mrs. Dacre exhibited the beautiful intaglio in carnelian found near the WALL and which has been in Mr. Dacre's family for several generations. It is described in the Proceedings of the Newcastle Society

Society, Vol. ii., p. 147. The pilgrims then proceeded to Bleatarn, most of them in the carriages, the remainder walking by way of Old Wall, where in a gable of a cottage a centurial stone, (*Lap Sep* 456) still remains. At Bleatarn the pilgrims paused on the high tumulus, which had been raised probably in the Anglo-Saxon times. To the north the Roman works show to advantage. Here Mr. R. S. Ferguson explained, in reference to the remarkable absence of Roman camps between Castlesteads and Stanwix, that the whole of the country to the north would be in Roman times an impenetrable morass for miles, which survives now, though much diminished, in the well-known Scaleby Moss. Even at present it is necessary to ride seven miles round to go three north from Bleatarn. The course of the works continued for the remaining part of the day's journey fitfully indicated in the surface of the well-tilled fields, their reality living in the many place-names which, like Wallhead, Wallfoot, Walby, bear witness of the track of the Conquerors. Drawdykes Castle was reached at 4-30, and Dr. Bruce pointed out the Roman material built into the walls of this most interesting mediæval structure. The three grotesque busts which decorate the parapet give a quaint appearance to this border dwelling. A Roman mural sepulchral tablet, No. 430, *Lap. Sep.*, built into the walls, attracted attention from its peculiar inscription. The finely carved oak chest preserved in the entrance hall, and the stone built in as a lintel with the inscription of ALANI DE PENITONA, dating probably from the latter part of the 13th century, were also looked at. Stanwix was reached shortly after five o'clock, and the wanderers stood on the brow of the beautiful scaur over Hyssop Holme Well—where the now weary pilgrims realised how "the sun shines fair on Carlisle Walls." Mr. R. S. Ferguson described the extensive excavations* undertaken by the Cumberland and Westmorland Archæological Society, with a view to determine the point at which the WALL crossed the Eden. No abutment or water piers have been found—but the localities of the Wall and fosse had been ascertained. The WALL itself had been spoiled for the building of the Castle and Cathedral.

The pilgrims had been conducted to the point where Carlisle is seen at its best—"Where Lugubalia kept the western ending of the great bulwark, as the Aelian bridge kept the eastern," and the work of Friday concluded with a visit to the museum and the castle under the command of Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., whose work at this western end

* Reports on these excavations will be prepared by this Society, and printed in these Transactions.

of

of the wall has been of the most indefatigable kind. The view from the walls of Carlisle Castle, the fabric of which consists largely of material obtained from the Roman Wall, fully realises the description that from hence the Roman "looked forth from the acropolis of his most northern city." Some of the party passed on to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, and shown over the church and the monastic buildings. In the Deanery two copes of the 14th and 15th centuries were exhibited. The pilgrims then adjourned to the Central Hotel, where dinner was presided over by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, who followed the usual loyal toasts by proposing that of "the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and the Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian and Archæological Society." He spoke of the advantages of the pursuits of such societies as these in suppplementing the graver purposes and studies of life; and called upon the company to associate the names of Dr. Bruce and Mr. R. S. Ferguson with the toast.—Dr. Bruce was received with great enthusiasm in rising to reply. He said that they had done the more difficult part of their work. In Horsley's day not one-third of the Roman inscriptions with which they were now familiar, were known to him. So much work had been done since his time. Antiquarian students gave themselves to the study of the past, and surely there was much knowledge and much wisdom to be secured in knowing how their forefathers thought and acted. They were stirring up the experiences of the past in order to guide their footsteps for the future, in order that they may not forget the obligations which their forefathers had conferred upon them. The circumstances of their surroundings in this northern portion of England found them rich in Roman remains. It was no wonder, therefore, that they had given especial attention to Roman archæology. In doing this they examined inscriptions, and thus stirred up, as it were, the original documents, in order that they might instruct themselves and their posterity. Nor did they devote themselves to Roman antiquities entirely. Archæology was so wide a science that one man could not overtake every part, and so one man took up one speciality, and another took up another. In this way they had mutually helped, and thus we gathered together all that they could acquire of the history of the past, and by doing this his trust was that they might make the history of the future brighter and better. There was another thing in connection with their societies, viz., that they had bright social gatherings. They met now and then and cheered one another in their own personal pilgrimage. On this occasion, when they had met together so pleasantly, they were all the better for their

their mutual association. They were not mere dry-as-dusts, but men who made brighter their own existence, enriched their own prospects, and enlarged their lives by means of these societies.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., in responding for the Cumberland and Westmorland Society, referred to the absence of many members in consequence of political affairs which demanded their attention in the election now proceeding. He believed that this was the first occasion on which the two societies had assembled at a joint meeting. He would like to arrange that the Newcastle Society should make an invasion of the sister society's country, which could boast a Roman villa at Ravenglass, standing 12ft. above the ground. It had been said that there were very few Roman window sills, but he could show them several at Ravenglass if they would arrange to visit that place. The work of their two societies might very well go on together—the one representing the eastern and the other the western sides of the island at this point.

A letter from Earl Percy was read, in which he expressed his regret to find that he could not join the pilgrimage even for one day this week.

The toast of "The Distinguished Visitors" was proposed by Mr. E. T. Tyson (Maryport), and replied to by Professor Hulsebos (Utrecht) and Professor Clark (Cambridge).

SATURDAY, JULY 3RD.

Breakfast at 8-30. At 9-30 leave Central Hotel. Carriages. Newton, walk to North British sheds and back; Roman coins found near here, Grinsdale (at turn up to Grinsdale, look out on left for Red and White Flags, showing sites of Roman Camps, which had circular mounds before entrances, and note Vallum at Boomby Lane; Olive Flag). From Grinsdale walk by WALL along fields, or drive, to Kirkandrews Churchyard; look out for Red Flags and Olive Flags; altar at Mrs. Norman's; drive to Beaumont Church, site of Mile Castle; walk or drive to Burgh. The road from Monkhill to Wormanby is on the Vallum. Halt at Hallstones bridge, to see Hangman's Tree, and Spillblood Holme, and pavement, White Flags. WALL here is laid on oak beams. Resume to Burgh Church and Camp; inscribed stone at Cross Farm; altar at Rindle House; resume to Dykesfield; looking out for Red Flags marking Wall, Dykesfield; drive across the marsh; it is supposed the WALL went round the marsh on the edge of the high ground across the railway to the left; Drumburgh Castle [blank altar] and Camp altar at Port Carlisle; Bowness Camp and Church; end of WALL. Between Drumburgh and Bowness, WALL marked by Red Flags.

Lunch, at 2/- per head, will be provided at the King's Arms, Bowness. Pilgrims are requested to give early notice on the previous day to Mr. Blair or Mr. Wilson.

Return to Carlisle, passing Drumburgh Station in time for the 4-39 train, which arrives at Carlisle at 5-13. Those who wish to return to Newcastle the same night, must avail themselves of this. Train to Newcastle at 6-15.

At

At 9-30 on Saturday morning the last stage of the pilgrimage was begun. The party passed westwards through Carlisle, to the North British railway sheds at Newtown, and looked back over the Willow Holme to the point where they had left the WALL at Hyssop Holme Well, on the previous evening, the line across the Holme, being marked by tall white poles with red flags. Skirting the Eden the line was followed to Grinsdale, near which the remains of a fort and a quarry, said to have been used for the WALL, exist. On through the fields the WALL has here been carried along the line of a natural terrace, the steep north slope of which serves in place of the Fosse. Below this point the foreground is singularly picturesque, the long still reaches or half-hidden bends of the Eden alternating with fields of richest meadow. At Kirkandrews a pause was made to examine the Kirksteads altar, No. 508, *Lap. Sep.* preserved in the grounds of Mrs. Norman, dedicated by the Augustal legates, "on account of achievements beyond the WALL." Beaumont was next reached, and its simple church which crowns the rising mound, marking the site of a mile castle, was entered, and the abrupt westward turn of the WALL was followed through the fields. At Burgh-by-Sands another halt was made, and, as the eastern folk delighted in the beauty of this picturesque example of a Cumberland village, it was felt that the inexorable bugle call would fright the place from its propriety and sound the westward march long before the pilgrims had half explored the points of interest which presented themselves in this delightful place. The church stands in the Roman camp, and the familiar broaching of stones scattered through its walls indicates the spoil from the Roman defence. The tower has been strongly fortified, and is entered from the church by a double doorway leading to a vaulted room in the basement. On the north side of this room there is an original circular piercement, and the lintel of the inner doorway consists of a Saxon stone, carved with grotesque figures. In the chancel there is a peculiar low side window, and a communication to a priest's house, now used as a vestry, and covering the eastern end of the church. The Rev. Mr. Fitch, vicar, exhibited a remarkable vessel which had been lately exhumed. It is the upper fragment of a jug, decorated with a human face of a peculiar type. Thence the pilgrims drove on rapidly, by Cross Farm* and Rindle House,† to Dykesfield, beyond which the way lay along the margin of the great Burgh Marsh. Here the oppressive heat was tempered by a welcome breeze, which heralded the near approach of the western sea. To

* Inscription to "Herculi et numinibus Augusti cohors," No. 511, *Lap. Sep.*
† Altar, No. 513, *Lap. Sep.*

the

the north-east a lookout revealed the monument of Edward I., and showed the spot where that monarch died in harness, surrounded by his encamped army, whilst away to the north white flecks revealed the houses that lay across the brimming Solway on the Scotch side. At 1-40 Drumburgh was reached, and its quaint castle (built by the Dacre of Roman stones) was examined. The rise on which it is built suggested to the pilgrims how little the alluvial tracts just traversed had afforded ground for any military work—and how the Roman engineer must have trusted largely to the natural defence of impassable bogs for the safety of his line. Here, however, begins one of the series of mounds where the glacial drift has piled up a natural elevation, and the Roman chosen the lines of his camp. These drift-mounds bend round the mouth of the Solway and are followed by ridges of high sand hills, and appear to have been seized upon by the Vauban of the Roman period, who laid out line and fosse on their commanding sites. The dilapidated harbour of Port Carlisle was passed, and a mile ahead the goal of the pilgrims was in sight, and a drive of a few minutes brought them within the Roman station at Bowness, whose angles were marked by red and white flags. Throughout the whole of this day's pilgrimage, the course of the WALL was marked by red flags, and the Vallum by olive, thus enabling its course to be seen from the high road, without trespass on the cultivated lands, through which WALL and Vallum pass. Passing to western extremity of the WALL, Dr. Bruce explained that the WALL, as at Wallsend, had continued down the hill below the station right into the water. Here Dr. Bruce paused, and said that their task which had begun under such favourable auspices, and continued throughout in uninterrupted sunshine, was now completed. Mr. Strangeways called for three hearty cheers for Dr. Bruce, and Mr. Knowles called for cheers for Mr. Robert Blair and Mr. R. S. Ferguson, and the pilgrims adjourned to lunch. There Mr. Strangeways, at whose suggestion the pilgrimage had been determined upon, proposed the health of Dr. Bruce. The quaint church was visited; it is also built from stones from the WALL, and has at one time been a loftier building than at present, with an early English triplet for the east window, for which a modern round headed window has been substituted. The south door now built up is late Norman; the north door, also built up, early English; the north aisle and vestry are modern. There is a very fine early English font which for long was in a neighbouring garden.

The two inscribed stones built into the walls of houses in Bowness were then examined, and, for the last time, the bugle sounded the assembly, and the Roman Wall pilgrimage of 1886 was finished.

EXCURSIONS AND PROCEEDINGS.

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8th and 9th, 1886.

The annual meeting and second excursion for 1886 was held in he neighbourhood of Kendal and Shap, on Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 8th and 9th. The members assembled at the Museum, Kendal, on Wednesday. The following were present:—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., the Mayor of Kendal (Mr. R. Nelson), the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, Mr. J. Cropper, the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., Wreay, Mr. W. Browne, Tallentire; Mr. W. B. Arnison, Penrith; Mr. R. Walker, Windermere; Mr. H. S. Cowper, Yewfield Castle, Hawkshead; the Rev. J. Greenwood, Uldale; the Rev. H. Whitehead, Newton Reigny; Mr. G. F. Braithwaite, Hawesmead; Mr. W. Wakefield, Birklands; Mr. R. J. and Mrs. Whitwell, Kendal; Mr. Titus Wilson (secretary), Kendal; Mr. I. Cartmell, Carlisle; Mr. E. Bellasis, Lancaster Herald, the College of Arms; Mr. J. F. Crosthwaite, F.S.A., Keswick; Mr. W. O. Roper, Lancaster; Mr. R. H. Greenwood, Kendal; Mr. J. Holme Nicholson, Manchester; the Rev. J. Baker, Nether Wasdale; the Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., and Mrs. Calverley; Mr. and Miss Fletcher, Stoneleigh; Mr. C. Pollitt, Mr. J. O. Atkinson, Mr. J. Watson, Mr. W. Wiper, Mr. Beecham, Mr. Beardsley, and others. The Mayor of Kendal took the chair.

The following communications from the Society of Antiquaries of London were laid before the Society.

Society of Antiquaries of London,
Burlington House, Piccadilly,
London, W.

Sir,

May I beg of you to call the attention of your Local Society to the enclosed Memorandum, and to invite their assistance in its distribution. The importance of the preservation of Court Rolls and other Manorial Documents has probably already attracted their attention, and the knowledge which Members possess as to those who have such documents in their custody will, it is hoped, render the task of placing the Memorandum in the proper hands an easy one.

Perhaps also you may see your way to making some suggestions as to the local Institutions in which such documents might advantageously be placed, and to increasing the publicity of the appeal by obtaining the insertion of the Memorandum in the local newspapers.

The publication of some of the more important passages in the Court Rolls or

you

your district would probably be found of general as well as of local interest, and possibly some of the Lords of the Manors might willingly assist in having this done.

Under any circumstances the preservation of such records is a matter of such pressing importance that the Society of Antiquaries is confident that it can rely on the cordial co-operation of all kindred Societies and Institutions in effecting so desirable an end.

Any number of copies of the Memorandum can be supplied on application to our Assistant Secretary, Mr. W. H. St. John Hope.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
JOHN EVANS, Pres. Soc. Ant.

To R. S. Ferguson, Esq.. F.S.A., Loc. Sec. S.A. for Cumberland.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

At a meeting of the Special Committee appointed by the Council "to take such immediate steps as may seem best calculated to extend the knowledge of the historical value of the Court Rolls of the Manors of this country and to ensure their due preservation," in pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary Meeting of the Society on Febaryru 4, 1886—

PRESENT:

JOHN EVANS, Esq., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., President.
C. S. PERCEVAL, Esq., LL.D., Treasurer.
Hon. H. A. DILLON, Secretary.
Right Hon. Lord Justice FRY.
C. I. ELTON, Esq., Q.C.
W. H. L. SHADWELL, Esq.

the following Memorandum was unanimously adopted; and it was subsequently directed by the Council that the same be extensively circulated.

The vast amount of light which the ancient Court Rolls and other Deeds appertaining to the numerous manors in this country throw upon the habits and civilisation, and the legal and social condition of its inhabitants, render them of great historical interest and importance. In questions of genealogy their value is self-evident, but in tracing out the development and gradual growth of those institutions under which this country has so long flourished, the aid that they may afford to the student can hardly be over-estimated.

The importance of preserving such documents has not, however, been always apparent to those who have had them under their charge; and many a bundle of Rolls has been consigned to destruction merely because at the present day they have become obsolete as legal documents, have been difficult to decipher, or have cumbered the space at the disposal of their custodians.

Much of the land, which was formerly held under copyhold tenure, has now been enfranchised, and the tendency at the present day is more and more in favour

favour of freehold tenure, so that within a comparatively short period it seems probable that manors, with their attendant formalities, will become things of the past; and the documents relating to them become practically valueless for legal purposes, and even more liable than now to heedless destruction.

The Society of Antiquaries of London is anxious that steps should be taken, while yet there is time, for the preservation of Court Rolls and other Manorial Records, and is confident that if the attention of Lords and Stewards of Manors be called to the historical value of such documents they will readily assist in protecting them from injury, either by depositing them in some public repository, or preserving them with their other muniments.

The public repositories where Court Rolls would, in all probability, be willingly accepted and preserved under the most advantageous circumstances for reference, are—the British Museum, and the University Libraries at Oxford and Cambridge, and the Public Record Office. But there are, in addition, many other local Institutions and Museums where such documents would be gratefully accepted and carefully preserved.

In the Bill now before Parliament for Compulsory Enfranchisement of Copyholds is a clause providing that, in certain events, the Court Rolls and other Manorial Documents may be deposited with the Master of the Rolls for safe custody, while right of access to them is still maintained. Their deposit with other Institutions might, if thought desirable, be accompanied by certain stipulations as to powers of resumption.

The principal difficulty in dealing with the object now in view appears to be that of bringing home to the minds of the Lords of the Manors and their Stewards the value of what are apparently worthless documents. To do this, however, nothing more seems necessary than respectfully to call their attention to the subject, and this perhaps can most readily be effected by the circulation of a Memorandum such as the present among them.

A movement of this kind seems especially to afford an occasion when the Society of Antiquaries may call for, and will doubtless receive, ready and efficient aid from the various Archæological and Antiquarian Societies and Associations throughout the country; and, if each within its own district will send copies of this Memorandum to those who may probably have ancient Court Rolls and Records in their custody, attention will be generally called to the importance of their being carefully preserved, and the desired result will follow.

Many, no doubt, of the present custodians of such records are already as anxious for their preservation as any Antiquarian Society can be, and these will see in the present appeal an ample justification for the care they have bestowed on the records in their charge.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
March 17, 1886.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF LONDON.

Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W.
June 30, 1886.

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Council to forward to you the enclosed copies of a letter received from General A. Pitt Rivers, F.R.S., F.S.A., Inspector of Ancient Monuments

Monuments in Great Britain, and also copies of the Act of Parliament for the better protection of such monuments.

The Council will be much obliged if you will communicate a copy of the letter and of the Act of Parliament to the Local Archæological Society, if any, of your district, and request them to oblige the Society of Antiquaries with their valuable advice and assistance in this matter. The preservation of such monuments is of the highest importance, and in order to ensure it the concurrence of the owners in placing them under the protection of the Act is highly desirable. The Council trusts that the local knowledge of the Members of the Archæological Society throughout the country will not only assist in extending the Schedule of the Monuments brought under the Act but will aid in ensuring a favourable acceptance of the provisions of the Act by the owners of these interesting relics of the past.

In any case, whether any Local Society exists or does not within your district, the Council would be glad to receive from you personally any suggestion which you may wish to offer and which may assist them in their correspondence with General Pitt Rivers.

I am, Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
W. H. St. JOHN HOPE,
Assistant Secretary.

R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., F.S.A.,
Loc. Sec. S.A. Cumberland.

4, Grosvenor Gardens,
May 27, 1886.

Sir,

Clause 10 of the Ancient Monuments Act of 1882 makes provision that any monument of like character to those scheduled may by Order in Council be deemed to be an Ancient Monument to which the Act applies.

Should the Society of Antiquaries desire to recommend any additional monuments to be included in the schedule, I write to inform you that on receiving a list of such monuments from the Council of the Society I will lay it before the Commissioners of Works with a view to obtaining their consideration of the matter.

It would greatly facilitate matters if the names of the owners of the monuments could be appended to the list, and it would be an additional advantage if the Council through their members could obtain the consent of the owners to having the monuments placed under the guardianship of the Commissioners of Works.

I remain,
Yours obediently,
A. PITT RIVERS,
Lt.-General,
Inspector of Ancient Monuments in Great Britain.

The President,
Society of Antiquaries of London.

The ancient monuments in Cumberland and Westmorland sheduled under the act are :—

1. The

1. The stone circle known as Long Meg and her Daughters, near Penrith.
2. The stone circle on Castle Rigg, near Keswick.
3. The stone circles on Burn Moor.
5. Mayborough, near Penrith.
6. Arthur's Round Table, Penrith.

The following resolutions were moved and seconded, and carried unanimously:

1. That this Society, while fully appreciating the interest taken by the Society of Antiquaries of London, in the preservation of Manorial Records, is of opinion that such documents should not be moved out of the county to which they belong, and that the proper repository for them is the muniment room of their own county, or some museum or institution in that county.
2. That Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., and the Rev. Canon Weston, together with the Secretary, be appointed a committee to consider General Pitt River's letter.

The following Papers were laid before the Society during the Meeting:

Extinct Animals—Helsfell Bone Cave. JOHN WATSON.
Kendal Market and Tolls. Messrs. R. J. WHITWELL and T. WILSON.
Westmorland Friends, Records of. R. J. WHITWELL.
Kendal Castle. R. S. FERGUSON.
Collin Field. G. F. BRAITHWAITE.
Shap Abbey. Rev. CANON WESTON.
The Holmes of Mardale. Rev. CANON WESTON.
Prehistoric Remains near Coniston. H. SWAINSON COWPER.
Tumuli at Dalston Hall. R. S. FERGUSON.
Report on Excavations and finds on line of Roman Wall, and a Roman Inscription found at Cliburn. R. S. FERGUSON.
Notes on Roman Stones in Cumberland, and on a grave cover at Castle Carrock. Rev. R. E. HOOPELL.
Notes on a Ring found at Lanercost. Rev. H. J. BULKELEY.
Camp on Barton Fell. M. W. TAYLOR.
A Roman Image from Stanemoor. PROFESSOR CLARK.
Calder Abbey, Part II. Rev. A. G. LOFTIE.
Sebergham Parish Registers. Miss KUPER.
Dalston Field Names. Miss KUPER.
Extracts from Cockermouth Vestry Book. Rev. W. F. GILBANKS.
New Notes on Ancestry of George Washington. J. C. C. SMITH.
Some obscure Inscriptions in Cumberland. R. S. FERGUSON

The following stood over:

Castlefields, Orton Scar. Rev. CANON WESTON.
Cliburn Caves. Rev. CANON WESTON.
Cumberland Nonconformist Licences in 1672. Rev. H. WHITEHEAD.

The

The Episcopal Residences of the Bishop of Carlisle; No. 2 and 3; Linstock and Rose. R. S. FERGUSON.

Owing to the heavy rain and flooded waters, the first day's excursion had to be greatly modified, and the party were nearly an hour late in breaking cover. At twenty minutes past three o'clock they set out in three carriages, first driving to the vicarage, where they were received by Archdeacon Cooper. Alighting from the carriages the archæologists, led by the Archdeacon, walked through the grounds to an eminence, upon which a flagstaff is planted, in the rear of the house. It was suggested that this green mound was a barrow or a watch tower, and an excavation has been made on the side of the mound, which is partly covered with trees and undergrowth. Nothing however, has been discovered to confirm the theory that the mound is a barrow, or that it has any archæological interest. Leaving the vicarage grounds, the members of the party, led by Alderman Braithwaite, made their way across two or three fields to Collin Field. The clouds were now breaking, no rain had fallen since the explorers left Kendal, and the sun made his appearance shortly afterwards. Collin Field is a most interesting structure, and it was inspected with great interest. It is a manor house of the sixteenth century, of the smaller kind, but is in an excellent state of preservation. Having assembled in a quaint, unfurnished upper room, Alderman Braithwaite read his paper on Collin Field, which will be printed in these Transactions.

The carriages were in waiting at Collin Field, and the party was driven back towards the town, over Nether Bridge, through Natland, and along the side of Helm, the Coney Beds being seen *en route*. Shortly before six o'clock the party again left the carriages, and climbing the Castle Hill from Parkside road, assembled within the ruins, where Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., read a paper on the Castle, after which Mr. Braithwaite referred to an incident in the year 1826, when a pickaxe was excavated from a pier in the old building, which was connected by an arch with another now standing at the south of the ruins. Some of the boys of Kendal School thought they would try to find something, and they crept into the cavity and picked until the arch began to shake. Next morning he stole up to the place and found that the arch and a portion of the pier had fallen, and the result was that as a punishment the boys were not allowed to go off the school premises for a considerable time. (Laughter). He regretted the circumstance, because otherwise that portion might have been standing now.

Mr. Cropper said they had not known until now who had destroyed Kendal Castle; but now that Mr. Braithwaite had made it known, he hoped they would extend to him the forgiveness which was not granted

granted the boys at the school. (Laughter). He moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Ferguson for his paper, which was seconded by the Mayor, and carried unanimously, which brought this portion of the proceedings to a close at about half-past six o'clock.

At a quarter-past seven in the evening the members sat down to dinner at the King's Arms Hotel, and at the conclusion of the repast the Annual Meeting was held, Mr. Nelson being again voted to the chair. The first business was the election of President, and the chairman called upon the Ven. Archdeacon Cooper, who said he was not an archæologist, and could not give them any assistance in their studies as such, yet when it came to a matter of appointing a President, he felt that he could do some service in naming one who would fill the position in a most satisfactory manner to all, and the gentleman he would name was Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A. (Cheers). Though he (the Archdeacon) was no archæologist, yet he read the papers issued by the Society, and in those papers Mr. Ferguson was the means of rendering very great service, not only to Cumberland and Westmorland but to the country at large. At Carlisle they all looked upon Mr. Ferguson as an authority in this and many other important matters, and they could not make an appointment which would be more satisfactory to both counties than by asking that gentleman to take the place of their late lamented friend, Canon Simpson. (Cheers).

Mr. Cropper remarked that very little more need be said in seconding the appointment, as they had had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Ferguson in Kendal on several occasions. This Society did not represent Westmorland only, but Cumberland also, where Mr. Ferguson was still better known, and every time that he heard anyone speak of that gentleman he heard something in his praise, especially when it related to anything in which he could come forward to assist his fellow citizens and brighten their lives. He therefore most heartily seconded the proposition. (Cheers).

The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Ferguson then took the chair, amid cheers, and in a brief address said he wished the necessity to fill up the place had never arisen, for during the years that he had been editor of the Society's Transactions they knew what great assistance he had received from their late President. (Hear, hear). He hoped they did not mean by his promotion to turn him out of the post of editor, and in conclusion he expressed his hearty thanks for the honour they had done him.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, and the list now stands as follows:—

PATRONS:

PATRONS: The Right Hon. the Lord Muncaster, M.P., Lord Lieutenant of Cumberland; the Right Hon. the Lord Hothfield, Lord Lieutenant of Westmorland; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle.

PRESIDENT: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

VICE-PRESIDENTS: James Atkinson, Esq.; E. B. W. Balme, Esq.; The Earl of Bective, M.P.; W. Browne, Esq.; James Cropper, Esq.; The Dean of Carlisle; H. F. Curwen, Esq.; Robt. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A.; George Howard, Esq.; W. Jackson, Esq., F.S.A.; G. J. Johnson, Esq.; Hon. W. Lowther, M.P.; H. Fletcher Rigge, Esq.; H. P. Senhouse, Esq.; M. W. Taylor, Esq., M.D., F.S.A.; Hon. Percy S. Wyndham.

COUNCIL: W. B. Arnison, Esq., Penrith; G. F. Braithwaite, Esq., Kendal; Rev. R. Bower, Carlisle; Rev. W. S. Calverley, F.S.A., Aspatria; Isaac Cartmell, Esq., Carlisle; J. A. Cory, Esq., Carlisle; J. F. Crosthwaite, Esq., F.S.A., Keswick; C. J. Ferguson, Esq., F.S.A. Carlisle; T. F. I'Anson, Esq., M.D., Whitehaven; Rev. Thomas Lees, F.S.A., Wreay; Rev. Canon Weston, Crosby Ravensworth; Robert J. Whitwell, Esq., Kendal.

EDITOR: R. S. Ferguson, Esq., M.A., LL.M., F.S.A., Carlisle.

AUDITORS: R. Nelson, Esq., Kendal; Frank Wilson, Esq., Kendal.

TREASURER: W. H. Wakefield, Esq , Sedgwick.

SECRETARY: Mr. T. Wilson, Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

The balance sheet for the year was submitted and approved, and the following new members elected, viz: Mr. John Robinson, C.E., East Barry House, Cardiff; Mr. Fletcher, Stoneleigh, Workington; Rev. G. W. Cole, the Vicarage, Beetham; Mr. F. W. Crewdson, Greenside, Kendal; Mr. Christopher M. Wilson, Bampton; Mr. H. Swainson Cowper, Yewfield Castle, Outgate, Ambleside; Mr. J. Henry Hogg, Stricklandgate, Kendal; Mr. T. Dixon, Rheda, Whitehaven; Mr. Joseph Swainson, Bank Field, Kendal.

The reading of papers was then continued.

Thursday's proceedings comprised an excursion by rail to Shap, thence by conveyances to Shap Abbey, and afterwards by way of Bampton to Mardale, visiting Bampton Church and ancient cross, Thornthwaite Hall, and passing along the margin of Hawes Water. About 50 ladies and gentlemen left Kendal by train, in carriages specially provided, at 9.30 a.m. The company included, in addition to most if not all of those present at Wednesday's proceedings, the following:—Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., (President); Mr. C. J. Ferguson, F.S.A., (Carlisle); Mr. W. D. Crewdson and party; Mr. and Mrs. W. Wakefield and party; Mr. W. O. Roper (Lancaster); Dr. Beardsley (Grange); Rev. W. Lovejoy (Edenhall); Rev. Canon Weston, (Crosbyravensworth);

(Crosbyravensworth); Rev. J. Harrison (Barbon); Rev. G. E. F. Day (Bampton); Mr. W. B. Arnison; Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A.; Rev. W. S. Calverley, FS.A.; and Mrs. Calverley; Mr. G. F. and Mr. H. Braithwaite; Miss Moser; Mayor of Kendal (Mr. Richard Nelson); Mr. Geo. Nelson; Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Whitwell, Miss Whitwell; Mr. Pollitt, Herbert C. Pollitt; Mr. Titus Wilson and Misses Wilson; Mr. George Rushforth, Mr. S. Cowper, Rev. H. Whitehead, Mr. J. O. Atkinson (Kendal), Mr. and Mrs. Simpson (Roman Way), Mr. C. Wilson (Bampton), &c. The morning was bright and fine, conditions which were, however, destined to be reversed later in the day, though the traveller by the early train from Windermere noticed ominous-looking clouds hanging over Grayrigg fells. Certainly, it was not until after midday that the party experienced, while viewing Shap Abbey, the foretaste of a stormy afternoon. Proceeding by the ordinary train to Shap, the party there alighted, and took conveyances, though not without some considerable loss of time, due to misapprehension as to the amount of accommodation needed. A drive through the village of something like a mile brought the company to Shap Parish church, an edifice of the true old-world type. Standing near the three-decker pulpit, Mr. C. J. Ferguson made a few remarks on the history of the church. He observed that while there was not much to be said about the church, it had a peculiarity common to most other ancient churches—they were seldom or never built at one building, but showed continuous progress. This church was on the foundation of a Norman church. The nave and choir are separated by a Norman arch, and the north wall of the nave is ancient, as evidenced by its thickness. The tower was modern, rebuilt. Before leaving the edifice, attention was directed to the last century font standing in the corner of the vestry, and to a mural tablet in the chancel upon which was recorded the death of the Rev. John Rowlandson, thirty-eight years vicar of the parish, which took place at Bowness in 1857. The carriages were then re-entered, and a drive of more than a mile brought the party to Shap Abbey. These ruins are situated in a secluded dell to the west of the village, on the bank of the river Lowther. The carriages were left at some distance from the ruins, the company walking down the breast of the hill into the dell. It should be said that on the way the Goggleby Stone and the Karl Lofts were pointed out, and the conveyances made a short stay while Canon Weston read a few notes thereon. The Abbey was reached about noon. It is truly in a most secluded locality; sheltered by trees on the north and east, while to the west lie desolate cold-looking uplands. Standing upon a broken column, Canon Weston read an interesting paper on the building of the Abbey. The Canon pointed out

out that the collapse of the tower at no distant date appeared inevitable, judging from the fissures along the sides; but this apprehension was afterwards modified by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, who remarked that a little pointing and repairing would put the tower in fair condition. The President undertook to represent the Society's views in the proper quarter. The old mill pertaining to the Abbey, some little distance up the river, is now in ruins, though it was stated that it had been worked in the memory of many living. The party, however, visited neither the mill nor the Abbey fishponds, but after hearing the remarks of Canon Weston and Mr. Ferguson, and strolling a little amongst the ruins, were content to walk up the breast and rejoin the carriages. Bampton church was the next place visited, which was described by Mr. C. J. Ferguson, to whom its admirable restoration is due; the cross was also inspected. At Mardale a paper was read on the Holmes of Mardale, by Mr. Ferguson, on behalf of Canon Weston, and the church was visited. The party afterwards drove to Shap and took train home, Kendal being reached about eight o'clock. Rain fell in torrents during the latter part of the journey, and many of the members were soaked to the skin.

ART. X.—*Excavations on the line of the Roman Wall. Report of the Committee appointed April* 20, 1886, *laid before the Society at Kendal, September 8th*, 1886.

IN anticipation of the proposed pilgrimage along the line of the Roman Wall, projected by the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries in conjunction with this Society, and now a happily accomplished fact, your Council appointed a committee to make the necessary local arrangements and further empowered that committee to make excavations at such points on the Wall as they should think likely to yield valuable results. The work was entrusted to the following members, Mr. Isaac Cartmell, Mr. J. A. Cory, the Rev. T. Lees, F.S.A., and the Editor [Mr. R. S. Ferguson, F.S.A.]

The committee very shortly after their appointment got to work. In making the preparations for the pilgrimage it seemed to them, that in Cumberland where enclosures and cultivated lands render it impossible for a large party to follow closely the course either of the Wall or of the Vallum, it would be necessary to mark the Wall and Vallum and the roads and camps by coloured flags; it was therefore agreed to mark the Wall by red flags, the Vallum by olive,* the roads by white, and the camps by red and white. This was done; about 150 flags were placed in such situations as to be visible to the pilgrims, and the committee have to thank the Rev. A. Wright of Gilsland, and his two sons, the Rev. H. J. Bulkeley of Lanercost, Mr. T. Carlisle of Tarraby, Mr. McKie of Carlisle, (the city surveyor), Mr. Sibson of Carlisle, Mr. Mulcaster of Burgh, Mr. Mathew Hodgson of Dykesfield, the Rev. S. Medlicott of Bowness-on-Solway, and others for kind assistance in placing the

* This was an unfortunate choice, olive being almost indistinguishable against grass.

same

same. The committee also found it necessary to have some repairs done to a field road at Bleatarn, to enable the carriages to pass; by a misapprehension more was done than the committee intended, and the cost was considerably more than they anticipated.

With regard to suitable places for excavation, the committee considered it would be desirable to ascertain how the Wall crossed the various rivers in Cumberland, and if possible to find the piers of the bridges: the Poltross Burn at the entrance into Cumberland, the Irthing at Willowford, and the Eden at Carlisle seemed likely places to yield results. They thought also of tackling the great question of whether the Roman Wall went round or over Burgh Marsh; they however found that their hands were full, and this problem still awaits solution.

Permission was readily given by Mr. Howard to excavate at the Poltross Burn, and the Willowford, but on view of the latter place, it was seen that the damage to the grass crops &c., would be too great, and the intention to excavate there was abandoned until a more suitable season.

In the result excavations were made at the Poltross Burn, and at Carlisle; on these we proceed to report *seriatim*.

Excavations at the Poltross Burn.

The Poltross Burn, separating Cumberland from Northumberland, runs, near to the railway station on the North Eastern Railway formerly known as Rosehill, but now as Gilsland, through a deep and narrow wooded ravine; the Roman Wall, Vallum, and military road, (the Stane or Carel gate) cross the ravine close to the station, and on the left or west bank of the Poltross is what has been regarded as a mile castle, known as the King's Stables; this was partly destroyed when the railway was made: a plan of the locality, drawn by Mr. Cory, is given with this report.

Operations

Operations were first commenced in the ravine on the western bank, where the vicar, Mr. Wright, had long ago pointed out to this society the existence of stone work. This turned out to be a regular faced wall of about three courses of ashlar work : at a distance of 12 feet 6 inches from it was about five courses of a similar wall. On examining the eastern bank, corresponding fragments of wall were found at a distance from each other of 14 feet, thus showing that the Roman road, known afterwards as the Stane or Carel Gate, had crossed the Poltross, by a deep cutting, revetted on each side by a regular stone wall; on the east side this cutting ended on a platform of rock which was higher than the corresponding one on the western side, so that the bridge itself (a wooden one) must have been on a steep slope. Such a bridge, whose length would be some 70 feet, would require supports, other than merely at its two ends, and in the bed of the stream close to the west side is a large stone, not of the native rock, oval in section, and much water worn, which may have been the foundation of a pier; and at the east side is what appears to be a pier artifically built. A sketch plan by Mr. Wright, which we give with this report, shews the exact positions.

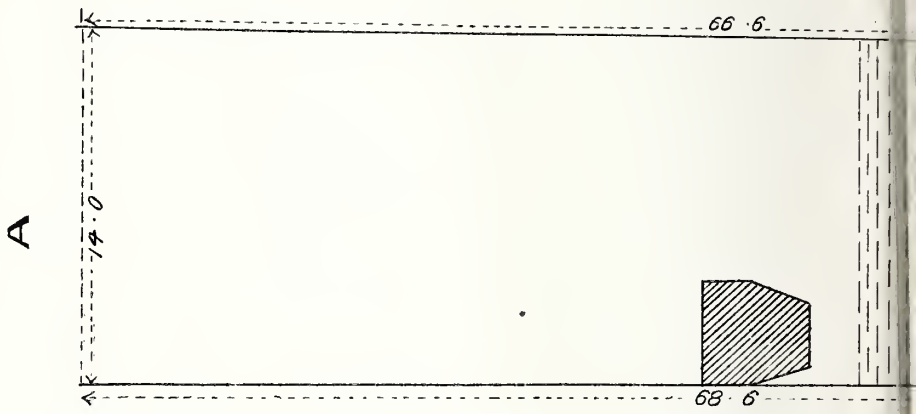
We were much tempted, and it would be interesting, to clear out these deep cuttings, but we did not consider that the leave given us by Mr. Howard would authorise such extensive works, and we feared also that the sides of the cuttings, when cleared out, would probably collapse at once, unless supported by strong timber struts.

We also present with this report a plan of the results of our excavations at the King's Stables ; the external wall is eleven feet thick, built in the usual Roman fashion of a concrete body with ashlar facings, of which the external one is much destroyed ; a passage or interval of about two feet intervened, and then came an inner wall two feet thick ; this would doubtless be a contrivance for making the building warmer than a single wall would have done ; apparently

Plan shewing the Site of the Bridge over the Poulross Burn & the ruins lately excavated

Plan of Roman Buildings near the Railway Station Gilsland

Stanegate



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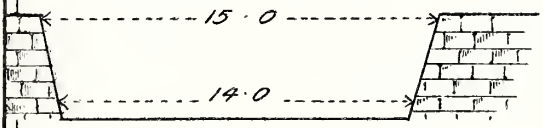
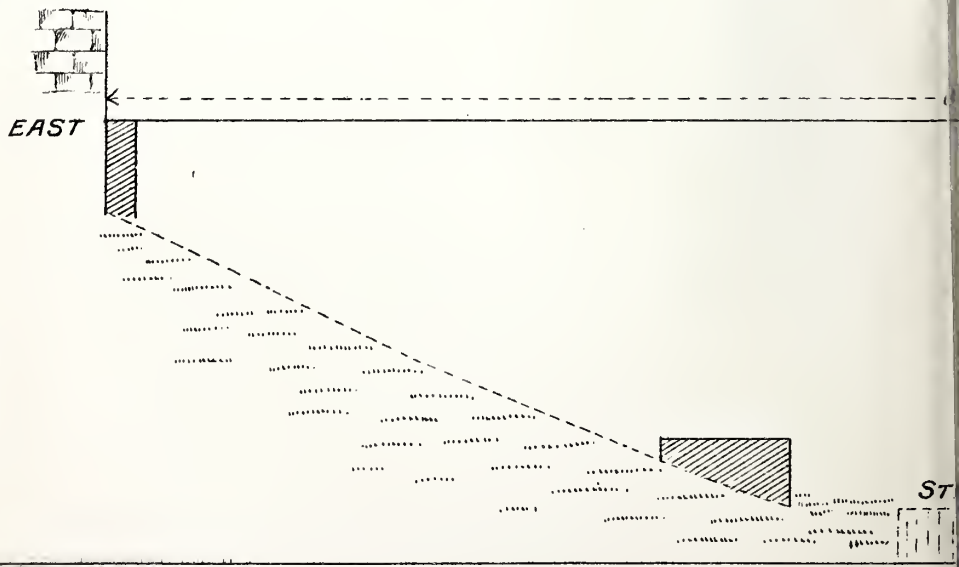
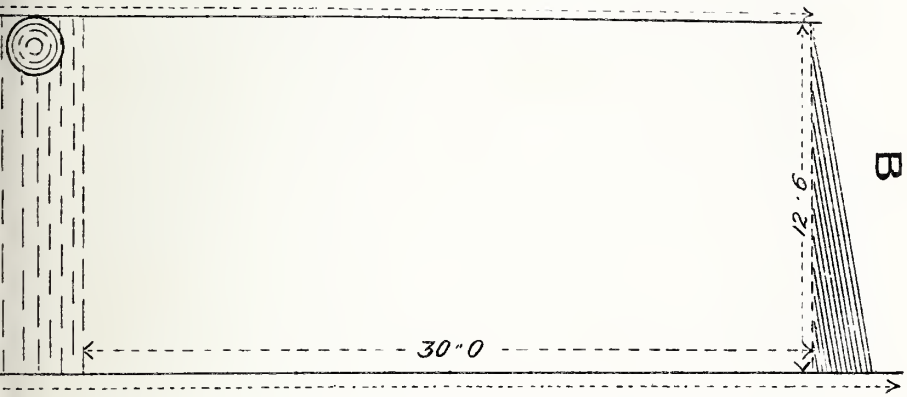
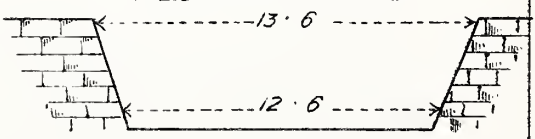
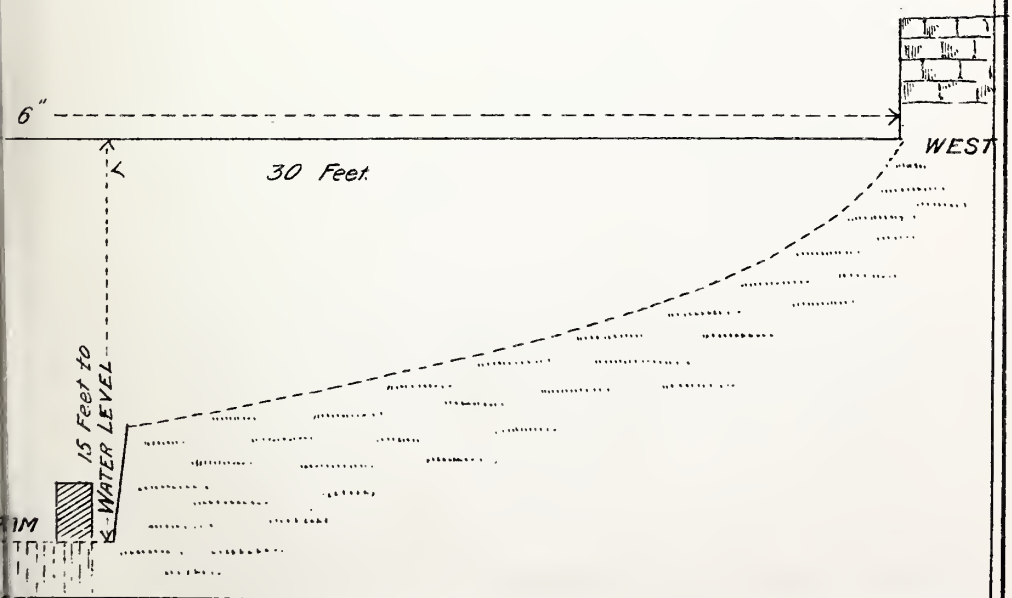




Poltross Burn







apparently the interior had consisted of a number of small rooms, but the place had been so smashed about when the railway was made that a plan could not be got. The ancients of the vicinity, John o' Johnson, and John o' th' Crook, talked of a vault having then been found, and a pot full of grey dust; they also identified a skeleton found by us at the place marked in the plan, as that of a murdered Jew pedlar, whose uneasy ghost vexed the soul of Tib Mumps of Mumps Ha by insisting on walking so long as his body lay upon the moor, and so only desisted from that uncanny practice on its earthly tenement being lodged here, in front of Mumps Ha, under Tib's watchful eye.

One thing is clear, the King's Stables is something more than a mere mile castle; the crossing of the wall over the Irthing at Willowford, and over the Eden at Stanwix* were each protected by a fort perched on the high ground above, and the office of the King's Stables was to protect the crossing over the Poltross, not so much we imagine to prevent an enemy crossing the Poltross itself, as to prevent one from wading up the stream, and so penetrating the barrier of the Wall by getting under the bridge. One or two of us rather incline to believe that the passage under the bridges along the Wall was protected by stockade or portcullis, moveable in times of high floods. We could even venture to suggest that the machinery at Chollerford, whose use Mr. Sheriton Holmes has so well explained,† was to raise not the platform of the bridge, but a moveable stockade or portcullis. We can see no object to be effected by having a moveable platform in the bridge, no object in making a gap between one division of the Roman troops and another‡ but we do see a most important object to be

* Pennant cited infra.

† Proc. Soc. Ant. of Newcastle, vol. ii., p. 178.

‡ With these ideas in our minds it was interesting to note, while making the arrangements for the pilgrimage, that by the side of many modern bridges a rope of wire was suspended across the stream. On enquiry we found that this was for bushes to be suspended from, to prevent cattle passing under the bridge; notable this was so at the bridge over the King Water close to where the Roman wall crossed that stream. Other bridges were barred by a water heck.

attained

attained in making it impossible for an enemy to crawl under the bridge.

We must here express our sense of the kind assistance given us in these excavations by Mr. Wright and his two sons, and of the liberality of Miss Dobinson of Throp Farm, on which they are situate, in letting us dig as we pleased.

The Willowford.

Although no excavations were made here, a word or two will not be out of place ; Mr. MacLauchlan, in his survey of the Roman wall, says :

> Here (at Willowford farm house) it (the Wall) makes a considerable turn to the south, in the direction of the Mile Castle on the top of the cliff on the north of the Irthing; but near the river, and in the low ground, the Wall is totally obliterated.

This is not quite correct, the Wall can be traced down from the Willowford farm house to the low ground ; there it terminates in a mound which caps it, exactly as the top of a capital letter T caps the stem, this mound is the first or land pier of the bridge: it is now a mass of confused masonry overgrown by large trees and brushwood. Mr. Henry Laidler, the tenant of the Willowford farm informs Mr. Wright that he can point out the remains of another pier between that and the river's southern bank. Search would probably reveal that the bridge had two or three openings: the remains of masonry clinging to the tall cliff that overhangs the Irthing on the north show that the river cannot have altered its course much to the north : we venture to think that in the Roman times, as now, the Irthing left on its southern bank one opening at least of the bridge dry except in time of flood, and that dry opening we are inclined to think the Romans closed with a stockade, moveable in time of flood. One thing we feel sure of : the Roman engineers would never have attempted to span the Irthing by a bridge of the summer width of that stream, dry

dry openings the bridge must generally have had, and these the Romans must somehow or other have closed against their foes on the north.

A mile castle stands almost on the top of the cliff on the north side of the river Irthing.

Excavations at Carlisle.

Before commencing excavations at Carlisle with a view to find the foundations of the Roman bridge, your committed consulted Mr. T. V. Holmes, F.G.S., on the geological conditions of the problems.

The following is Mr. Holmes' reply:

Though the broad alluvial flats bordering the Eden testify to very considerable change of channel between Wetheral Viaduct and the Solway, and I suppose the time when the "Sands" at Carlisle was an island is almost within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, I do not think the surroundings of the Roman station at Stanwix have changed much since Roman times. Between Rickerby Park and Hyssop Holme Well the alluvial flats on the north bank are but narrow, while between Hyssop Holme and Etterby, the alluvium is entirely to the south of the river, which there eats into Etterby Scaur, and deposits on the Willow Holme. The Eden has never been north of its present channel at Etterby Scaur, or of the well-marked bank bounding the alluvium between Hyssop Holme Well and the western entrance to Rickerby Park. The question remains: Is it likely that the Eden has eaten largely into this bank since Roman times? My impression is that the greater part of the alluvium of the cricket ground and the field west of it is old, and probably pre-Roman; that its level is generally higher than that of the Sauceries opposite. But if I recollect rightly, there is a small alluvial area close to Hyssop Holme Well which is alluvium of more recent date, and consequently lower in level. At the present day we see that the influx of the Caldew deflects the current of the Eden towards the northern bank, a deposit being left on the southern.

Between Hyssop Holme Well and Etterby, I am inclined to think the Eden has been slowly and steadily cutting its way northward for centuries without any of those capricious shiftings of channel shown at and east of Carlisle. It is impossible to say at what rate it has been eating its way north, and—apart from positive evidence—where its channel was in Roman times. But my search for the bridge would

would be in the first place along the Willow Holme line for the Roman Wall (6in. map) between Eden and Caldew, and then, if unsuccessful, west of the latter stream.

From the oldest maps that we can find, it would appear that the channel of the river Eden has not changed much near Hyssop Holme Well, since the time of Queen Elizabeth. We give with this report a plan adapted from Mr. MacLauchlin's Survey, showing the places mentioned by Mr. Holmes, with the exception of the Solway and Wetheral Viaduct, which may be found in any ordinary map; Wetheral Viaduct crosses the Eden, which there runs through a narrow gorge, about five miles above Carlisle. At Carlisle the distance across the alluvial flats from Hyssop Holme Well, where or whereabouts the Roman wall descends to those flats, to Parham Beck near the Manure Works,* where it rises again to the high ground is about four-fifths of a mile: to the Castle Hill at Windy Corner is under one-third of a mile.

Prior to 1854, it was a question in what manner the Roman Wall crossed these alluvial flats; "whether bending towards the castle, or taking a straight course across the flat ground to the engine house at Newton, (now known as the Manure Works) formerly used to supply the canal with water" see MacLaughlin's Survey, p. 75. The question was solved in that year by the foundations of the Wall being cut by the excavation for a sewer, at the point marked A in the† 25 inch ordnance map Cumb. sheet xxiii, 3, submitted with this report, thus proving that the Wall ran from the Hyssop Holme Well to the Pumping Engine House, or Manure Works.

Having laid down the geological and geographical conditions of the problem,—to find how and where the Roman Wall crossed the river Eden, let us consider the historical conditions.

* Formerly known as the Pumping Engine House.

† This is too large to be reproduced here, but copies are deposited with the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Newcastle, and with this Society.

In

To Longtown
School
Etterby
Modern Road
Old road
Stanwix
To Brampton
Church
Rickerby Park
The Willow Holme
Sub
Old Road
Hyssop Holm
Wit
Alluvial Deposit
Cricket Ground
To The Pumping House
The Sauceries
E D E N
The Sands
To The Castle Hill

In Gibson's edition of Camden's Britannia published in 1695, p. 833, is the following passage:

The Picts Wall that was afterwards built &c., is to be seen at Stanwicks, a small village a little beyond the Eden (over which there is a wooden bridge). It passed the river over against the Castle, where in the very channel the remains of it, namely great stones, appear to this day.

On turning to earlier editions of Camden we find in the edition of 1600, p. 704, the following:

Murus enim ille Pictus qui Severi vallo postea impositus erat, parum ultra Itunam siue *Eden* fl: qui jam ponte ligneo conjungitur, ad *Stanwiçk* viculum cernitur, et ipsum flumen e regione castri transiit, ubi in fl: alueo ipsius vestigia, saxa scilicet ingentia adhuc extant.

This passage does not appear in the earlier editions of 1586, 1587, and 1500; the library of the Society of Antiquaries of London contains no editions intermediate to 1590 and 1600, so that we have not been able to consult such editions, if they exist, but the edition of 1600 was published immediately after Camden's visit to the Roman Wall in 1599, in company with Sir Robert Cotton, (*Archæ. Aelia.* 2nd series vol. ix., p. 26), so that there can be no doubt that Camden saw the *saxa ingentia* in the channel of the river *e regione castri*. As the Wall can be traced from the east to the top of Hyssop Holme Bank, *e regione castri* must be there, or thereabouts.

Pennant, cited in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. ii., p. 579 n, writes of the Roman Wall;

From thence it passes behind Stanwix to Hyssopholm Bank, an eminence above the water (Eden) on which are the vestiges of some dykes, describing a small square, the site of a fort to defend the pass, for the wall reached the edge of the water and continued to the opposite side over *Soceres* meadow (*Hodie* The Sauceries) &c. Possibly this was a station for cavalry, for near Hyssop Bank is a stupendous number of horses' bones, exposed by the falling of the cliff.

This

This is interesting as recording, what is now obliterated by houses and gardens, the existence of a fort to guard the crossing of the river.* Hutchinson, whose history of Cumberland was published in 1794, says:

Severus' wall has formed the north rampart of the station and has stretched through the gardens of the village, some of them being fenced with stones obtained from it. The ditch is distinctly to be traced from the west end of the village to the river's bank: and the ridge which the Wall has left is pretty eminent in many places, and may be accurately traced to the very brink of the precipice above the river Eden: we discovered its apparent termination on the edge of a steep precipice not less than sixty perpendicular feet above the stream, and, at the bottom of the precipice, a few yards below Hyssop Holm Well, some of the remains are still to be seen and the fishermen have frequently pulled up large oak stakes from the bottom of the river, which entangled their nets. Tradition also says there was a wood bridge crossed the river near this place and rested upon the castle bank opposite. Hutchinson, vol. ii., p. 578.

Hutchinson does not say what the remains consisted of:† nothing is now to be seen. But in the river opposite to and extending below Hyssop Holm Well, is a considerable gravel bed, which many have supposed to have been caused by, or to have concealed the piers on which the Roman Wall crossed the river Eden. The wood bridge whereof Pennant records the tradition must not be confounded with the wooden bridge [*qui jam ponte ligneo conjungitur*] of Camden. That bridge or rather bridges of 1599, for there were two, over two separate channels, were near the site of the present fine stone bridge; in 1600 an Act of Parliament was obtained to rebuild them, and they were replaced by

* Pennant suggests that this fort was held by cavalry; at the crossing over the Poltross the legendary name of the "King's Stables" points to the same thing; at Chesters (Cilurnum) which guards the bridge over the North Tyne, the garrison was of cavalry. We have some idea that a legend of horses hangs about the mile castle over Willowford.

† Hutchinson says nothing about *saxa ingentia*: perhaps the great flood of 1771 swept them away, if they remained so long. That flood swept away the foundations of the supposed bridge over the Tees at Piers Bridge, five miles above Darlington.

two

two narrow stone bridges, which were again replaced in 1812, by the present structure.

With the above *data*, we commenced our search for the remains mentioned by Camden, and by Hutchinson, and the course of the Wall over the alluvial flats of the Eden. We had, as certain *data*, the point A (*ante*, p. 168), where the foundations of the Wall were disclosed in 1854, and the point on Hyssop Holm Bank, where the Wall coming from the east was traceable to.

Between these two points MacLauchlin and the Ordnance Survey draw a straight line for the course of the Wall, their lines do not quite agree: the Ordnance Survey taking as its point on Hyssop Holm Bank, the north edge of the north ditch of the Wall, while MacLauchlin, more correctly, takes the Wall itself.

Our first proceeding was to cut trenches in the Sauceries in the angle between the Eden and the Caldew, as suggested by Mr. Holmes. Two were cut in *echelon*, one with the other, each about 30 feet long, well overlapping both MacLauchlin and the Ordnance Survey lines; the alluvial soil was cut through until the water came in at a depth of about 6 feet 6 inches; a depth of about 2 feet more was searched by iron bars; not a sign of foundations, not a chip of stone was to be found, though the gravel below the alluvial deposit was reached. The Romans, as we afterwards proved, put their foundations on the top of this gravel.

We then resolved to try near the known point A, and selected a clay pit in the angle between the Caledonian and North British Railways, where tradition asserted the Wall to have been found when the latter railway was made. We found the foundations of the Wall at a depth of about eight feet from the surface of the ground, resting upon the gravel below the alluvial soil; the stones of the Wall had been taken away down to the very foundation, but one or two bits of ashlar still in position enabled us to get

get the width of the Wall as 7 feet 9 inches. The two places where we found it in the clay pit are marked B, and C, on the Ordnance Plan presented with this report: they are considerably to the south of MacLauchlin's and the Ordnance Survey line, something like 80 or 90 feet of the latter. Our next trial was on the east of the Caledonian Railway, where we found the Wall at the place marked D on the map. D was nearer to MacLauchlin's and the Ordnance Survey line than B or C, showing that the wall had made an angle towards the north, and at D it seemed to be pointing to a point on Hyssop Holm Bank, below where the Caldew now enters the Eden, and below where the Wall coming from the east is traceable to on the top of that bank. We marked the points A, C, and D, with three tall poles, painted white and bearing red flags, and adjourned our proceedings to the Stanwix side of the river; we dug a trench on the footpath on the top of the bank, and the forced earth in it gave us a section of the north ditch; we next started to dig in the "small alluvial area close to Hyssop Holm Well" (see Mr. Holme's letter *ante*, p. 167); we dug no less than three trenches of great depth (eleven feet in one place) and length, but found no trace whatever of the Wall; a halfpenny of George II., and a few bits of broken stones were all we found. Frustrated here, we then returned to the Willowholm, and dug a trench about 25 yards in advance of D; to our surprise although we ran the trench for 30 yards on either side of the prolongation of the line C D, we found nothing. We then returned to D, and dug along the line C D, towards the river, but in a very few feet all trace vanished.

We next employed a man to search the gravel bed in the river opposite Hyssop Holm Well: this he did with a crowbar, but nothing like foundations could be discovered, though some twenty squared stones were found of undoubted Roman work; these were strewed promiscuously about the bed of the river, and might have rolled down from

from the top of the cliff; they were of the ordinary size of the ashlar work of the Roman Wall, but too small, we should imagine, to have been used as foundations for the piers of the bridge.

One more trench we dug, on the top of the Hyssop Holm Bank, near the verge of the cliff, across the line of Wall itself: the Wall had here been so thoroughly spoiled of its stones as to have been turned into a deep ditch or cutting filled up by made soil: not a stone remained. This is curious, because at the back of the row of villas on the top of Hyssop Holm Bank, the foundations of the Wall were found at the depth of eight or ten feet, and large pieces of concrete were taken up and conveyed to neighbouring garden rockeries. It passes diagonally across the gardens of two of these villas, and is there recognisable by richer soil, the stones themselves having been all carried off.*

It is quite evident that where the Wall existed in the alluvial flats of the river Eden, it has been utilised as a quarry and plundered to its very foundations, for, no doubt, the building of the castle, cathedral, and walls of Carlisle: in the time that has since elapsed, some 800 years, the scant remains of its foundations have been buried seven or eight feet deep under a silent alluvial deposit, leaving no mark whatever on the surface.

We are rather inclined to think that the actual bridge itself may have extended from the point D, where we lost trace of the foundations, to the foot of Hyssop Holm Bank, about one third of a mile, giving a bridge of some 50 openings, if we take the opening of the bridge over the North Tyne as a scale. There is nothing improbable in this; the

* We were at first much puzzled in our enquiries at Stanwix from builders, gardeners, &c., as to site of the Wall and the north ditch, until we recognised the fact that the Wall is often so robbed of its stones as to have become a ditch or fosse, and then to have silted up; thus we, at first, occasionally imagined from the description that an informant was pointing out to us the north ditch, whereas it was the Wall itself.

vast

vast floods that frequently cover the alluvial flats of the Eden would sweep away any solid wall across them; the Romans must either have embanked the river in a narrow and deep channel by heavy earthworks, of which no evidence is now to be seen, or they must have had a bridge of some 50 openings. The engineers who took the Caledonian railway on an earthern embankment over these flats have made in that embankment no less than three bridges for the passage of flood waters, in addition to the one over the actual channel of the river.

Unless there was an angle in this long bridge or causeway with openings, it must have hit Hyssop Holm Bank lower down than the point where the wall is traced to from the east, and have run to that diagonally up the cliff, thus giving an easier ascent and descent than if it went straight up; on this we refrain to speculate until we can discover more, but discovery is difficult with a veil of six or eight feet of alluvial soil over what we seek.

We have to express our thanks to Mr. J. G. Mounsey, the agent of the Duke of Devonshire for his kindness in giving us leave to excavate where and as we found necessary in the Duke's property; to Mr. Bell, the Duke's tenant, for assistance and information; to Mr. Maxwell, the tenant under the corporation, for permitting us to excavate as we pleased in his holding; and to Mr. McKie, the city surveyor, for the most valuable practicable assistance, and the genuine interest he displayed in the search.

We recommend that the points A, B, or C, and D, and also the places* where the Wall and North Ditch are traced to on Hyssop Holm Bank, be marked by stone posts at the expense of the Society.

The Roman Station at Stanwix.

A few words on this station may not be inappropriate;

* Marked E and F, on the Ordnance plan presented with the report. At the time of going to press, October 2nd, 1886, the posts for this purpose are ready, and will be placed in a day or two. They have on them: "Roman Wall, site of, 1886."

we

we obtained from Mr. MacInnes, permission to dig in its suburbs, but time failed us. We refer readers to a plan of the camp from MacLauchlin's Survey, given with this report, *ante*, p. 168.

Messrs. Horsley and Warburton (cited in Hutchinson's Cumberland, vol. ii., p. 579), say of this station :

This situation will suit exactly well with those rules which the Romans observed in building these stations, for here is a plain area for the station, and a gentle descent towards the south, and towards the river for the out buildings, and by all accounts, and the usual evidences, it is upon the descent, and chiefly to the south-east, that the Roman buildings have stood. Abundance of stones have lately been dug up in this part; some, by the description given of them, resembled the stones of an aqueduct.

The Bishop of Cloyne says :

The site is a good one on a south bank sloping to the Eden. The church stands within the area of the station, and the descent to the river is covered with ancient ruins of houses that extend into the street of Carlisle itself, which I have before contended was a British town occupied by the Romans and used as a *vicus* or suburb to the garrison, Lysons' Cumb. cxxxix.

Most people now a days, if ever they think about these passages take the descent to the river, to be that best known to them, down the high road to Eden bridge. But that is not what Horsley and Warburton, and the Bishop of Cloyne meant. On the Newcastle road opposite to Stanwix churchyard is a gate into a field belonging to Mr. MacInnes, called, we believe, the King's Field or Chair ? An old road can be seen in it, and this is the old Roman road from the south of the camp, and the outbuildings and suburbs were in this field. We have added it to the plan taken from MacLauchlin's Survey, and given with this report. It is singular that Mr. MacLauchlin has missed this road altogether, though he has got correctly the road going north from the camp, (see his Survey, p. 75), and the

the plan herewith. Both were in use until modern times; that to the south until the military road was made after the 1745; that to the north to a much later period, until the Glasgow road was made in this century.* In Matthias Reid's picture of Carlisle, *circa* 1720, in the Town Hall of Carlisle, this south road is shown, with travellers coming down it. One of your committee thinks the Roman bridge should be sought for where this road comes down to the Eden, a little east of the present Eden bridge. At this point most of us are disposed to think the Romans had, if not a bridge, of which there is no evidence, a *trajectus*, a paved ford, in addition to the bridge near Hyssop Holm Bank; an ancient ford exists to this day just a little to the eastward of the present Eden bridges. It is therefore quite possible that in addition to the bridge *e regione castri*, that is at Hyssop Holm Bank, there was a Roman ford, may have been a paved one, east of the present Eden bridges.

The eastern road from the camp at Stanwix is traceable in footpath and byeway for many a mile: the western one survives in the main street of Stanwix and in an occupation lane leading towards Hyssop Holm Bank.

Miscellaneous.

To one or two miscellaneous points the committee wish to call attention. It has often been commented upon as curious that no mural camp exists between Castlesteads and Stanwix, a distance of eight miles. The reason is not difficult to give, though it has never yet been printed; the country, north of the Wall, between those two points was in Roman times an impenetrable morass, part of which now survives and is well known as Scaleby Moss.

At Hall Stones Bridge, just before entering Burgh-by-Sands, we were informed that a pavement existed, and

* The late Mr. Ferguson said he had seen the mail coaches use the south road, in that case it must have been in use until the present Eden bridges were built; they were commenced in 1812.

Mr.

Mr. Mulcaster of Burgh had it uncovered for our inspection; it turned out not to be Roman. Mr. Mulcaster informed us that in the marshy ground near this place (Speer-garth-holes, MacLauchlin's Survey, p. 81), the foundations of the Wall lie upon great beams of black oak, a fact which he had ascertained in some very deep draining.

The altar found at Birdoswald during the pilgrimage, is recorded *ante*, p. 143, as also is the remarkable fragment of a jar in possession of the Rev. E. H. Fitch, the vicar of Burgh, *ante*, p. 150. Engravings of these will appear on a later page.

In conclusion your committee have to regret that they have exceeded the sum they were authorished to expend, namely £50; this has been due to a misunderstanding about the road at Bleatarn, and to the cost of flagging out the Wall coming heavier than was expected. They throw themselves on the indulgence of the Society.

ART. XI.—*Kendal Castle.* By R. S. FERGUSON, F.S.A. *Read at that place, Sept.* 8, 1886.

THE castle hill of Kendal is a long narrow oval, whose longer axis runs a little east of the north and south; it is on the left bank of the river Kent, and its summit is some hundred and seventy feet above the level of that river, or about 300 feet above the Ordnance *datum* line. The sides of the hill are precipitous to the east and west, less so to the north and south. The summit of the hill has been isolated by a deep moat, with very steep scarp and counter-scarp, enclosing a nearly level and circular area, about 250 feet in diameter. The depth and formidable nature of this moat makes it probable that it is earlier than any of the existing stone work. Some writers have suggested that this has been the site of a Roman camp, and they rely on the following arguments. (1). That this is such a site as the Romans would have occupied. (2). That a gold coin of M. Aurelius has been found, or said to to have been found, within the *enciente* walls.* (3). That to the north of the castle was "a square area that had been fortified with a deep moat and connected to the castle by a draw bridge, where was probably the base court."† But these arguments are of little value: the fact of one coin‡ only having been found proves nothing in the absence of the usual evidences of Roman occupation, namely potsherds and other debris. Nor do I think this hill a likely place for the Roman engineer to have selected for a camp; he might have put a look out-post on the very summit,

* Topographical and Historical description of the County of Westmorland, by Hodgson, p. 198.

† West's Guide to the Lakes, 2nd edition, p. 178.

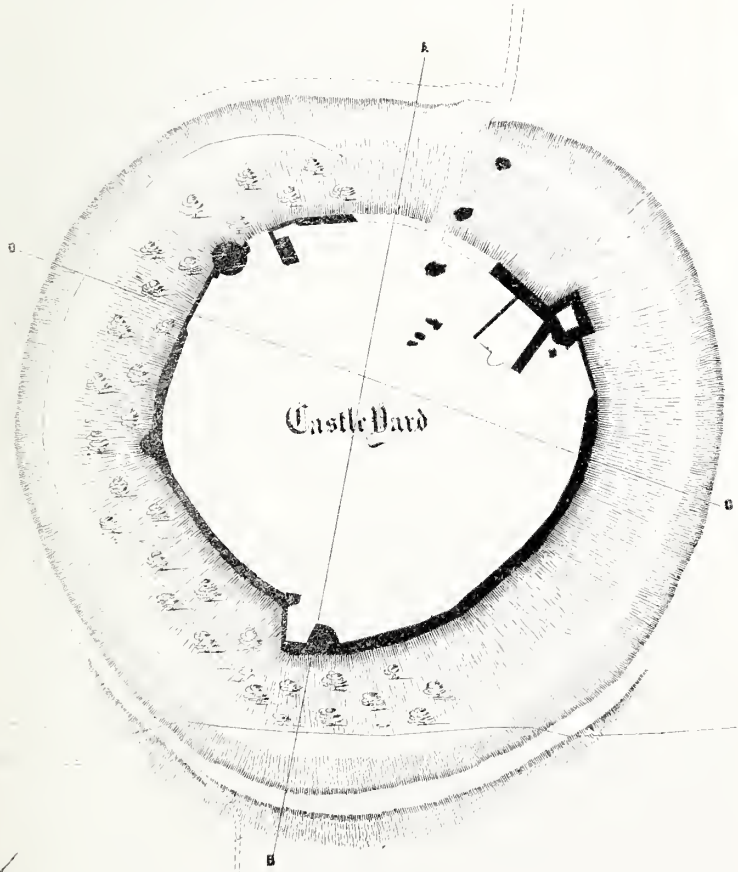
‡ I have known a first brass of Trojan found in the hole in the keel of an old collier in which her main mast was stepped, but no one proposed to argue she had been a Roman galley converted.

that

HORIZONTAL SCALE

VERTICAL

Plan and Sections of Kendal Castle 1867



SECTION AND PLAN

FEET

that however is matter of opinion, which I am prepared to argue: as for the "square area with a deep moat" it is nothing more than the base court, to the circular area on the summit, or inner ward, where dwelt the great thane or franklin, who preceded the first Norman baron of Kendal. His fortress would have no stone work about it at all, but the scarp of the moat, both of the inner ward, (or circular area), and of the base court (or square area), would be surrounded by strong palisades of oak, while the owner's house in the inner ward would be built of half trunks of trees, set upright between two waling pieces at the top and bottom.* The base court would probably be occupied by huts and sheds of dab and wattle, for the retainers and for the cattle, and the communication between the inner ward and the base court would be over a moveable bridge of planks, as also would be the entrance from without to the base court, which probably was towards Stramongate bridge, though I do not suppose any bridge then existed. One word as to the moat; I am told there has been much discussion, locally, as to where the water was got from to fill it. But it was never intended to hold water; as a matter of fact I am told the soil is too porous to hold water: its depth and size shows it was not intended to be filled with water seven foot of water; will drown a man who cannot swim just as well as seventy, and seventy will no more hurt one who can swim than seven. The value of this moat as a defence consists in its depth, in the steepness of its scarp and counter-scarp, and the strength of the palisades which surmounted the scarp. This, the original fortress, would, I think, date from somewhere between the eighth and ninth century, and the occupation of the district by the Normans.

* I think I may take it that I have, in asserting the moat to be older than the stone work, Mr. Clark with me. All that he says about Kendal Castle that I can find is: "Kendal Castle is probably an early fortress, though nothing remains of it but an encircling and not very early wall." *Mediœval Military Architecture*, vol. i., p. 91.

Let

Let us next proceed to examine the stone work, now remaining; it consists of an encircling or *enciente* wall, four towers or bastions, and some remains of domestic buildings. The present entrance is by a causeway of earth at the north side; old inhabitants tell that there were once walls here, such as would support a draw bridge. Two vast lumps of stone work lie here in the moat, and I at first was disposed to think gunpowder must have been the agency that toppled them over, but no evidence exists of the castle having been "slighted," and their downfall is most probably due to the failure of their foundations; they are shown in their present condition in Buck's view of the castle, dated 1739, so that the idea that they were blown down in 1824, advanced by Mr. Nicholson is untenable.*

The *enceinte* wall is ruined at the gate, but runs thence right and left round the circular area; it does not however return at the south into itself; the diameter of the eastern semicircle is about 20 feet longer than that of the western, so that the area enclosed is shaped like a snail. The *enceinte* wall itself is built of the intractable Silurian stone of the neighbourhood, it has neither base course, (beyond a footing) set off, plinth, pilaster, nor buttress; with one exception, it is absolutely devoid of architectural features from which its age can be gathered; its battlements are gone and with them a considerable portion of its height; the rampart walk has disappeared, and only in three or four places does its inner face remain; the work is of the coarsest, and the mortar daubed about so plentifully as to suggest the idea that the wall had once been rough cast. It seems to me that the stones of the inner face were probably used in 1813,† when extensive repairs were done, to patch up the outer face, a thin and modern wall having been raised on the foundations of the outer: this wall has

* *Annals of Kendal*, Nicholson, p. 97.
† *Annals of Kendal*, Nicholson, p. 97.

recently

recently been repaired under the care of our secretary, Mr. T. Wilson, of Aynam Lodge, Kendal.

On the north-east a square tower, open at the gorge, projects some 18 feet from the *enceinte* wall; its front measures about 28 feet, and is without openings for light, but there are loop holes in its sides; it is of the same material as the *enceinte* wall, and has no ashlar quoins; it is in three stages, or floors, with external sets off on the front at each floor level; according to Buck's view it was once a floor higher. The basement is a receptacle for sewage, draining into the moat by a very large opening. Between this tower and the snail like projection at the south, the wall is utterly devoid of flanking defences, and the garrison must have trusted to the depth of the moat, the steepness of the scarp and counter-scarp, and the strength of their direct fire; the rampart walk may have had machicolations so as to enable the garrison to annoy any besieger who had reached the foot of the *enceinte* wall.

At the south the straight line of the snail is occupied by a thin modern wall built upon the foundations of the eight foot thick *enceinte* wall. Tradition says there has been a postern gate here, and I think I can make out its arch in the interior of the *enceinte* wall, at the end of the eastern semicircle; a crack in the *enceinte* wall is repaired with red sandstone, (query, if the shoot of a *garde-robe*) and there have been some chambers in the interior, whose plan I do not understand, but I think one may have been the "dove cote in good repair" which a survey of 1572 describes as being "in the south side."* Dove cotes, and dove cotes

* Mr. Wiper writes me: "In Fielding's Views of the Lakes published by McLean in fol. 1822, (44 col. views) is one of the castle, showing the square building at the south as seen from the entrance. It was a puzzle to me till I was told some three years ago that it was knocked down by F. B." On the conclusion of the reading of this paper, Mr. Foster Braithwaite told the story of how he and his school fellows destroyed a portion of this building, *ante*, p. 157.

of

of large size were very usual adjuncts to a manor house, and this ruin I take it has been, though called a castle, rather the fortified residence of a great baron than a place of great military importance. To this I will recur.

On the west side is a small drum tower of no internal projection, and about half disengaged on the outside; it is a bastion rather than a tower, and is now full of earth, but probably contained in its upper story, now gone, a chamber or *garde-robe* accessible from the rampart walk. Its diameter is about 18 feet. On the north-west is a drum tower of about 22 feet in diameter, projecting about equally without and within the *enceinte* wall; its wall is six feet thick, and it contains on the ground floor a vaulted chamber, which is entered from the inner ward by a narrow doorway with straight sides and lintel; the door has shut from the inside against checks, and there is a recess in the doorway for it to fall back against; there is a loop into the chamber; there is no access from it to the upper floors that I could see, but the place was wet, dirty, and dark,* and I could not make a proper search; the upper floor seems to have *garde-robes*; it has also had a large window looking to the inner ward, with a wooden frame work (so I am told). It bears a curious resemblance to an Irish round tower, and the jambs of the door seem to incline to one another slightly rather than to stand perpendicular. The resemblance has I think been caused by the intractable Silurian stone, which won't work under the mason's chisel, having rendered it easier to build a round tower than a square one.

The remains of the domestic buildings are in the interior, on the north, contiguous to the projecting square tower

* Mr. W. Wiper writes me as follows: "The recess in the doorway of the round tower is formed by a slab which hides a stairway. I was informed that it was stopped up because of the mischievous boys going up and throwing the stones down from the upper story. If I remember rightly there are some steps remaining in the upper part," but Mr. T. Wilson says: "The recess is formed of the same sort of stone work as the rest of the tower, and there is no trace of a stairway."

noticed

noticed before. The survey of 1572, from which I have already quoted, describes them thus "within the same no building left, saving only on the north side is situate the part of the gateway, the hall with an ascent of the stairs to the same with a buttery and pantry at the end thereof: one great chamber, and two or three lesser chambers, and rooms of ease adjoining the same, all being in decay both in glass and slate, and in all other reparations needful. Under the hall are two or three small rows of cellars." Great destruction has been wrought in the 300 years that have elapsed since this survey was written; the gateway is gone altogether, and the ascent of stairs to the hall; the two or three small rooms of cellars are yet to be seen and one has a fire place in it, but I hardly take it to have been the kitchen; the "lesser chambers and rooms of ease" occupy the projecting square tower, at the entrance to which a singular drain or shoot of a sink should be noticed; this is probably near the pantry and buttery, in which case the other end of the hall would be the high or dais end with the great chamber behind it; the two large arches probably mark the buttery hutches, and the screens with the music gallery over them would be a few feet in front of them.

With regard to the age of the stone work, little assistance is to be got from it; Godwin in the *English Archæologist's Handbook*, gives in his list of English castles, "*Kendal*, Westmoreland, said to have been originally built by Ivy de Talboys, *temp.* Stephen, 1135-54." The earthworks are, as I have endeavoured to show, much older, and I should not be surprised if the stone work was later. Towers of a cylindrical shape, known as donjons or juliets, began to supersede the Norman square keeps and shells in the middle period of the early English style in ecclesiastical architecture, in the reign of Henry III.* Judging from the round tower at the north-west angle, I am inclined

* *Mediæval Military Architecture*, vol. i., p. 148.

to

to put down the reign of Henry III., as the date of the stone work of Kendal castle. That it was called a castle before then is no objection : the Conqueror found scores of castles in England, consisting solely of palisaded earthworks.

The castle of Kendal has little or no history: it is not even in the second rank of castles of the northern counties, it is not recorded to have sustained sieges, or to have been carried by assaults, or surrendered by treachery ; its history is that of the families who held the barony of Kendal, and the Marquis fee after the division of the barony. The successors in title of Ivo de Talebois, first baron of Kendal,* styled themselves de Lancaster, and seem to have lived there, as would appear from the name. The last of them, William de Lancaster the 3rd, died in the reign of Henry III., when the barony became divided between his sisters Helwise and Alice, of whom Helwise married Peter de Brus, and got the castle of Kendal, (be it of wood or stone) for it is mentioned in the inquisition *post mortem*, taken on the death of her son, Peter de Brus, 7 Ed., I. I think it very probable that Peter de Brus the husband of Helwise built the stone work of Kendal castle with a view of taking up his residence there, and I am confirmed in this by finding that Mr. Nicolson in his Annals of Kendal, p. 27, says : "it will appear in tracing the history of the residents at Kendal castle that we cannot go further back than to Helwise eldest sister and co-heiress of William de Lancaster 3rd." From the family of de Brus the castle went with an heiress into that of de Roos or Ross, and by another heiress into that of the Parrs, and it is in connection with that family that it is best known ; here Katherine Parr, queen of Henry VIII., is said to have been

* They were not his descendants see *ante*, these Transactions vol. v., p: 182-3. Mr. W. Wiper suggests that the next owner of the barony after Ivo, was Nigel de Albini, who was succeeded by his son Roger de Mowbray, who granted the lands to William de Lancaster.

born

born in 1509. The property fell to the Crown on the attainder of the last of the Parrs, William Marquis of Northampton, for treason in supporting Lady Jane Grey. Its devolution to the present day will be found in the local histories. A pedigree of the Parrs of Kendal castle, showing their descent from the Lancasters, barons of Kendal, by Sir George Duckett, is in the second volume of these Transactions. Kendal castle was probably abandoned as a residence, if not dismantled, by the Marquis of Northampton, and the survey of 1572, shows that the windows were broken, and the roofs out of order. It would speedily go to rack and ruin. No credence is to be attached to the story that the castle of Kendal was battered down by Oliver Cromwell.

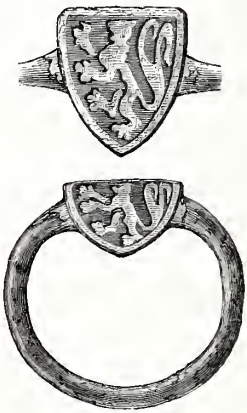
The ruins were repaired in 1813, and a large sum has recently been laid out upon them by the noble proprietor the Lord Bective, M.P., under the superintendance of our secretary, who has taken a very genuine and loving interest in the matter.

The mill, that invariable concomitant of a castle is to the west, and still bears the name of "the Castle Mills," though it does not now grind corn.

ART. XII.—*On a Ring recently found at Lanercost.* By the Rev. H. J. BULKELEY.

Communicated at Kendal, September 8th, 1886.

THIS ring was found in 1883, in a cottage garden just outside the old wall of the priory enclosure. It is about an inch in diameter, but laterally has been rather pressed out of its circular shape, thus probably showing that it has been worn. It may have been a thumb ring and worn over a glove. It is of copper, but has been gilt, traces of the gilding being left. The field of the shield has



been of blue enamel, the greater part remaining. Round it there has apparently been a margin of some other material, perhaps of gold. What the device has been is not quite clear, though most probably a lion rampant, queue fourchée : Braose bears azure, a lion rampant or, but the field should be covered with crosslets. However, from such a small shield, if the lion took up such a large part of it, it is quite possible that the crosslets were purposely omitted

omitted. If the lion was of real gold, perhaps it has been picked out by some thief, and at the same time the ring stripped of its thick gilding. Otherwise the device may have been of softer enamel, and so removed by the chemical action of the earth.

The age and use of the ring are difficult points: at first sight it would seem to be a knight's or nobleman's thumb ring of the 14th, 15th, or even the 16th century, such as that shown at Naworth Castle in a portrait* of the Duke of Norfolk, who was executed in 1572. But this is not the opinion of high authorities. Mr. J. C. Robinson, who happened to be staying at Lanercost, shortly after the discovery of the ring, at once pronounced it to be of extraordinary interest, and took it to London in order that he might get the opinion of Mr. Franks. It has been in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries for more than a year, but neither Mr. Franks nor anyone else ventured to express any decided opinion about it, except that it was of very early date. When the ring had been returned to me, I wrote to Mr. Robinson asking for his reasons for ascribing to the ring an earlier date than, say, the 16th century, and I conclude by subjoining his letter. I may add that the ring is the property of Mr. George Howard, of Naworth castle. Mr. Robinson writes:—

The only doubt I have about the date of the ring is as to whether it is not earlier than Edward I., but it may be fairly put as of his time, the heater shape shield is the conclusive indication of date, and the champlevé enamel agrees entirely as to epoch. We are all quite in the dark as to what kind of ring, *i.e.*, what purpose it was made for as a ring. The ring is unique. It is not at all likely to have been worn as a thumb ring. Any knight or great personage bearing coat armour would certainly not have had a bronze gilt and enamelled ring, but a real gold one, the former being mere 'Brummagem,' so to speak, even then. It strikes me now, on the spur of the moment, that this ring may have been a sepulchral or typical ring interred with some abbot or bishop. Investiture rings were often of merely nominal value.

* There, however, the bezel is circular.

ART. XIII.—*Collin Field.* By G. F. BRAITHWAITE.
Read at that place, Sept. 8, 1886.

ABOUT one mile from the centre of the town of Kendal, on the Milnthorpe road, beautifully situated, lies the old manor house called Collin Field. The approach to it from the main road is by a narrow lane opposite the south end of Vicarage Terrace. This lane, so far as carriages and horses are concerned, is private. Being over a quarter of a mile in length, the owners have left two open spaces whereby carts or carriages meeting can pass. I have not been able to ascertain by whom or when the house was erected. In 1620, Jeffrey Sedgwick resided in it. About 1668, George Sedgwick, who was secretary for eighteen years to the Countess of Pembroke, settled here. He was born at Capplethwaite, in Killington, January 10, 1618. His grandfather, Jeffrey Sedgwick, received a letter from the Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland, thanking him for his upright dealing whilst serving as a juror at York, in a trial between her daughter the Countess of Dorset, and Francis, Earl of Cumberland, the uncle of the latter. The issue of the trial was not in favour of the young Countess, but her mother, grateful for the valuable stand made in her favour by Jeffrey Sedgwick, wrote him the above-mentioned letter, and presented him with half a buck, and a gold ring bearing the beautiful motto "Truth is crowned." In the register of burials belonging to Kendal Church are the following entries:—

1620, September 23rd: An infant, unbaptised daur. of Jeffrey Sedgwick.
1627-8, Jan. 23rd: Jeffrey Sedgwick, of Collin Field.

Having nothing before me to show a connection between Jeffrey Sedgwick, the juror and grandfather to the above-mentioned George Sedgwick, and the Jeffrey Sedgwick who

who died at Collin Field, January 23rd, 1627-8, I will proceed with my relation. Geo. Sedgwick's father was possessed of a nice estate, but losing a large sum through being bound with a brother-in-law, he sold his property and bought a small estate near Sedbergh; and Gilbert Nelson, the master of the Grammar School at that time, out of affection for the father, took George into his own house, where he spent some years, and then went to St. John's College, Cambridge,—sub-sizar to George Braithwaite, Esq., of Warcop, fellow-commoner of that College. His tutor was Mr. Thos. Fothergill, of Braunber, in Ravenstonedale, who was afterwards master of the college. Sedgwick made rapid progress, but, though exercising great frugality, the straitened means of his father would not suffice to keep him there, and he returned home. The family then removed to London. After a time, his father being anxious for the well-being of his son, remembered the letter written to Jeffrey Sedgwick, which was carefully preserved, and, to use the words of George Sedgwick's autobiography:—

God put it into his father's heart to show the letter to the Countess of Dorset, then Countess of Pembroke, Dorset, and Montgomery, by her marriage with Philip, Earl of Pembroke and Montgomery, who was then Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's household, Charles I., being king.

One of the secretaries to the Earl was in need of a clerk. The Countess immediately sent for young Sedgwick, and he was engaged at once. I might enlarge on the various duties which he performed, but will content myself with saying that he proved a most efficient and faithful servant, conducting himself discreetly in those troublous times, and striving to live in the fear of God. I will again quote from his autobiography:—

After 18 years' services with this good lady she began to mind me of myself and my future well-being in the world; and declared her noble intention

intention towards me, that when I met with some small habitation she would give me £200 towards the purchase, which she punctually performed. Within a while God directed me to Collin Field, a small estate held under Queen Katherine as part of her jointure, by a moderate rent and fine, convenient for the church and market, freed from all assizes and sessions, where by God's blessing I enjoy a quiet and retired life, to my contentment, having oftentimes the society of several of my worthy friends and neighbours from the town of Kendal.

This excellent man, whose life has aided in imparting a charm to Collin Field, died in June, 1685, and was buried at the east end of the nave of the Kendal Parish Church. A Latin inscription on parchment in a black oak frame was suspended from a nail on the large angular pillar adjoining. The pew he occupied was retained by the Yeates' family until the restoration in 1850. The pulpit now stands over the remains of George Sedgwick. The inscription* now hangs against the square pillar at the west end of the inner north aisle. After his death Collin Field became the residence of the Chambre family. In 1747 George Sedgwick, nephew to the above-mentioned George Sedgwick, sold the property to John Yeates, Esq., father of the late Anthony Yeates, Esq., of Kirkland, to whose descendants the property now belongs. Mr. Nicholson, in his "Annals of Kendal," published in 1861, says:—

Collin Field possesses every feature of a manor house of lesser magnitude. It forms three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth having been secured by a strong wall, where was the entrance.

The enclosed quadrangle is paved with small pebbles. A good supply of water was obtained from a well under the floor of the lower kitchen, so that when the great gates at the west entrance were closed, the family, along with the cattle, &c., were secure, with abundance of provisions for man and beast. The well has been covered over, and its exact position is not visible. The house seems to have

* The inscription is given in Nicholson's Annals of Kendal, p. 69.

been

been built in the middle of the 16th century. The upper part in the centre of the east front lacks that solidity which generally belongs to such buildings of an earlier date. The stones are small and the mortar not binding, so the wall is evidently giving way below the dormer window. The bulk of the stone used in the building is the blue Silurian, probably obtained from boulders in the surrounding land. The arch and jambs of the porch, a subsequent erection, are of hammered limestone. The accompanying is the inscription :—

NVNC MEA, MOX HVIVS,
SED POSTEA, NESCIO CVIVS.
G
1663 I M

It was formerly inserted in the wall over the front door, but has been brought forward and placed over the arch of the porch and a sculptured stone put in its place. Mr. Nicholson, in his "Annals of Kendal," says the inscribed stone was brought from Brougham Castle, but this is very unlikely : the Cliffords would not have tolerated any initials but their own at Brougham Castle ; they are probably the initials of George Sedgwick's vendor and his wife, G being the initial of their family name.

From what we can discover, very little alteration has taken place in the form of the building since the days of George Sedgwick. We have no data as to who was the builder, nor of the state it was in when he bought it. We can, however, discover that he loved the spot, and delighted in adding to its ornamentation. Tradition says some of the fine old plane trees were planted by him. The old oak door so well studded with pegs, and to which is affixed the large lock bearing the initials A.P.,* the original key still hanging on the door, leads into the hallan or entrance hall : an

* Anne Countess of Pembroke : such a lock was a favourite present with her, and generally accompanied a present of her portrait.

inspection

inspection of its wainscotted oak screens enriched with carving, and the mantelpieces and cornices in stucco, proves that the house has possessed no inconsiderable splendour. On the right is the excellent cellar-kitchen paved with pebbles, in the gable of which is a large open fire-place, where the rannel balk supported the long chain on which was suspended the cooking apparatus, whilst in the capacious chimney hung joints of beef, mutton, and hams. Underneath these and around the blazing wood fire, during the winter evenings the inmates sat, busily employed,—the men in carding wool and the females in spinning or knitting. In the dining hall the beam across the fireplace is adorned with three pairs of stags' horns; and a carved oak cupboard on the east side bears the initials of "G. S., 1674." An apartment at the north end, now called the back kitchen, has probably been the butler's pantry, and with the larder adjoining is separated from the dining hall by an oak screen. In the butler's pantry, extending along one side, is a series of cupboards upon which rest four beautifully turned oak pillars supporting a piece of carved oak, dated 1675, G. S. This has been a very handsome piece of work. In the cupboards were probably stored the plate and silver cups and other valuables. The staircase on the west side of the dining hall is protected by some curiously-carved balusters, at the top of which is a gate, which tradition calls the wishing gate—whether intended for ladies or gentlemen tradition is silent. At the entrance to the staircase a door leads into what has been an elegant apartment, probably the withdrawing room. The chimney piece has been an elaborate design of stucco work, now sadly overlaid with whitewash. Two good apartments on the second floor were those probably used by the Countess of Pembroke, when she came to Collin Field on her way from Skipton to Appleby to see her faithful ex-secretary. One is large, with a beautiful oak floor. This room until lately was furnished, probably by the

Yeates

Yeates family, with antique chairs and paintings—portraits of Admiral Roger Strickland, page to the Prince of Condé, and Thomas Strickland, Bishop of Namur, by Romney, from the originals at Sizergh Castle; portraits of the Countess of Pembroke and of Lady Braithwaite; also of Allan Prickett, Recorder of Kendal, from 1673 to 1678; also several good sketches of "The Passions" by Romney, presented by him to Mr. Yeates. The chairs and pictures have been removed within the last two years. In the other room was a fragment of a bedstead bearing no date, with initials A. P. The house formerly contained six or seven excellent specimens of Elizabethan windows. So beautiful were they that, according to an antiquary some time deceased, they were well worthy the attention of those who feel a relish for the artistic windows of Elizabeth's reign. Alas! with the exception of the dormer window, they have all disappeared.

As I before stated, the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with over forty acres of excellent land, good water, and a fertile garden—it has all the requirements in the way of farm buildings suitable to the extent of land and size of the house—and is in most respects an excellent model of a small manor house of the sixteenth century. Having been hallowed by the presence of that estimable lady, the Countess of Pembroke, and by its former good owner and accomplished gentleman, George Sedgwick, Collin Field has for nearly two centuries maintained a position of great interest to the inhabitants of Kendal.

ART. XIV.—*On an Inscribed Cross at Lanercost.** By E. C. CLARK, LL.D., F.S.A., Regius Professor of Civil Law in the University of Cambridge.

Communicated at Lanercost, July 1, 1886.

IN a crypt forming part of the conventual buildings at Lanercost, are preserved the remains of a large stone cross, with an inscription, of which we owe the preservation, in its original form, to Lord William Howard—the 'Bauld Willey' of Pennant, and 'Belted Will' of Scott. A copy of the chartulary of Lanercost Priory, made in 1777, is preserved in the Fratry Library at Carlisle. I do not know the whereabouts of the original. The copy bears at page 267, the following note, signed 'William Howard, 25 Maii, 1607.' (An edition of Camden appeared the same year, in which he writes of Naworth Castle as being repaired for Lord William's residence 7 or 8 years before). 'In crucem lapideam in cimiterio exteriore nuper prioratus de Lanercost com. Cumb. ante Portam Borealem ejusdem ecclesie existentem haec sculpta sunt: *Anno ab incarnatione MCCXIIII et VII anno interdict. optinente sedem Apocam Innocent. III. Imperante in Alemania Othon. Regnante in Francia Philippo, Johe in Anglia, Willmo in Scotia facta h. crux.*' On a stone cross now extant in the outer cemetery of the late priory of Lanercost, in the county of Cumberland, before the northern portal, are inscribed these words: *In the year from the incarnation* 1214, *and the 7th year of the interdict, Innocent the third then holding the Apostolic chair, Otho being Emperor in Germany, Philip reigning in France, John in England, William in Scotland,*

* See also an article by Rev. John Hodgson, in Archæ. Aeliana, O.S., vol. ii., p. 197.

was

was made this cross.' A basement still stands in the precincts of the Priory, a little north-west of an old doorway, which has been walled up, at the west end of the nave of the conventual church. This basement agrees with the remains of the cross in material, and, allowing for their mutilated condition, in size and pattern. The cross itself has been broken into two or more pieces, part has been lost, and on the part which remains, of which we give an engraving, the old inscription has been chiselled away to make room for the following epitaph, in a rude cursive hand of the 17th century: '. . . . *Who was buried* | *ye* 20 *of July* | 1667 | *2d yere of his age.*' The surviving portion of the old inscription now begins with the word [*A*] *lemania.** The portion bearing the name of the Scotch King has shelled off. There is, perhaps, an abbreviation for *est* after *facta*, not appearing in Lord William Howard's note. This part of the cross is well engraved in Lysons' Cumberland, where the same note is somewhat inaccurately incorporated with the text (p. ccii). Part of the top of the cross is preserved in the same place with the inscribed fragments.

The material is a red sandstone used in the Priory buildings and common in the neighbourhood. The ornamentation is a late form of what is rather vaguely called *dog tooth*. The lettering is of the Lombard type.

But the interest of this memorial lies in the fact that, whereas in general the *date* of such old work has to be inferred from the style of art, lettering, and execution, we can here date the latter, almost within a few days, by the equations of time recorded on the stone.

The sovereigns mentioned are :—Otho the 4th of Germany, Philip Augustus of France, our King John, and

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* The portion of the inscription remaining on the 1st July, 1886, was :—[A]LEMA | NIAO | THON | REG[N]AN | TE IN FR | ANCIA | PHILIP | PO IOHE | ..... | ..... | SCOT | FACTA | H. CRVX.

William

William the lion of Scotland. The interdict was pronounced upon the kingdom of England by Pope Innocent, on March 23rd, 1208. The date of the cross is therefore not before March 23rd, 1214. The Emperor Otho was deposed in 1212, but he might fairly be considered to retain his dignity *de facto*, until the battle of Bouvines, fought on July 27th, 1214, in which the French King finally triumphed over the House of Guelph and its English ally. King William of Scotland died in 1214, on the 4th of December. The Interdict is sometimes stated to have lasted 6 years 3 months and 14 days, *i.e.*, till the 6th July, 1214. Other accounts represent it as finally taken off on July 3d. The cross therefore must have been erected between March 23rd and July 3 or 7, 1214, possibly in prospect of the termination of the Interdict, about a year before the Great Charter was presented at Runnymede.

According to Lysons this very interesting memorial was fixed, in 1816, on one side of a barn. From that somewhat unworthy position it has been removed, but its present locality is too much exposed both to weather and mischief. I may, perhaps, suggest that there would be no impropriety in fixing it either on the original basement, with a cover, or within the church. It would be well to leave a space for the lost parts; or to replace them by detached pieces of some different coloured stone, so as to show what the whole originally was, but not to confuse the new with the old.

ART. XV.—*Additional remarks on a Ring recently found at Lanercost*, (*ante* p. 186). By the Editor.

SEVERAL questions arise about this ring; first as to its date. The clue to that is to be found in the shape of the bezel, which is a heater-shaped shield. Examples of such shields abound in the monumental effigies of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and Boutell, in his *Manual of British Archæology*, gives on one plate four very beautiful instances, viz.:—1, Shield of Raymond, Count of Provence, Westminster Abbey, about 1250; 2, Shield of Edward the Confessor, Westminster Abbey, about 1250; 3, Shield of Percy, from the Percy Shrine, Beverley Minter, about 1350; and 4, Shield of Prince John of Eltham, Westminster Abbey, 1334. There is a decided difference in shape between the first two shields and the last two, the first being leaner, so to say, than the latter; and the shape of the bezel of the Lanercost ring agrees very closely with the shape of the two leaner shields; so that we may safely assign the ring to the earlier century, and put it down as of the time of Henry III. or Edward I. With this epoch the champlevé enamel entirely agrees, a statement we make on the authority of Mr. J. C. Robinson, who has seen the ring. The champlevé process was practised from the eleventh to the fourteenth century, during which period the city of Limoges was the great manufactory from whence the champlevè enamels emanated; and, as most of the Limoges work was on copper gilt, we may venture to suggest that possibly this ring comes from Limoges; on the other hand the shape of the bezel is rather an argument for the ring having been made in England. The slight border round the shield is not heraldic; it is merely a slight rim of metal left to enclose the enamel when the field was cut away (champlevé) for its

its reception, and has now lost its gilding. The colour of the field is azure, and the charge has been a lion rampant, queue fourchée, or double-tailed; it must have been of one or other of the heraldic metals, and as the rest of the ring is gilt, the lion must almost certainly have been gilt too. The question is, to find out who bore Azure, a lion, queue fourchée, Or. Braose, suggested by the vicar of Lanercost, is a Howard quartering, introduced into the Howard arms by the marriage of Lady Margaret Mowbray, eldest daughter of Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, with Sir Robert Howard, to whose descendants she brought the dignities of Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, great estates, and fourteen quarterings to their coat of arms. This fact probably suggested Braose; but the lion of Braose is single, not double-tailed. On consulting Charles's Roll of Arms, printed in the *Archæologia*, vol. 39, assigned by Mr. Perceval to the end of the 13th century, we find—

"623. Robert de Stepeltone. Azure, a lion rampant, tail forked, or."

Stepelton equals Stapleton, and Stapleton is the nearest parish to Lanercost, and, according to Denton's MS. *History of Cumberland*, one moiety of the manor and parish of Stapleton belonged to a family of that name, *tempore* Edward III. and probably earlier. This ring, then, belonged to some member of this family in the 13th century. The manor went among co-heiresses of the Levingtons in that century, and probably the first Stapleton came in then. He is not unlikely to have come to Lanercost in the retinue of Edward I. to have picked up a local heiress, and to have become known by the name of the place he settled at. He must, unless his ring finger was of gigantic size, have worn this ring, like the knight in the *Squieres Tale*, who is thus described by Chaucer:—

> "Upon his thombe he had of gold a ring,
> And by his side a naked sword hanging."

This

This brings us to Mr. Robinson's opinion of the ring:—

"The ring is unique It is not at all likely to have been worn as a thumb ring. Any knight or great personage bearing coat armour would certainly not have had a bronze gilt and enamelled ring, but a real gold one, the former being mere 'Brummagem,' so to speak, even then. It strikes me now, on the spur of the moment, that this ring may have been a sepulchral or typical ring interred with some abbot or bishop. Investiture rings were often of merely nominal value."

But the Robert de Stapleton of Charles's roll was neither knight nor great personage; he was a simple squire, and the Stapletons of Stapleton must not be confused with the knightly family of Stapleton of Edenhall, who bore a totally different coat of arms, namely: *Arg.*, three swords, pomels in the nombril of the escutcheon, points extended *gules*. No Stapleton of Stapleton seems ever to have been knighted, or to have attained any position of dignity in the county. A member of such a family might well have had to be content with "Brummagem." The probability, however, is that its owner, when he purchased it, did not know it was not solid gold. By the statute, 5th Henry IV., c. 13, the gilding and silvering of rings and other articles of a similar nature made of copper or laten was prohibited under a severe penalty; the import of such rings was prohibited by 3 Ed. IV., c. 4. The existence of these statutes shows that people were deceived by such "Brummagem" ware, and the Stapleton who owned this ring may well have been defrauded. We may further remark that an heraldic ring, charged with the armorial bearings of a private gentleman, can hardly have been an investiture ring.

ART. XVI.—*Some Prehistoric remains in North Lonsdale.* By H. SWAINSON COOPER.

Read at Kendal, Sept. 8, 1886.

THE part of Lancashire usually known as North Lonsdale is, as it is almost unnecessary to say here, the district which is separated from the rest of the county by Morecambe Bay. Great part of it is occupied by a range of moors called Furness Fells, and its position is one that might be expected to prove a fruitful field of exploration to the prehistoric antiquary, but it possesses few of those great megalithic monuments or tumuli which usually induce archæologists and antiquaries to search in the neighbourhood for remains, and hence the results have not as yet been great.

Prehistoric remains may be classed into megalithic monuments; tumuli, cairns, dykes, &c.; stone and bronze implements; personal ornaments; urns, cups, &c.; of megalithic monuments, there is in this district an unwonted scarcity. The finest specimen in the neighbourhood is, I may almost say unfortunately, outside the range of this paper being the beautiful and well preserved circle at Swineside. This circle however I need hardly say, has been thoroughly described by various authorities.* Returning however, at Swarthmoor there are remains that are well worthy of our notice.

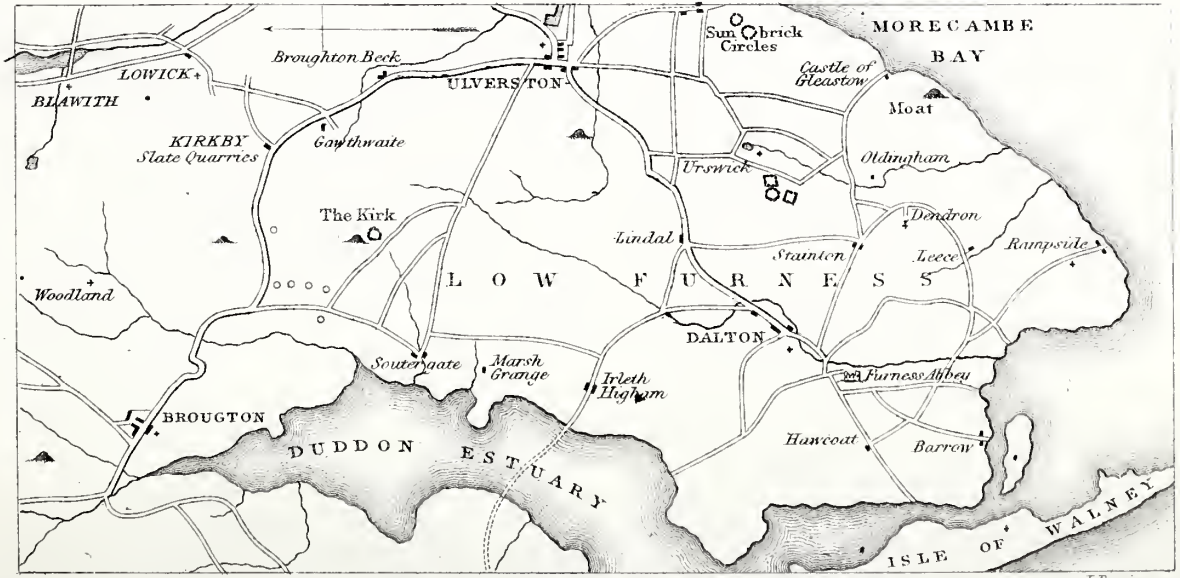
The object of this paper being rather to collect and condense evidences of these remains for the help of antiquaries, than to discuss, or speculate upon their uses, I have considered it better to give a brief account extracted from a paper in the Archæologia which consists of a letter

* These Transactions vol. v. p. 47. Journal British Archæ. Association vol. xxxiv. pp. 31-36.

in

ANTIQUITIES IN FURNESS COMMONLY ASCRIBED TO THE DRUIDICAL PERIOD.

Archæologia vol. xxxi, p. 448.



J. Basire sc

The Cairns are distinguished thus ▲

The Stone Circles &c. ..... ○

in Vol. 31 by Mr. Chas. Jopling, describing the remains commonly ascribed to the Druidical period in the part of Lancashire called Furness.

Mr. Jopling says, referring to a map of Furness, which illustrates his paper and which by the kind permission of the Society of Antiquaries is here reproduced.

Within this space we count five of those structures usually denominated temples; four or five large cairns; two large barrows and several smaller ones; cromlechs; and stone hammers have been found in abundance.

These remains consist of:

(1). An oblong enclosure with a good cromlech situated near the centre.

(2). A remarkable wheel-shaped enclosure, the encompassing wall of which is 10 ft. thick.

(3). An irregular four sided figure nearly approaching a square of 215 ft., in the middle of which a quarry has been worked.

(4). Another cromlech.

(5). The Sunbrick circles on Birkrigg Hill overlooking Bardsey, which are two in number; close to them is a British camp called Appleby Slack.

Mr. Jopling also says, that on Kirby Moor there is a circle called "the Kirk" where tradition says the Lord of the manor used to hold yearly sports. Close by there is a cairn. And lastly at Aldingham there is a moat or moat hill about 30 ft. in height and overlooking the sea.

There are many remains of which it is hard to say whether they are prehistoric or not: although the Aldingham moat hill was classed by Mr. Jopling as Druidical, it is really in all probability a Danish or Saxon thingmote or law court, and belongs to the same class as the Tynwald in the Isle of Man. Amongst the doubtful class may be placed the dykes on Torver Moor: a similar dyke passes close to the prehistoric cairn on Hawkshead Hall Park, whose opening I shall presently describe.

Mr.

Mr. Jopling likewise mentions tumuli at Heathwaite, Woodlands, Blawithknott, Broughton Moor, Penningtons, and Mountbarrow.

Stockdale, in his *Annals of Cartmel*, says that tradition speaks of a rocking stone on Hampsfield Fell near Cartmel, but, if so, it has long since disappeared.

With regard to cairns, tumuli, and other interments, there is a fair proportion, as at Torver Moor and other places before mentioned and no doubt many more exist in remote districts as yet unnoticed.

Few of these have been opened. In September 1883, however, I opened one situated on Hawkshead Moor, which, although the find was small, is worth recording. In the first place, I cut two trenches through it, the first revealing nothing but large stones about one and a half yards from the circumference. The second showed these stones to be part of a circle. I then excavated the corners formed by the crossing of the two trenches, and in the north-east of these I found the interment. It consisted of a rude square about 2 ft. 9 in. by 1 ft. 9 in. dug in the boulder clay beneath the filled in matter, and was covered by a large ice worn boulder. In this hole, I found mixed with soil, a deposit of calcined human bones, and a small but beautifully worked flint knife.

Interments are sometimes found without tumuli as at Ireleth, where eight urns of baked clay were found, each containing human bones arranged in a straight line north-east and south-west. Stockdale mentions a similar but smaller discovery.*

Menhirs and other single stones no doubt exist in the wilder districts of Furness, but probably would not be noticed, especially if fallen, when they assume the appearance of an ordinary glacial boulder.

Coming now to stone implements, consisting of celts,

* At Aynsome Lane, p. 251, Annals of Cartmel.

stone

stone hammers (generally perforated), pestles, flint knives, arrow heads, scrapers, and smaller tools of various shapes, I may mention that examples of all these occur in this district with the exception of arrow heads and scrapers, but as an arrow head has been found in the adjacent hills of Westmorland, it seems probable that they exist also in Furness.

Of stone hammers I may say that several of these implements of the perforated type have been found in the lake district, but most of them have been lost again: my uncle Mr. J. C. Cowper, of Keenground, Hawkshead, has a very good specimen, which I exhibit, of the type 130 of Evans,* which he found in a ploughed field near Carke while out shooting. It shows considerable signs of abrasion at the pointed end. From Rusland I myself have, and now exhibit, a very fine specimen varying in type between Nos. 131 and 132 of Evans. From the hammering end of this specimen two large flakes have been removed, probably in use.

It is worthy also of remark, that a specimen almost identical in form was found at Troutbeck in 1884.

The Rev. Mr. Ellwood of Torver, has a small hammer head found in his parish identical with 156 of Evans; and Mr. Evans himself mentions a large perforated hammer found at Newby Bridge.

The next two specimens are both in my possession, and differ considerably in character from the ordinary hammer.

The first is a perforated stone adze, which was found while altering a road at Yewfield. This specimen is well preserved, but possesses one peculiarity. The hole is not bored straight through, but diagonally. This of course may be an accident or otherwise. The effect would be that the head would not sit straight on its shaft.

The second specimen I call a pestle, and it was found

* Ancient Stone Implements of Great Britain.

at

at Bank Ground on the east margin of Coniston lake. It is about 8 in. long, narrow and light at one end, broad and heavy at the other, the narrow end having, as will be seen, a perforation suitable for suspending it by a string. One side is flat while the other is formed into two rounded ridges: the use this implement has been put to is to my mind very plain from the abrasion on one side of the thick end which is the side that would be worn when used by a right handed man. This specimen has been, I think, used for agricultural purposes, and is, so far as I know, the only specimen of the sort found in the district.*

Stockdale mentions stone and bronze implements found at Nuns Hill, Nab Green, Wraysholm, and Flookborough; with regard to celts, these also have been found in fair quantities in the district. Mr. Fildes of Lakeside has a very fine specimen from Syke Side farm near Hawkshead, similar to type 53 Evans. The Peel Park Museum Manchester, possesses a celt of dark grey diorite from the Ulverstone district.

In the Wray district not far from Ambleside, celts and hammers have been discovered by the Wilson family, while at High Haume near Ireleth, four celts were found together, one of which was polished, and the rest not.

Of the smaller stone implements such as knives, arrow heads, and scrapers, which are almost always composed of flint, I know of no discovery, except the flint knife found in the cairn which I opened on Hawkshead Hall Park. This however, although small, is an unusually fine specimen, being of better workmanship perhaps than any of those illustrated by Mr. Evans.

Of bronze implements I have heard of two discoveries only; in both cases they were celts. The localities were Gleaston and Kirkdale near Ulverstone.

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† This specimen was exhibited before the Society of Antiquaries of London, on Thursday Dec. 16, 1886, and was pronounced by Mr. T. W. U. Robinson, F.S.A., to be a thatcher's mallet: it hangs by a string from the thatcher's waist, ready to his hand to beat the straw down with.

And

And here I may mention, what I cannot but think a remarkable discovery, which was made in a peat moss at Out Dubs near the foot of Esthwaite Lake, and which I believe to be of the prehistoric period. The peat diggers turned up about four feet from the surface six large objects of felt, not unlike in shape to those large wide brimmed felt hats so much in vogue for lawn tennis a few years ago. This discovery took place in 1867. Mr. Postlewaite of the Sun Hotel, Hawkshead, has told me that when they were discovered they were decided to be Covenanters' hats, but for my own part I reject such an idea, believing them certainly to belong to a much earlier and ruder age: the specimen in my possession has been cut by the peat digger's spade.*

In "Lubbock's Prehistoric Times," garments of the bronze age are described and figured: also of the iron age by Joseph Anderson in "Scotland in Pagan Times."

* These very curious objects were also exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries, Dec. 16, 1886. and excited great interest: many very different opinions were expressed about them, and it was suggested they should be sent for examination to the Museum of Natural History at South Kensington.

ART. XVII.—*Calder Abbey. Part II.* (1134 *to* 1536). By the Rev. A. G. LOFTIE, B.A.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8, 1886.*

WHO was the founder of Calder† Abbey? This query is not so easily answered as some may suppose, for should any one begin to search for the truth of the matter, it would soon be found out that the information supplied by the local histories‡ cannot always be relied upon. When a mistake has been made in one of the older ones, it has been repeated over and over again by those that have copied their predecessor's work, without any original research or enquiry. To take an example, there is one short account of this abbey, occupying only a third of a page, in which we can discover at least seven incorrect statements, and possibly there is an eighth: many of these errors could easily have been rectified by a little accuracy of enquiry.

To avoid such unfortunate and misleading statements, we must try, in this enquiry after the founder of Calder, to get at the original sources of information as far as these are attainable; and from these documents form our opinion, with as much certainty as the nature of the case admits of.

Our first authority is no less than that of a Pope, for about the year 1145 (only eleven years after the founding) Pope Eugenius III. in a charter of confirmation of the possessions of Furness Abbey, enumerates the different

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* For Part I. see volume viii., p. 467.

† Sometimes also spelt Caldre, Caldra, Kalder, Kaldra, Cauder, Cawder, Caldher, Chaldra.

‡ History &c. of Westmorland and Cumb. by Jos. Nicolson and R. Burn, 1774. History of Cumb. by Wm. Hutchinson, 1794. Magna Britannia, vol. iv. Cumb. by Rev. D. Lysons, 1816. Allerdale above Derwent, Saml. Jefferson, 1842. History &c. of Cumb. and West. by Wm. Whellan, 1860.

benefactions

benefactions which had been made to that abbey, and among them we find this item: "The gift of William nephew of the noble David King of Scots, viz: Calder and its mill, or the mill in that place.* Then after alluding to some other lands part of the same gift, he mentions right of pasture over all the lands of Ranulph Mustin,† whom he adds "first granted these things to your church out of pious devotion."

We give next an extract from the registers of Furness Abbey, of which it forms the first item, "These are the daughters of Furness—the monastry of Calder, founded A.D. MCXXXIIII, *quarto idus Januarii.*" The date of this document is uncertain, but it may be placed here, as by it we are told the exact date of the founding; which has been repeated in every other ancient and modern authority. Next we find an account of the origin of the abbey of Calder, in the history of the founding of Byland Abbey in Yorkshire, written in 1197 (*i.e.*, 63 years after it was founded) by Philip the 3rd Abbot of Byland.‡ This document says that in 1134 a convent of monks from Furness went out, chosen by lot, to a place called "Caldra in Coupland," which was given by a certain great man of that country, that an abbey might be built upon it. (*Ex pia collatione cujusdam magnatis illius patriæ ad abbaceam construendam*). These cautious words may apply to either of the founders mentioned by Pope Eugenius.

Our next authority is the confirmation charter of King Henry III. which we take as about the same date as that granted to Furness which was 1246.§ This deed confirms the possessions and rights of the abbot and monks of

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* West's Ant. of Furness, v. p. 62, (English) Dugdale Mon, vol. i., p. 709, (Latin) Dugdale Mod. Edn. vol. v., p. 250. This William is William FitzDuncan.

† This name "Micencis" or "Mesch" was not the family name, which was Brichard or de Briquesart from Bressin in Normandy, of which his father was Vicount: "le meschyn" means the cadet or junior, Car. Handbook, p. 41, by R. S. Ferguson, from G. G. Mounsey's Gilsland.

‡ Dugdale Mon: Mod. Edn. vol. v., p. 349.

§ *Ibid*, p. 340, in original edition, Henry II.

Calder,

Calder, in it we have the words: "The lands of Kaldra, in which the abbey of Kaldra is founded (*fundata est*) were the gift (*dono*) of Ranulph Meschin." This perhaps is slightly different information from the others quoted, in that it speaks of the gift of lands being one thing, and the founding of the monastery another. This same charter is quoted word for word in the charter of confirmation granted to Calder by Edward III. in 1363.*

There, after a long pause, we find important information concerning its founders in the heraldic visitation of the county of Cumberland, by Tonge the herald, in 1530. He names as the founder, Ranulph Meschines Lord of Egremont, and gives as the arms of the founders, and also as those of the abbey, the three coats of the three co-heiresses of the last de Multon, of Egremont Castle.† We must now quietly come down to more troublous times for the abbey; and in the MSS. called the "Comperta"‡ (compiled during the reign of Henry VIII. perhaps about the year 1539), the abbey of Calder is said to have been founded by "the Lords of Coupland." Here we find the information given by the herald corroborated. The founders, though unnamed, are now localized as it were; but of this more presently. We must now quote from two more documents which though of later date, give important information bearing upon our subject.

In Denton's MS. history of Cumberland, compiled before 1610, we are given much information about Calder and its history; though unfortunately it cannot always be relied upon, for we cannot tell from what authors he gathered it, nor do we know if they are worthy of credit or no, for he pretends to no originality himself. He says "the abbey of Cauder, or Caldre, as I have read, was first founded in

* From a modern copy at Calder Abbey.

† Surtees Society Papers, vol. 41, pp. 73 and 94, see Transactions vol. vi., Part i., p. 152, Jackson. (These arms were described in the account of the ruins).

‡ Transactions, vol. iv., p. 90, Canon Dixon.

the

the year of grace 1134, about the last year of King Henry 1st, when William FitzDuncan was Lord of Egremont." Thus Ranulph le Meschiens is not even mentioned; but as a kind of second founder he gives a new name, that of Thomas de Multon, whom he says "finished the works, and established a greater convent of monks there."

The last authority we quote is the well-known writer Dugdale, who wrote about 1693: his "Monasticon" is the great source of information we have about the monastic houses in the three kingdoms, as his "Baronage" gives us the histories and genealogies of the great families of the land. In his former work he speaks of the possessions of Calder as the "gift of Ralph le Meschin"* without telling us which Ralph it was, for there were three. But in his latter book he is more particular, and says that the abbey was "founded A.D. MCXXXIIII, by Ranulph the first Earl of Chester of that name,"† and he gives as his authority, either for the name or the date "The annals of S. Werburgh and of Parcolude."‡ He does not even allude to William FitzDuncan. Now is it possible to reconcile all these conflicting statements about an event concerning the date of which they are all agreed? Let us sift the evidence, and we will see that two events are alluded to under the same name of founding; while possibly also there was some distance of time between them. One act is the original granting of the lands of Calder in Coupland; while the other is the building upon that land, thus given, of an abbey, or monastery. This distinction can first be seen in the wording of the confirmation charter of Henry III. which speaks separately of the gift of the lands of Calder, and of the abbey of Calder, which was built upon them.

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* Vol. i., p. 774.

† Vol. i., p. 38, (Mod. Edn. Monast. vol. v., p. 339), ("Caldraensis Abbatia in agro Cumbriense.")

‡ Dean and Chap. Library, Chester.

If

If we keep this distinction in mind some of the difficulty will clear away, for all who mention the land, agree in saying it was given by a Ranulph de Meschines, while most of those who mention the buildings, attribute their erection to William FitzDuncan. We ask then, to what event does the date 1134 apply? Surely to the first planting of the monks at Calder, in the original settlement described by the Abbot of Byland, for he distinctly says so. So we must date the gift of the land, in which the abbey was placed, somewhat further back than the year 1134, perhaps only a year or so.

If this is the case, it is plain that the land could never have been given originally, as Dugdale says it was, by Ranulph the first Earl of Chester of that name; for in 1120 he resigned to King Henry II the Earldom of Carlisle, or Carleolium. He may also at the same time have held the Barony of Coupland; though not as forming part of his Earldom, for it is described in the Saxon Chronicle as "land between Kendal barony and the Earldom of Carlisle." At this same date this Barony of Coupland was given by the King to Earl Ranulph's brother William.

Ranulph could not possibly have given this grant of Calder before 1127, as the gift was made to the Abbey of Furness,* which was not founded till 1127. He died in 1129.

Of course if Ranulph, the first Earl of Chester of that name, had not this land to give away after 1120, neither had his son Ranulph de Gernonys who was Earl of Chester after him,† for his uncle William de Meschines and his descendants continued to hold Coupland from 1120.‡

We are thus compelled to search for another Ranulph, Randolph, Randulph, Randle or Ralph; who will, in himself,

* Pope Eugenius' letter to Furness "*ecclesiæ vestræ concesserat.*"
† Dugdale Baronage, vol. i., p. 3.
‡ Tanner, p. 75, says, quoting Dugdale's Baronage "that it was founded by Ranulph second Earl of Chester and Cumberland for Cistercian Monks."

self, fulfil the different requirements we have found to be necessary in the original grantor of the manor of Calder. He must be a Lord of Coupland dwelling in Egremont Castle, and living between 1127 and 1134. Now in the charters of St. Bees' Priory, which is situated within seven miles of Calder, we can find the name we are looking for; and in the length of his name, as given in a deed at York, we may find his claims to this distinction set forth in order; in full it is "Ranulphus Meschinus filius Willielmi filii Ranulphi."* Here then is the very man we require, having all the requirements belonging to the missing "founder" of Calder. His name has been omitted in all the modern histories, no doubt because Denton says that his father William Meschines "left no issue at his death but a daughter." And also because Dugdale says of his father that "this William had two sons, Ranulph and Matthew, and a daughter Alice, both of which sons predeceased their father. We are not given any authority for either of these statements, which are manifestly untrue, for he must have lived at least some short time after his father, for besides joining with him in the founding of St. Bees' Priory, when he gave land for this purpose to the Benedictine Abbey of St. Mary at York, we find him, by himself, granting the manor of Ennerdale to St. Bees† a "very unlikely donation to have been conferred during the life of his father."

Here then we have the donor of the lands of Calder. Ranulph Meschins, son of William, was Lord of Coupland, and therefore of Egremont Castle the seat of that barony. Possibly he may have lived to see the first temporary wooden buildings erected by the Benedictine monks of Furness in the beautiful vale, which his piety

* Exauhographo in Turri Beatæ Mariæ Ebor.

† See Transactions, vol. vi., part i. p. 152. Mr. Jackson agrees with the writer of this paper, who came to the same conclusion without knowing of Mr. Jackson's opinion.

had

had dedicated to God for the promotion of religion in its manifold good works, throughout his broad domains.

We must look at such gifts of the olden time, not so much as an endowment of the church; for this it only very indirectly was, as the regular clergy of the monastery had very little connection with the secular clergy of the parish; but as the founding of a charitable institution; for the feeding and clothing of the poor; the tending of the sick; and the teaching of the young; besides the unceasing round of worship, which would be carried on within its walls. In such sheltered cloisters alone could such good deeds be performed, without let or hindrance from the fierce turmoil of the world, that then raged around them.

The same Archbishop of York, Thurstan,* was living before the site was granted by Ranulph, and after the first buildings of the abbey were erected, for he was mentioned in the deed by which the Priory of St. Bees' was founded by Ranulph's father, William of Egremont Castle. And also, in 1138, four years after the first founding of the abbey of Calder, he was most kind in his reception of the monks in Yorkshire when they fled from an incursion of the Scots.

We have seen that some of the earliest records state that William FitzDuncan was the founder; but this will not clash with the fact that this second Ranulph granted the land originally, this grant being confirmed, as was usual, by the next owner of the barony, William FitzDuncan, who was Lord of Coupland by right of his wife Alice, sister of Ranulph.† William FitzDuncan may have erected the first buildings in 1134. And no doubt he did rebuild them, when they were destroyed soon after, as we shall see further on.

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* He was 27th Archbishop from 1114 to 1144.

† Some authorities give another Alice married to Robt. de Romili as sister to Ranulph, and mother of Alice FitzDuncan.

We

We are fortunate enough to have extant a graphic account of the first settlement of monks here, who came to found an abbey on land given for the purpose; even the names of the men forming this first colony are on record. For this narrative we are indebted to Philip the Abbot of Byland, from whom we have quoted before. From this account we learn that the first monks, chosen by lot, came from Furness abbey in Lancashire, which had been founded by Stephen Count of Blois, afterwards King Stephen, for Benedictine monks who came from Savigny, in Normandy, fourteen years after the rise of the Cistercian order.* This reformed order they afterwards joined, following the example of their mother house in Normandy. So in their turn the monks of Calder, as members of a daughter house of Furness, also became Cistercians. This rule was very severe and ascetic, being even in some particulars more strict than the original rule of the Benedictines, which it professed to revive, after a period of greatly relaxed discipline. The Cistercians took their name from Citeaux, which was anciently spelt Cisteaux, in latin *Cistercium*. For it was at this monastery that, in 1078, the new order took its rise, though it did not spread much until 15 years afterwards, when S. Bernard embraced the reformed rule. By his extraordinary abilities, and his great renown for sanctity, in a short time it became the most popular of all the monastic orders, and quickly spread throughout Christendom.

Thus, though it is a mistake to say, as many have done, that Calder was founded for Cistercian monks, it became connected with that order in 1148.†

Cistercians wore (as they no doubt still wear), a white woollen cassock, with a narrow scapulary; and over that a black gown when they went abroad, but a white one when they went to church.

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* West. Ant. Fur. p. 11.
† Dugdale Mon., Mod. Edn. vol. v., p. 219.

Of

Of the many abbots who ruled the monastery we know but little, we can only give with certainty the names of nineteen. The first abbot was Geroldus, or Gerald as we spell it now; the names of his companions who formed the first convent of monks are Robertus de Insula, Jocka de Loncastro, Johannes de Kynstan, Theodoricus de Dalton, Hormi de Eadem, Rogerus subcellerarius, Alanus de Urcewyk, Wydo de Bolton, Willielmus de Eadem, Petrus de Pictaviis, Ulfus de Ricomonte, Bertrannus de London.* No doubt these names were simply Robert, John, Peter or Roger, and their designation in each case, which looks like a surname (very rare indeed in those days), was merely an addition taken from their birthplace, or former residence, added to prevent confusion. Thus we find that the two superiors of the little company, "the abbot" and the "subcellerarius," have no addition given to their "Gerold" and "Roger," the designation of their office being sufficent.

In looking over these distinguishing terms applied to these monks, we find from them that they were mostly natives of Lancashire, and the district of Furness. But there are some remarkable exceptions.

Robert "*de Insula*" probably came from the Isle of Man, Jocka "*de Loncaster*" came from Lancaster, but we cannot tell from his name what was his nationality. No doubt John "*de Kynstan*" had come from the lovely lake of Coniston, not far from his first cloistered home at Furness. Next Theodoricus and Hormi both hail from the town of Dalton close by; the name Theodore is un-English, not to say Greek, and seems strange for a north country monk, while the name Hormi is no doubt the same as Ormi, which was that of one of the land owners of the Furness district at an early date. Roger the subcellarer was afterwards promoted to be abbot of this same community

* Abbot of Byland in Mod. Edn. Dugdale, vol. v. p. 349.

in

in their exile at Hode, after the death of Gerold: we find the name of his office still kept up in the Oxford colleges where it signifies a kind of steward. Allan "*de Urcewyk*" was a native of a chapelry in the parish of Dalton. And both Wydo and William had come from Bolton. But the next two, Peter "*de Pictaviis*" and Ulphus "*de Ricomonte*" Peter a Pict, from Scotland, and Ulphus from Richmond in Yorkshire, from their designations seem to have come from a greater distance; the second name "*Ulphus*" sounds very like Saxon, or Scandinavian; Ulpha is the name of a parish between Furness and Calder. The name of the last monk surprises us; we wonder how Bertram "*de London*" liked these uncivilized parts, in which his lot was now cast? He must have often sighed for the city which was great even in his time. No doubt he would be one of the first to be terrified by the reports of the Scots, the "*Galeweciæ*" as the abbot of Byland terms them in 1137, when, about four years after they had taken up their abode in the valley of the Calder, the whole community fled from their new buildings, and taking with them but a few clothes and books in a wagon with eight oxen,* they left Calder never to return.

We do not wonder that these poor helpless defenceless monks left their sheds and wooden hovels, which soon were burnt to ashes by the fierce northern horde that swept over the land in an irresistable torrent, taking advantage of the confusion which accrued as to the crown of England on the death of Henry 1st. No wonder they were horror stricken, for the abbot's description of the conduct of these barbarians is quite borne out by other witnesses, they were indeed "raving and thirsting for the blood of Englishmen" ("*debacantes et sanguinem Anglorum sitientes.*") They had burnt and destroyed all before them for more than 50 miles before they had penetrated into

* "*In quodam plaustro cum octo bobus.*"

this

this quiet valley, which was just beginning to shew the result of the painful industry and laborious care of the monks. Perhaps it was for this reason made more worth their while to visit it, that they might carry off, not only their usual booty of cattle, but perhaps also the flocks of sheep now for the first time introduced into the country from foreign lands, by the Cistercians, who originated the wool growing industry which, in time, developed into a great branch of commerce.

We need not translate the further description given to us, by the same narrator, of these marauders, led by the kinsman of the founder of this abbey. But we must agree with him in his description of their conduct as being that of an impious race (*nephandæ gentis*).

The poor homeless ones, after a brief consultation, decided to make the best of their way to their mother house at Furness, and there they hoped, like a flock of wandering sheep, to find shelter from the winter's storm once more in their secluded fold. But it was not to be, this refuge was denied them. The abbot and convent of Furness would only open their gates to them on the condition that abbot Gerold would absolve his monks from their allegiance to him, and once more enter their community as a simple monk, as he was before he left the parent house four years before.

We feel sorry for these poor forlorn wanderers in their sorry plight, but at the same time the condition imposed upon them, before the seemingly inhospitable gate, was a very reasonable one. Two queen bees cannot at the same time occupy the same hive. That one which has gone forth and taken with her a young swarm, to form a new colony, never can return ; she must seek elsewhere a home for her progeny. So the twelve monks with their abbot, finding it useless to delay, set out for Yorkshire, hoping through the pity of Thurstan the Archbishop, to find another home where they might prosecute their peaceful work

work of busy rest, and again build a house of God in which to raise their chant of prayer and praise. They were successful in their expedition, and by the kind intercession of Thurstan, a worthy baron ("*frugalis animi*" ?) gave them alms for their present need, and leave to settle on his lands. There they founded the abbey of Hode, which afterwards they changed for Byland, where they remained.

In the mean time, the next year it seems, the abbot of Furness sent off again another colony of monks, under Hardred, as their abbot, who took possession of the old site and lands of Calder, in the year 1138.

The abbey buildings no doubt were now rebuilt by William FitzDuncan, Lord of Egremont. Some progress had been very probably made in supplying the necessary buildings, though only to a small extent, during the short tenure of abbot Gerold; for when he and his companions fled, the historian said it was from the abbey "lately begun or undertaken." (*nuper inceptam*).

William FitzDuncan seems to have cared more for the cause of his royal Scotch relative, in his claim upon Cumberland, than for the cause of religion and charity; for he led his uncle's people in their terrible raid upon the dominions of King Stephen. He seems even to have permitted them to devastate the possessions and lands of his wife's family, (if he was then married to her), in both Cumberland, and Craven in Yorkshire. There is no doubt that he burnt and destroyed the infant settlements at Calder, and terrified the monks so lately settled there. But this is no conclusive evidence that he had not himself erected these very buildings, for 200 years later King Robert Bruce burnt down Holm Cultram abbey, near Carlisle, over the tomb of his own father who lay buried there. The rebuilding of the abbey, and the reestablishment of the monks, would doubtless, be counted in those times, a sufficient act of reparation and atonement for his former cruelty and sacrilege.

In

In 1150 Hardred claimed jurisdiction over the abbey of Byland, as superior of the monastery from which it sprang. But his claim was very justly disallowed by the chapter of Cistercian abbots, convened for the purpose of hearing his claims.*

In the existing ruins of the abbey of Calder, we cannot trace any of William FitzDuncan's building; as the earliest portion, the west door of the church, does not seem to date earlier than 1180.

We do not hear anything of Calder for the next 30 years, nor do we know how long Hardred lived, nor even who was his immediate successor; for the next appointment we can find took place in 1211, and it is not probable that his rule would have lasted over 60 years. We learn from the Chronicle of Melrose† that in the year 1211, upon the feast of S. Lucy, *i.e.*, on the 13th of December, an abbot of Calder, with some others, received the benediction from "our Lord Robert Bishop of Down," at the abbey of Melrose; unfortunately this abbot's name is not given. This ceremony taking place here, seems to have been an exception, as most of the other abbots went to York to be inaugurated by the Archbishop, which rite was variously described as "receiving the hands of blessing" or "swearing obedience."‡ There was no bishop of Carlisle from 1184 to 1220: hence the resort to Melrose.

Abbeys were not only extra parochial, but also extra diocesan, some great houses having even a bishop resident within their walls, to perform the necessary episcopal functions. The brethren not only performed all the services of the abbey church, but also served other churches and chapels depending upon them for clerical duty. Very probably S. Bridget's and S. John's (Beckermet),§ as well

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* Abbot of Byland.
† Chronicle of Melrose, by Rev. J. Stevenson.
‡ "*Recepit manus benedictionun,*" or "*jurat obed.*"
§ In 28 Henry VIII. Robert a monk was curate of S. John's *juxta* Calder.

as

as S. Michael's Arlecdon, were thus supplied when their endowment of tithe was afterwards swallowed up by the abbey, and made to form part of its revenues. Cistercian abbey land was specially exempt from tithe. Some of the monks were in secular orders,* as priests, deacons, and subdeacons. These would require episcopal ordination, and we find entries in the York archiepiscopal registers recording such. Besides these choir monks, as they were sometimes termed, there were included in the establishment, a number of lay brethren called "*Conversi.*" To these were confided most of the secular work connected with the convent, such as the management and working of the home farm around the precincts; and of the different granges situated at a distance, upon the fells, included in the abbey lands.

The old form, with its quaint spelling, which was used when a brother was admitted into the monastery is interesting. His first petition, to be received on probation, was as follows:— "Syr I besyche you and the convent for the luff of God, our Lady, Sanct Marye, Sanct John Baptiste, and all the Hoyle Cowrte of Hevyne, that ye wolde resave me, to lyve and dye here among yow in the state of a monke as prebendarye and servant unto alle, to the honour of God, solace to the company, prouffet to the place, and helth unto my soule." †

His second petition is equally touching and quaint; in it he says:— "Syr I have beyn heyr now this twell month nere hand, and lovyde be God me lyks right well, both the order and the company; whereapon I besyche yow and all the company for the luff of God . . . . . that ye will resave me unto my profession at my twell month day according to my pitycian whyche I made when I was fyrst resaved heyr amongst yow."

We do not wonder that in those troublous times, many thus joined together in societies, for mutual edification,

* The monks were called regulars.
† Dug. Mon. vol. i., p. 1.

and

and mutual help. A monastery was the only place where works of learning or charity, arts or labour, could be carried on, without a certainty of molestation or hindrance, from either lawful conscription levied for ceaseless wars, or the lawless marauding of hostile troops. There was danger, no doubt, as we have seen, when the Scots came down upon the border country, sparing nothing secular or religious. But such disturbance was only an occasional misfortune, and not the common lot of such recluses, while it was the daily misery of the most wretched inhabitants of the county, villages, and hamlets; they had no certainty that if they sowed their fields, they would ever live to see them bear their fruit ; or if they collected a few cattle together, they would be allowed to possess them for many months, not to say years. Then besides this secular motive of safety and quiet, there was the religious side, which, specially when this house was founded, formed a great attraction for well disposed, though perhaps ignorant and unlearned men. Many considered such a life the only alternative to a life of wickedness and debauchery. And no doubt at this time a wave of earnestness, and a desire for a more spiritual life, was passing over Christendom. S. Bernard intended the Cistercian order to be the means of deepening the spiritual life, and no doubt for a time it did so among those who joined his order, and kept the spirit. as well as the letter, of his elaborate directions for living a holy life. His motto for this order gives us an insight into the constant hope, and joyful trust, which inspired these earlier inhabitants of the cloister. Translating* this motto it reads thus:— "It is good for us to be here, for here a man

Lives more purely, falls more rarely,
Rises more swiftly, walks more carefully,
Rests more securely, dies more happily,

* Archdeacon Farrer's translation in "Saintly Workers."

Is

Is cleansed more speedily, is rewarded more abundantly."*

There is no doubt that as time rolled on, abuses of all kinds crept into these abodes of peace. So that in some of them, all the strict rules were relaxed, and the pious intentions of the founders frustrated. But in spite of our 19th century enlightenment, it does not seem fitting that we should look too closely into the records of every act and motive of the brethren, that we should find the abbey a subject for unqualified condemnation; but let us act on the principal laid down by our blessed Lord, "Him that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her."†

The fourth abbot of Calder, (the third in direct succession) that we know anything of, was Ralph, who professed obedience before Archbishop Walter of York, in 1220.‡ This Archbishop was Walter Grey, who filled the chair of York between 1216 and 1256.

It was probably during the rule of abbot Ralph, that the chief part of the present ruined buildings of Calder abbey were finished; the smaller Norman church, which had not yet stood a hundred years, being nearly all removed to make room for the new buildings. The lower part, at least, of the west gable of the nave was spared; as it contained the beautiful, though small, west doorway which still remains.

Thomas de Multon of Egremont Castle is said to have been the benefactor who erected this beautiful church; which includes a central tower, supported upon exquisite early English arches, which are still all perfect. If we may believe Denton, these works were undertaken because of the enlargement of the original foundation of an abbot

* In Latin :—

Bonum est nos hic esse quia homo,
Vivit purius, cadit rarius,
Surgit velocius, incedit cautius,
Quiescit securius, moritur felicius,
Purgatur citius, prœmiatur copiosius.

† S. John, viii., 7.
‡ Harl. MS. 6972 fol. 49.

and

and twelve monks, to a greater convent of monks, probably including a great number of *conversi*, or lay brethren as well, to till the lands, which now began to be given to the community, by many benefactors besides the members of their founder's family.

Thomas de Multon had become Lord of Coupland through his marriage with Ada, widow of Richard de Lucy, whom he married in 1215, two years after her husband's death. He also became guardian to her two daughters, whom in time he married to his two sons by a former wife. Amabel de Lucy brought Egremont, in the next generation, to his son, another Thomas de Multon.

Richard de Lucy had been a benefactor to the abbey himself, so it is very possible that both Lucy and de Multon were influenced of their wife Ada, in their gifts to the abbey. She was a daughter of Sir Hugh de Morvill,* who was Justice Itinerant in Northumberland and Cumberland, where he inherited the barony of Burgh-on-Sands.

In 1230 Calder abbey received a deed of confirmation from Henry III. of her lands and rights received from different donors, from the time of her founding to that date.† Most of these we can identify, though in some few cases, we cannot even be sure what are the modern names of the benefactions.

Besides the gift of the land of "Kaldra," upon which the abbey was built, the founder, Ranulph de Meschines, gave also "Bemertone and Holegate."‡ Where Bemertone is we cannot say, but Holegate may be a close of land called later on "Hallgate," or Hallgate Fell, included in the farm of Thorneholme, though we would have thought that this was included in the gift of the manor of Calder. He gave also a house in the town of Egremont, "*in burgo de Egremunt*;" the original is interesting, not only from

* Foss' Judges in England, 1 p. 279; Stanley's Mem. of Canterbury.
† Dugdale, Mod. Edn. p. 340, vol. v., Num. i.
‡ Dugdale Mod. Edn. p. 250, vol. v., Num. xii. "Dermerton and Floligate" it is in an earlier document, (West has it "in Foligate.")

shewing

shewing the spelling "Egremunt," but also from the term burgh, shewing us that it was a place of some little importance in the 13th century. Its ancient dignity as a borough, has been lately immortalized by its giving the alternate name to the west division of Cumberland, in the parliamentary representation scheme.

The founder gave also two salt pits in "Withane;" in the older account of this gift to be found in the letter of Pope Eugenis III. this name is given as "Withofhd." He also gave to the abbot and monks, besides many common and other rights upon his lands, divers fisheries, in the river Derwent, and in the "Egre," or as it is now called the Ehen. This river rises in Ennerdale, and flowing past Egremont, falls into the sea within a few yards of the mouth of the Calder, at Sellafield. These gifts were confirmed or regranted by William FitzDuncan.

The next donors in point of position in the charter, and therefore, no doubt, in point of time also, were John and Matthew sons of Adam. This Adam was most probably the son of Lyulph baron of Greystoke.* The land they gave, was called Stavenage, or as it is also found written Stovenerge. There is a farm now belonging to the Calder abbey estate in the same district, extending out of the valley of Calder towards Haile, called Stephney; it may possibly be the same, but it is not enumerated in the list of the possessions of the abbey made by Henry VIII. nor was it tithe free, as the other lands are; it was redeemed in 1839.

All the above grants were confirmed by a deed granted by Cecily Countess of Albemarle,† who seems from this deed to have called herself Lady of Coupland; though this

* Denton, p. 68.

† Archæologia Æliana, vol. ii., pp. 386 and 7. The Rev. John Hodgson gives a pedigree in which Cecily is made daughter to William FitzDuncan and Alice: some authorities suppose her to be Alice's sister. In the translation given here of this deed (quoted in Jefferson), Cecily is made to say that she confirmed the "privileges granted by her great grandfather Ranulph de Meschiens;" none of this is in the original contracted latin of the charter, it simply says "*pro anima patris mei et matris mee et Regis Henrici et Salute mea*," &c.

lordship

lordship fell to the lot of her younger sister, Amabel wife of Reginald de Lucy. Cecily was the eldest daughter and coheiress of William FitzDuncan and his wife Alice.*

We find next that Robert de Bonekill gave one carucate of land in Gilcruz, which is described as being held by Randulphus the clerk of Carlisle. (*clericus de Karl*). He also gave land in Little and Greater Gilcruz, or Gillcrux, or Gilcruch; and pasture for xx oxen, xii cows, and vi horses and their foals of one year. This Robert was descended, in the female line, from Adam the father of the last benefactors, who was given Gilcrux by Waldeof the son of Earl Gospatrick. His sons Thomas and Walter Bonekill (Denton says) gave away the rest of this inheritance in Gilcrux afterwards to this abbey, which gift was confirmed by Sir Ranulph Bonekille Kt.

The name of the next donor is one that may well puzzle us, simple as it looks, "Roger son of William;" who was this Roger son of William, surely not Randulph son of William, even if Roger and Ranulph were the same; for this would upset all our theories as to his being the founder? But the names of the lands given increase the perplexity, for the remainder of this property, "Ikelinton and Brackamton and all the part that he held of the mill in Brackamton" was given afterwards by Richard de Lucy, who we know was son of Reginald de Lucy and Amabel daughter and coheiress of William FitzDuncan of Egremont Castle. Therefore he seems to have been of their family. But this is not conclusive, it may be only a peculiar coincidence.

We now find that more land, five oxgangs, was given in Gilcrux Little and Greater, this time by "Beatrice de Moll," who very appropriately gave a share of the mill in that place which most probably was her home.

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* Cecily was married in 1136 to Wm. le Gros Earl of Albermarle. In Doyles official baronage she is called "Cecilia of Scotland, d. of Wm. Earl of Moray."

Already

Already we see the abbey had possession, or part possession at least, of three mills; Calder, Ikelinton, and Gilcrux, and soon after it possessed also the mill at Beckermet.*

Thomas son of Gospatrick gave the abbey a small portion of land, one perch in length and four in breadth, in Wirkintone. These small gifts of land, which we find very commonly made to abbeys, must have formed very much what we call burial fees, such gifts purchasing a right of burial in the sacred enclosure of the abbey cemetery; and no doubt, a share in the prayers of the community. This same Thomas added also to the abbey supply of fish, by a gift of xx salmon yearly at the feast of S. John the Baptist (*i.e.*, Midsummer Day). And one net in Derwent, where already they had a fishing; but this time, it was fixed as between the bridge and the sea.

Before we refer to the last gift mentioned in this charter, we must quote an ancient deed in which a gift of Beckermet is made, which may have included either one or both churches there, as soon after this the presentation to both belonged to the abbey. Its words are "William de Esseby and Hectred his wife, for the health of their own souls, of the souls of their parents, and of their lord, William Earl of Albemarle, and of his wife Cicely, &c., gave to Almighty God and the B. Virgin, and to the abbey of Chaldra, in free alms, Beckeremet and its appurtenances, as well in waters as pastures, with the mill of the same vill, and the fishery in the Ehgena, appertaining to the same vill." The deed is signed by the following ecclesiastics in the adjoining parishes, "Richardus, prior de Sancta Bega; Robertus, presbyter de Puncunesby; Rogerus, presbyter de Egremund; Jurdanus, persona de Goseford; Richardus, filius Osberti de Sancta Brigida; Ricardus, ejusdem ecclesiæ

* Jefferson, Allerdale above Derwent, p. 315.

vicarius.

vicarius. &c.* The different titles of the clergy are interesting, Ponsonby having a priest, and Gosforth a parson; while S. Bridget's has a vicar. It may have been that while Gosforth was a rectory, as was S. John's Beckermet, Ponsonby and S. Bridget's were held by their appropriating religious houses, each in a different way.

The abbey of Calder had before a fishing in the Egre: this may have been the same right affirmed, as no doubt the river is the same.

Another deed signed by some of the same witnesses, and therefore about the same date, mentions as the gift of Richard de Boisville,† "9 acres of land in his part of Caldretun, with common of pasture, and other appurtenances";‡ this Caldretun may possibly be Caldertown in Ponsonby, or even Carleton in S. John's parish on the borders of Haile.

To return to King Henry's confirmation charter, we are given as the last gift, (which fixes the date of the charter) that of Thomas de Multon, here called "Moleton," whom we have seen rebuilt the abbey about 1220. He died in 1239. He gave a moiety of the ville of Dereham in Alredale. The original has "*villæ*," which in the translation is called "town" but it is uncertain what this word exactly means, as sometimes it signifies a manor, or even a part of one, or sometimes even a parish;§ for the charter goes on to say, that he also gave the advowson of the church of that ville, (*ejusdem villæ*).

This gift brings us down to within a year or two of the time of Jollandus, who was abbot here in 1241,‖ and he seems to have been Ralph's immediate successor at Calder.

The next year, Denton says, Sir John le Fleming, of

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* Jefferson, pp. 315-16, from (Archæologia Æliana).
† *Ibid*, p. 316.
‡ He does not seem to be a de Boisville of Millum.
§ Dr. Henderson, Dean of Carlisle.
‖ Denton MS. (26 Henry iii.)

Beckermet,

Beckermet,* gave the abbey the advowson or presentation to the church of S. Michael's "Arlaughden," and lands in Great Beckermet. Probably this was not Great Beckermet which is in S. Bridget's parish, but Little Beckermet in S. John's, as it was of the latter place the le Flemings were, as they are still, lords of the manor.

Sir John le Fleming, and his son Sir Richard, are lying buried in the abbey at Calder; and their monumental effigies, though much mutilated, are still to be seen there. A stone coffin of the 13th century has lately been discovered in the chancel of the abbey church, its lid forming part of the paving of the floor; it contains a skeleton of a tall man, in wonderful preservation. Most probably one of these stone figures had lain on the top of it, until displaced by the fall of the tower immediately above; this would account for no carving or inscription being found upon its lid.

The le Flemings, Lords of Beckermet, held it under the Lords of Egremont castle. Their castle was situated close to the village of Beckermet, upon a hill overlooking it. There are now no ruins whatever of this ancient place, though on and around the hill can be easily traced the general design of a strong fortress. Its appearance 200 years ago, is accurately described in the following account taken from the le Fleming pedigree, and also to be found in Denton.

The manner (*sic*) and town of Beckermet are placed near the middle way between Calder abbey and Egremont, being about 2 miles from either; and the high street, or great highway leading betwixt these two places, passeth through this manor, through which also a little

* The name of Beckermet, a village within three miles of the abbey, is full of interest to the lover of local lore. There are many theories as to its origin, but there are so many different forms of the word, that it is difficult to find out what the original one was; probably all the variations we have were created by the Normans, who came into possession of the district in 1120, from their attempt to spell an earlier Saxon or Danish name: I add some of these variations: Beckeremet, Becchiremd, Beckirmeth, Bekermet, Beckermet, Beckirmit, Beckermit, Beckermouth, Beckermont. It is generally pronounced by the natives of the district, Beckerment.

beck,

beck, or river, called Kerbec* doth run: in this manor there is a mount or hill whereon there is yet to be seen the ruins of a notable fort or castle of an oblong square, the dimensions whereof (though now much less than what they were at first, by reason of that the earth is much shrunken down and altered by ploughing) are as followeth, viz: the length of ye castle within the ditch (from east to the west) is about 100 yards; and ye breadth thereof from north to south is near 90 yards; on either side of the ditch there is yet visible a great bank of earth, and ye ditch at the top is about 12 yards broad, and at ye bottom about 8 yards, the debth of it is about 12 foot. The main entrance into the castle hath been at ye east end thereof, there being yet visible a deep and broad way leading thereunto from ye High street, or common road, near unto which it is placed. Another entrance into this castle hath also been at ye west end, opposite to where there is near ye same, in ye edge of ye mount, a little round hill artificially raised, and now called Conygarth cop. (. . . ye grounds about it being now called Conygarth, probably from its having been anciently a conywarren), of about 12 yards now in heighth (*sic*) which at ye top is near 6 yards in breadth, and whereupon, as it should seen, some keep or watch tower hath formerly stood from whence ye watch men might have a fair prospect over all ye country about, and might easily view a great part of ye adjoining sea. By the country people dwelling thereabout the place bears ye name of Cærnarvon castle.†

Denton further states that

After the marriage of Sir Richard, son of Sir John, with the heiress of the manor of Conington in Lancashire, this castle was allowed to fall into decay, and at last was demolished. This may be true, but there seems little doubt but that this Sir Richard, lies buried in the abbey of Calder.

The next abbot we read of after Jolland, was John, whom Denton says was abbot here in the 30th year of King Henry III. *i.e.*, in 1245. We do not know his authority for this statement, nor do we know anything of John except his name.

The abbot who followed, was Nicholas,‡ who professed

* Beckermet is supposed to derive its name from this beck, Kerbeck or Kirkbeck, which flows close by the churches of Haile, S. John's, and S. Bridget's, and then falls into the Egre, Ehgena, or Ehen.

† Denton MS. addition p. 25.

‡ Harl. MS. 6972, fol. 49.

obedience

obedience to Archbishop Walter; the same Archbishop who many years before had confirmed the abbey's election of Ralph. Nicholas must have been appointed between the years 1245, the date of John's appointment, and 1253, that of his successor, and as we find his name signed as "Nicho Abbot of Calder," to a deed in 1250:* we may give that as the approximate date of his abbacy.

This deed, signed by him as a witness, was one of gift to the abbey of Furness of the pasture of Souterscales, expressly mentioned as a payment for leave to be buried in that abbey, for Alicia daughter and heiress of Adam de Stanley. The gift would probably have been made to Calder, instead of to Furness, if the good lady had known that her family would, in less than 100 years, have had their home close to the vale of Calder in the neighbouring vale of Eskdale.†

In the 40th year of Henry III., *i.e.*, in 1255, we are told by Denton that Walter was abbot of Calder. But he could not long have presided over the destinies of the abbey, for seven years afterwards, when there was a correspondence between the convent of Calder, and Godfrey Archbishop of York, there was another abbot, William by name.

In November A.D. 1262, abbot William and his monks petitioned the Archbishop to give them out and out the "churches of S. John the Baptist of Beckirmet,‡ and S. Nicholas, of Arlokedene;"§ of which churches they already had the patronage. They must have altogether possessed the church of S. Bridget, as it is not named in the petition, though it is in the Archbishop's answer, where it is alluded to as the parish in which the abbey was situated. The monks complained that not having the absolute control of

* West. Ant. of Furness, (and Harl. MS. 5855, fol. 50).
† Probably she was of the Awsthwaite branch of the family of Stanley.
‡ S. Bridget's is never called "of Beckermet."
§ The church of Arlecdon given by John le Fleming, 26 Henry iii. Nicolson, p. 39.

the

the entire endowment, they were not able freely to dispence the patronage, but were hindered in their appointments by the great men in their neighbourhood, with whom, because of this, they had many disagreements and quarrels.

In the register of Godefrey Archbishop of York,* we are given in full, both this prayer of the abbot, and also the reply to it. The latter is dated *xiiij Kalendas Januarii anno Dom mcclxij*. Thus it seems to have been written, according to our modern ideas of reckoning, nearly a year before the petition, of which it is the answer; the former being dated the November of the same year. But this is easily accounted for by the old style, by which the year was made to commence on the Feast of the Conception, *i.e.*, the 25th of March, instead of on the 1st of January as with us now a days.

The abbot and monks received a gracious permission from the Archbishop to do what they desired, as to the revenues of S. John's church: but this concession was granted on the condition that the church at Arlecdon should be appropriated to the Archdeacon of Richmond. This official seems to have had and exercised much of the Archbishop's jurisdiction in this distant part of his diocese. For these parishes were, at this time, in the deanery of Coupland, which formed part of the Archdeaconry of Richmond, though in the county of Cumberland.†

The reason the Archbishop gives for appropriating the

* Dugdale, Mod. Edn. vol. v. p. 341. Ex Registero Godefridi Ebor. Archiep. part ii., fol. 100, and part iii., fol. 1.

† This deanery remained a part of the diocese of York till Henry viii. in 1541, added it to his new diocese of Chester. Its diocese was again changed by an order in council dated 1847, in the reign of Queen Victoria, when it became part of the diocese of Carlisle, though not transferred till the death of Bishop Percy in 1856. Long before this date the deanery had been subdivided, S. Bridget's being with S. John's in Gosforth deanery, while Arlecdon is in the deanery of Whitehaven. When it was detached from York, the deanery of Coupland was placed in the Archdeaconry of Westmoreland; but in 1885, the southern part was cut off, including S. Bridget's and S. John's parishes, and made to form part of the new Archdeaconry of Furness.

church

church of S. John wholly to the abbey, is quite a different one from that which the monks advanced in their prayer, as being the cause of this petition. He says he gives it that their charities, and the support given to their house, might be greater. This was to be done at the expense of the church which thus was for ever impoverished. After the death of William, the last rector, S. John's would be served merely by a monk, told off by the abbey, or a poor curate or vicar would be appointed to subsist on the vicarial tithe. This seems before to have been done to S. Bridget's, which became merely a chapel, quite dependent upon the monastery; thus when the abbey fell, these parishes were left nearly without resources the same also seems to have been the fate of the church of Cleator.* The church at Arlecdon was to be perpetually annexed to the Archdeaconry, after the cession or death of Alan, who then held it. This was to form some recompence for the trouble and hardship which this dignitary suffered, when he came into Coupland on diocesan business, such as sequestrations, institutions, or collations. From the great difficulties of the journey he was liable to many accidents, and would require, with his officials, a temporary abode (*receptaculum*). The account given, in this latin document, of the dangers of this journey, is very dismal, though doubtless not exaggerated, when we consider the extent and nature of the shifting sands that had to be past, when crossing the estuaries of the Kent, the Levens, and the Duddon. ("*per loca sabulosa et aquarum inundationes et varias tempestates.*")†

Abbot William may have lived for the next 24 years, or there may have been another appointment between his

* Henry VIII. allowed a small pension of £5 per an. to each of these parishes to support a curate, payable out of the revenues of the abbey.

† The difficulties and dangers of this journey seem to have been considered very great even until comparatively speaking modern times, for Sir George Fleming who was Bishop of Carlisle from 1734 to 1747, refused the Archbishopric of York, by the advice of his daughters, who were married in Cumberland to a Senhouse, a Stanley, and a Dacre. The reason given for thus advising him was "lest they should see him no more."

and

and that of the next abbot we know the name of, but it is not till 1286, that we hear of another. In that year Warinus, abbot of Calder, executed a deed regarding some land belonging to the convent in the "ville of Dregge." One of the witnesses to this document was Alexander Sevenhouys, an ancestor of the Senhouses of Seascale.* In 1300, the abbey possessed a third of the manor of Drigg, so no doubt this is the possession referred to above.

This same year, the 15th of King Edward the 1st, John de Hudleston, who about this time became possessed, by marriage, of the Lordship of Millom, gave large rights of pasturage in Millom to the abbey; where already they had salt pits. Sir John's son, another John, gave a further gift, and confirmed his father's benefactions, in the year 1291.† But in the meanwhile Warinus had died, and had been succeeded by Elias; who professed obedience as abbot of Calder, in Sept. 1289.‡

Two years afterwards, no doubt in Elias' time, the same John Hudleston son of John, executed a very curious deed, though probably not an uncommon one at the time; it was an "assignment of William, son of Richard Loftscales, formerly his native, with all his retinue and chattels, to the abbot and monks of Calder." Jefferson says this "is, in fact that species of grant of freedom to a slave, which is called manumission implied, in which the lord yields up all obligation to bondage, on condition of the native agreeing to an annual payment of money on a certain day." The words in it "so that from this day they may be free," seems very curious to us in these times. The monks thus redeemed this family from slavery, on the condition of his paying the small sum of 2d. a year.

This same year, 1291, was remarkable for the institution

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* MSS. belonged to the late Sir H. le F. Senhouse.
† Jefferson's Allerdale above Derwent, pp. 316-17.
‡ Harl. MS. 6970, (Dugdale, Mod. Edn. says 1298).

of

of what is called the "taxation" of Pope Nicholas the IV.* It was a survey of all the ecclesiastical benefices in England, which was made with a view of granting a tenth of the annual proceeds of such benefices to King Edward I. for six years, to defray the expenses of his expedition to the Holy Land.† At this taxation the temporalities of Calder were rated at £32 per annum. But at a reassesment made in the 8th year of Edward's successor, *i.e.*, in 1314, when Richard was abbot, who had been elected in 1312,‡ the value was returned at only £5.§: this was due to the fact that at this period the whole district, from Carlisle to York, had been desolated by the long succession of bloody wars.

At the present day in the remains of the abbey buildings we can trace the effect of this terrible time, we see it in the rebuilding of the chapter house, and in the marks that remain, still impressed upon the walls of the centre tower, of two sets of roofs; the lower ones being built after the destruction of the higher and earlier ones. It is possible also that the groining of the aisles was then destroyed, and never rebuilt.

Edward the III., in the 37th year of his reign (1363), gave a charter of confirmation to the abbot and monks of all their lands and possessions; it is nearly a copy of the former confirmation charter granted by Henry III., whom King Edward calls "the Lord Henry, formerly King of England, our progenitor."‖ This document does not enumerate any of the gifts which had been given during the 133 years that had elapsed since the former charter was granted.

We do not know either the names or dates of the abbots, or abbot, who presided over the abbey for the 50 years or

* New Edn. Dugdale, vol. v., p. 340.
† Church Bells, May 31, 1884.
‡ Harl. MS. 6972, p. 16, (Dugdale, Mod. Edn. says Id. Decr. 1323).
§ Taxat P. Nich. N. p. 326, (ibid).
‖ From a copy at Calder abbey.

so,

so, which elapsed from the time that abbot Richard was appointed, till the election of Nicholas de Bretteby, which took place about 1367.* The only allusion we can find to Calder at this time, was an order made by Bishop Strickland of Carlisle that the abbot and monks should pay the vicar of Gilcrux, of which benefice they were the appropriators, 4 marks by the year. Gilcrux, being below the Derwent, was in the diocese of Carlisle; not in that of York. It was well that the vicar had so powerful a protector, or no doubt he would have had, like other parish priests, to suffer the loss of a great part of his stipend.

About 40 years after the appointment of Nicholas de Bretby, an obituary roll† was sent out from Durham, with the name of a bishop of that diocese, who had died in 1406. It was taken round to a number of northern monasteries, that his name might be added to the lists they kept of those for whose souls their prayers were desired. As each monastery was visited, its name was duly written upon the roll; but in the case of Calder abbey, after the usual inscription, "*monasterii Beatæ Mariæ de Caldre, ordinis Cisterciensis Ebor Dioc anima dompni Walteri Syrlaw*," the words "*Nicholai de Byrby quondam abbatis de Caldre*," were added. The question then arises, was this Nicholas the same as Nicholas de Bretteby, whose name is also spelt Bretby ?‡ Or is it the name of a new abbot, who should be added as 14th on our list ? This is a difficult point to decide, for though the names seem much alike, they are different, and there may have been some years between them. Still as the name Nicholas de Byrby seems to have merely slipped in here by the mistake of the scribe,§ we do not feel able to receive it, as a sufficient authority, for adding this name to our list of abbots of Calder.

* Harl. MS. 6972, p. 21.
† Surtees Society, vol. xxxi, 1856, pp. 1954, 58.
‡ Rev. W. Cole, Brit. Mus. notes on Willis, 2nd vol. His. of abbey, p. 54.
§ The opinion of the Rev. T. Lees.

In

In the 16th year of Richard II., (1392) there was a patent executed, which mentioned land as belonging to Calder in Gilhous, (Gilcrous?) Seton, Bolton, and Gosford. Some of this property had been added to the possessions of the abbey, since the last confirmation deed; though we do not know by whom it was given. Soon after, we find in the Patent Rolls, further reference to these same lands, with the addition of some in Hale; under the title of 'Will'us de Bretby et alii pro abbe et conventu de 'Caldra.'* We do not know who this William de Bretby was, he may have been another abbot, or a relative of the last, if he was still alive, acting for him because of age or infirmity, for he would be, at this date, 25 years abbot of Calder.

Our information is very scanty about this time; but it seems possible that about the year 1450, *i.e.*, between the abbacy of Nicholas de Bretby, and that of John, the next we have any authentic record of, Robertus de Wilughby was abbot. His monumental inscription is still to be seen in the ruins of his abbey, though the monument, of which it formed a part, is destroyed.†

It was about this time, during the reign of Henry VI., that Thomas de Sevenhouse was fined for throwing a monk into the river, from the bridge over it, during a quarrel arising from a disputed right of fishing in the Calder.‡

From the Archiepiscopal register at York, we find that in the month of Sept. 1462, another John received benediction as abbot, but he only enjoyed the dignity two years; for in June 17th, 1464, John Whally professed obedience, as his successor.§

Thirty-seven years after this, a fourth abbot, of the same christian name, was confirmed in his office. John

* Cal: inq. P.M. vol. iii., p. 169, (W.J.L)
† See account of ruins for reason for this date, Transactions. vol. viii p. 467.
‡ The late Sir H. le F. Senhouse's papers.
§ Harl. MS. 6972, f. 31.

Bethom,

Bethom, or Bothome, received the blessing of the Archbishop on the 13th of May, 1501.* It is probable that he succeeded immediately to John Whally. But it is quite possible that another abbot may have come in between these two, who was confirmed by some other bishop, as was the case with some of his predecessors. Thus we would not find any allusion to him in the York registers.

On February the 3rd, 1503,† Lawrence Marre, was made abbot, for John Bothome only filled that office for two years. During his abbacy, on June 14th, (probably Trinity Sunday) 1511, we find that a monk, named William Tipping, was ordained a deacon, by Archbishop Christopher Bainbridge of York, to the title of the monastery of Calder.‡

Five years after this, Marre was succeeded by John Parke, of whom we know nothing except his name, and the date of his appointment, the 12th of April, 1516.§ But it is very different with his successor Richard Ponsonby; from his name, we feel sure he belonged to the very ancient family of Ponsonby, of Hale Hall, in the adjoining parish, a monk of the same surname being also one of the brethren at this same time. Ponsonby professed obedience at York, in the autumn of 1525, (Sept. 23). With his name the list of abbots closes; for it fell to his unhappy lot, to surrender the abbey, with its buildings, its churches, its lands and its rights, into the rapacious hands of King Henry VIII., in the person of his commissioners. This took place, as far as we can judge from uncertain evidence, on February 4th, 1536.‖

The suppression was supposed to be justified by the result of a visitation sent down sometime previously to enquire into the conduct of the monks. But when we find

* *Ibid.*

† 1513 in Rev. W. Coles list, 1503 Mod. Dug. where reference is given to Harl. MS. 6972, fol. 44, (the writer could not find it).

‡ Surtees Society Publications, vol. lxi., 1873, p. 365.

§ Harl. MS. 6972.

‖ Mentioned in deed of sale to Dr. Leigh, as the date when last held by Abbot R. Ponsonby.

that

that the charge of evil living, which was brought against no less than six of the monks, was made by three visitors, the first name on the commission being that of Thomas Leigh or Legh, who probably alone visited this monastery, we naturally look upon the whole enquiry with suspicion, for within a few years, the site of the dissolved abbey, with much of its property, was granted, in reward for his services, to this same Dr. Leigh. Doubtless we have here a very close parallel to the case of Naboth's vineyard. In thus judging, we are only supposing that the daughter was treated as the mother was soon after, when the greater monasteries followed their poorer sisters. There is no doubt whatever, that in the case of Furness abbey, like charges were trumped up, to make an excuse for its suppression, but being one of the most powerful of these foundations, the nefarious business was found a more difficult matter. There is a letter extant, which was written to Henry VIII., by the Earl of Sussex his commissioner, in which he quite admitted that he was not able to find "any material things that would serve for the purpose," only two of the monks being found "faultye." So he asks, "how, and by what means, the monks might be ryd from the said abbey"?*

By the formulating of these charges against some of the monks of Calder, we become acquainted with the names of six of the last inhabitants of the abbey, as we know the names of the band who took possession of its site just 400 years before. These names are: Robert Manesti, William Car, Johannes Gisborne, Matthew Ponsonby, Richardus Preston, and William Thornton.†

In thus trying to shew that the suppression of this religious house was an iniquitous proceeding, both in its inception and in its execution, it does not follow, that

* West. Ant. Fur. appendix x., (5).
† Transactions vol. iv., p. 90, Comperta by Canon Dixon.

there

there were no abuses to be corrected, no scandals to be punished, no superstitions to be reformed; far from it. But this is a very different matter from utter destruction of a church, scandalous appropriation of parochial tithes, total alienation of charitable bequests, complete disendowment of a hospital, and closing of a school, with poverty and probable starvation, to the legal owners. All of which took place in this case of Calder abbey.

No doubt the monastic day was over, for 150 years before this, scarcely any new abbeys had been founded, but colleges were being erected in their stead.

To quote a well-known writer, we may say of monasticism as a system, that "it did its work; it fell into decay; it passed from poverty to honor; from honor to wealth; from wealth to vice; and from vice to corruption".

In contrast to this description of a sad falling off from a pure and noble ideal, we turn with pleasure to the words of a great modern missionary, speaking of the original use and work of the monks, Dr. Livingstone says: "they did not disdain to hold the plough; they introduced fruit trees, flowers, and vegetables; in addition to teaching and emancipating the serfs; their monasteries were mission stations, which resembled ours, in being dispensaries for the sick; almhouses for the poor; and nurseries of learning".*

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* Farrer's Saintly Workers.

A LIST OF THE ABBOTS OF CALDER.

KINGS OF ENGLAND.		A.D.	ABBOT'S NAMES AND AUTHORITIES.
Henry I.	last year	1134	Gerald. He retired to Hode. (History of Byland by 3rd abbot).
Stephen	4th ,,	1138	Hardred, 1st abbot of 2nd foundation. (Ibid).
John	12th ,,	1211	An abbot confirmed for Calder at Melrose. (Chronicle of Melrose).
Henry III.	5th ,,	1220	Ralph or Ranulph. (Harl. MS. 6972).
,, ,,	26th ,,	1241	Jolland. (Denton's MS).
,, ,,	30th ,,	1245	John. (Ibid).
,, ,,	35th ,,	1250	Nicholas. He was witness to a deed of gift this year. (West's Ant. of Furness).
,, ,,	40th ,,	1255	Walter. (Denton's MS).
,, ,,	47th ,,	1262	William. (Petition to Archbishop of York of this date).
Edward I.	15th ,,	1286	Warinus. He executed a deed this year. (Sir H. le F. Senhouse's papers).
,, ,,	18th ,,	1289	Elias. (Harl. MS. 6970).
Edward II.	6th ,,	1312	Richard. (Ibid).
Edward III.	41st ,,	1367	Nicholas de Bretby or Bretteby. (Harl. MS. 6972).
			Nicholas de Byrby. (Perhaps the same as last obituary roll, after 1406).
			Robert de Wilughby. (Monument at Calder.)
Edward IV.	2nd ,,	1462	John. (Harl. MS. 6972).
,, ,,	4th ,,	1464	John Whally. (Ibid).
Henry VII.	17th ,,	1501	John Bethom or Bothome. (Ibid).
,, ,,	19th ,,	1503	Lawrence Marre. (Ibid).
Henry VIII.	8th ,,	1516	John Parke. (Ibid).
,, ,,	17th ,,	1525	Richard Ponsonby. The last abbot. (Ibid).

ART. XVIII.—*Church Bells in Cumberland Ward, No. II.* By Rev. H. WHITEHEAD.

Communicated at Kendal, Sept. 8, 1886.

THE following paper concludes the account of the bells in the parishes of the old Cumberland Ward; for the first part* of which see Vol. VIII, pp. 505-531, of these Transactions.

COTEHILL WITH CUMWHINTON.

Cotehill and Cumwhinton, which together form a township of Wetheral, were made a separate ecclesiastical district in 1869.

The church, consecrated on Dec. 27 in that year, has a narrow square tower, on the top of which is a cot containing one bell, inscribed:

J. WARNER & SONS LONDON 1869.

It is 14 inches in diameter, weighs about 68 lbs., and is rung by a lever.

CUMDIVOCK.

The churchwardens of Nether Denton, which is about eighteen miles distant from Cumdivock, in their "presentments" for the year 1719, said:—

> The steeple of our church is not in good repair.
> Neither have we any bell.

The paper from which this statement is taken (*ante* vi, 436) continues:—

At what time they procured a bell there is nothing to shew; but it must have been before 1749, the terrier for which year reports "One Bel, the weight uncertain". In 1868, when the church was rebuilt,

* The title of Part I. has been accidentally omitted from the table of "Contents" prefixed to vol. viii.

a new bell was presented by Mr. C. Taylor, of Low Houses. There is a prevalent belief that the old bell went to some other church; but to what church no one can say.

But, though the Nether Denton parishioners do not know to what church their old bell went, the Cumdivock folk happen to know to what church it came. It now hangs in a cot on the west gable at Cumdivock. It is 13 inches in diameter, weighs about 62 lbs., and has no inscription but a date: 1719. From which it appears that the Nether Denton churchwardens of 1719 lost no time in remedying the defect which they reported.

Cumdivock, a township of Dalston, had no church until 1871. We have here, then, as at Blackford (*ante* vii, 223), a bell a century and a half older than the church to which it now belongs.

DALSTON.

In Edward VI's Inventory of Church Goods Dalston is reported as having

ij prche belles one handbell.

The "ij prche belles" may have been identical with the bells seen here in 1703 by Bishop Nicolson, who however does not mention their number. He says (*Visitation*, p. 18):—

The Bell-Fry, or Frame of great timber whereon the Bells are hung, is miserably rotten and decay'd; insomuch that the Ringers are in continual hazard. I applied to Mr. Thomlinson and some others of the chief Parishioners, that speedy care may be taken of this matter; and I hope to prevail on them to build a Stone Tower.

The bishop's use of the word "Bell-Fry", as synonymous with the "frame whereon the bells are hung", is peculiar, but not more at variance than the ordinary use of it is with the word of which it is a corruption, viz. "bewfray, beffroy", a derivative of the German "berg-frit", a tower of

of safety, having no etymological connection with bells (Palmer's *Folk Etymology*).

Mr. Thomlinson, who with other chief parishioners was to be prevailed upon to build a stone tower, is mentioned with honour in Miss Kuper's paper on Dalston Parish Registers (*ante* vii, 185) as "a public spirited man", to whom Bishop Smith as well as Bishop Nicolson "referred on important occasions". There is extant a MS. of his, "full of quaint observations and details of family and farm life", entitled "The Book of Robert Thomlinson", on the first page of which is written:

> Spare not, nor spend too much. Be this thy care:
> Spare but to spend, and only spend to spare.

He did not "spend too much" on the project of a "stone tower"; which never came off. Yet it must not be assumed that he spent nothing in order to spare the ringers their "continual hazard". A close examination of the west wall shews that it has been raised considerably above its original height, and that its condition has at some time been a matter of concern to the authorities; for no less than six buttresses support the wall so raised. Two of these are later additions, on one of which is the date 1736, so that the wall was raised, and four buttresses erected, before 1736, probably soon after Bishop Nicolson's visit; to which time also we may perhaps assign the erection of a double cot in which the bells now hang on the apex of the west wall.

The bells now in the cot are:

> Treble, diameter 22 inches, weight about 2½ cwt.
> Tenor, diameter 26 inches, weight about 4 cwt.

They are rung from a chamber over the porch; they were formerly rung from the porch itself, as proved, during a recent repair of the porch ceiling, by the discovery of holes for the ropes.

The

The treble, which is blank, was supplied by Mr. J. Blaylock, of Carlisle, about the year 1847, in place of a bell which was cracked. An old ringer says it had long been cracked by boys throwing stones at it; had done so himself.

The tenor bears a shield*, on which are the initials R A, with a bell between them, and is dated 1704; from which it appears that the bishop's visit, though not resulting in a new tower, was soon followed by the purchase of a new bell. The same initials, with bell between, occur on other Cumberland bells, sometimes with the word "Wiggan" added; and from the Caldbeck treble we learn that the founder's surname was "Ashton". The Rev. Theodore Owen, of Manchester, says in a letter:—

I found R A, with bell between, and date 1703, at Llanfernien, Denbighshire; Luke Ashton, of Wigan, made the undated tenor of Urswick, N. Lancashire; and the second bell of Bolton-le-Sands, N. Lancashire, was cast at Wigan in 1694.

Inquiry at Wigan, if the foundry there was of ancient standing, might lead to identification of some of the hitherto unknown founders of mediæval bells in the northern counties.

The Dalston terrier of 1749, in its list of church goods, has this item:—

Two Bells with their frames the one thought to weigh about two hundred the other about three hundred.

The heavier of these, the weight of which is evidently understated in the terrier, was of course the Wigan bell, hung in 1704, and still remaining. The other, probably the bell replaced by the present treble, may also have been a Wigan bell of the same date. But it is quite as likely that only one new bell had to be procured in 1704, and

* For engraved illustration of which see *infra*, p 249, under heading of Kirkoampton.

that

that the bell parted with in 1847 was identical, not only with one of the terrier bells of 1749, but with one of the bells seen by Bishop Nicolson in 1703, also with one of the "ij prche belles" of Edward VI's inventory, and was even in 1552 a century old and more. It is a pity that, when taken down in 1847, a record of its inscription, if it had any, was not preserved.

The tenor is here tolled after, as well as before, a burial, viz:—Four strokes for a man, three for a woman, two for a boy (under twelve), and one for a girl. It is tolled when the first sod is thrown on the coffin. The people then go away.

The burial register has the following entries for the year 1576:—

> January 24, Vidua Browne de Cardew drowned herselfe.
> Martij 7, Richard Burnes hanged himself in a slipp.
> Martij 25, Jhon Feddon paup was hanged in the bell rope.
> Junij 7. John Feddon qui semet cultro jugulavit.

As to the death of "Jhon Feddon pauper" Miss Kuper remarks:—

> One is in doubt whether he was killed while ringing the church bells, or committed suicide, though in that case it would surely be said he hanged himself (*ante* vii, 163).

It certainly appears from the above entries as if Jhon Feddon belonged to a suicidal family, and indeed to a suicidal parish. But Miss Kuper's conclusion that, if he committed suicide, "it would surely be said he hanged himself", seems fully borne out by the wording of the three other entries, especially in the case of Richard Burnes. As to the possibility of his being accidentally "killed whilst ringing the bells", it is true that men may be, and have been, so killed. Mr. W. C. Parker, captain of St. Stephen's (Carlisle) ringers, thus explains how a fatal accident may occur:—

In

In pulling the rope from what is called the *back stroke*, or rope end pull, a man who is not accustomed to ring may not stand in a proper position, or may bend himself too far forward, so that the rope in coming down might easily come on to his shoulder, coil behind his neck and on the other shoulder, then come round under his chin, when, as the bell went up, the rope would tighten round his neck, and dislocate it instantly.

But, as all bells until several years later than 1576 were only rung with half-wheels, and Dalston bells, then as now, were doubtless small, it is unlikely that John Feddon met his death in this way. If, then, he neither committed suicide, nor was killed accidentally, how came he to be "hanged in the bell-rope"? Well, he lived in troublous times, when even his neighbour at Rose Castle, the bishop himself, stood a chance of getting hanged. Bishop Best "received in 1564 a commission from Elizabeth, by which he was empowered to arm himself and his dependents; a measure deemed necessary in consequence of the unsettled and disturbed state of the diocese" (Whellan, p. 169). Another account says that the bishop was commissioned to arm "against the tumultuous and enraged populace" (Hutchinson, II, 629). In Jhon Feddon's case the "enraged populace" may have been the parish authorities, who perhaps had recourse to the "bell-rope" as the easiest and quickest means of getting rid of a "pauper".

GATESGILL.

The bell here is 20 inches in diameter, and weighs 1 cwt. 2 qr. 15 lbs. It is from the Loughborough foundry, and inscribed :—

J TAYLOR & CO 1877.

Mr. James Wilson, steward to Colonel Salkeld, supplies the following information :—

The annual picnic held at Gatesgill for many years yielded a profit which was devoted to buying a chest of tea to be distributed among the poor at Christmas. Whatever was saved went to a bell fund. Eventually

Eventually a new bell was bought; and the old one, which had no interest, the church being quite modern, was sold as part price.

It is likely enough, though by no means to be taken for granted, that the original bell was not older than the church, which was built. as a chapel of ease to Raughton Head, in 1869.

GRINSDALE.

Burn and Nicolson, speaking of Grinsdale, say:—

The church for many years laid totally in ruins, until Joseph Dacre esquire the impropriator about the year 1743 rebuilt it at his own expense. (B. & N. II, 227).

Mr. Joseph Dacre, of Kirklinton Hall, married Catherine, third daughter of Sir George Fleming, Bart., bishop of Carlisle. He probably gave the bell described in the terrier of 1749 as

one bell thought to weigh about half a hundred.

This is about the weight of the one bell now at Grinsdale, which Messrs. Green and Parker report as being 13 inches in diameter, blank, and resembling the Beaumont bell both as to shape of crown and metal loop surmounting the canons. The shape of crown here referred to is "like a policeman's helmet" (*ante* viii, 509). The occurrence of a helmet-shaped crown on the Christ Church (Carlisle) bell, cast in 1830 by "Burgess & Hayton" at the Carlisle Cockpit Smithy (*ib.* p. 528), points to the inference that the Beaumont and Grinsdale bells were cast at Carlisle; but at what time, as they are both blank, there is nothing to shew. It may, however, be assumed that the Grinsdale bell was cast in or soon after 1743.

HIGHHEAD & IVEGILL.

Highhead chapel and Ivegill church are in the same township; which from time immemorial has been indiscriminately

indiscriminately called Highhead or Ivegill; a township in the parish of Dalston.

The chapel, until 1868 a chapel of ease to Dalston, was originally built in 1358 (Hutchinson, II, 427; B. & N., II, 321). The county historians, however, omit to mention that it was rebuilt in 1682, as is indicated by an inscription over the door:

CHRISTOPHER RICHMOND ESQ
EDWARD HASELL ESQ
ANNO DOMINI 1682.

A tablet on the outside of the east wall has an undated inscription, but evidently belonging to the same time as that over the door:

C R ESQ E H ESQ
CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON CHARLES HALIN ROBERT
HARRISON JOHN MONCKHOUSE HUGH IRELAND
JOHN MASSON ROWLAND SIMPSON THOMAS
BRUMELL THOMAS HARRISON JOHN BRISCOE
GEORGE CLARKE BERN: BARTON JOHN BARTON
H R.

Whellan (p. 166), correctly describing the chapel as "a plain and somewhat mean-looking building", incorrectly says it was "erected in 1836 upon the site of an older building". The present vicar of Ivegill and Highhead, Canon Phillips, says it was "not rebuilt but only restored in 1836", and that old inhabitants remember it as having before that time "an open roof, and seats facing one another".

The bell, hung in a cot on the west gable, is 14¾ inches in diameter, weight about 90lbs. and bears this inscription:

1635 + A D * I B + S T +

The date is preceded by incised marks of "herring-bone" character. The cross is a cross-moline. The stamp between

between A D and I B is a circle inclosing a cross, and surrounded by projecting lines apparently representing the rays of the sun. The letters A D and I B are plain Lombardic. A D may be intended for *anno domini*. I B, from what is known of the inhabitants about that time, may stand for John Briscoe, John Barton, or John Bewley. S T, Roman capitals, and larger than the other letters, may be the initials of the bell-founder. Two letters, I W, roughly incised on the crown, may be the initials of some one who at a later period supplied the cast-iron headstock which is rivetted to the crown without canons.

In 1868 the Rev. Arthur Emilius Hulton, who since 1853 had been curate of Highhead, built Ivegill church at his own expense; when a new ecclesiastical parish was formed, consisting of the township of Highhead or Ivegill, with that of Itonfield, taken from Hesket-in-the-Forest, and Middlesceugh, a detached township of St. Mary's, Carlisle. Mr. Hulton died September 13, 1868, having only preached once in the new church, which was consecrated July 22 in the same year.

Ivegill church bell, which hangs in a closed cot on the west gable, and is inaccessible, was most likely new in 1868.

Highhead chapel, which has never been parochial, is now chapel of ease to Ivegill church.

HOLME EDEN.

"The ecclesiastical district of Holme Eden was formed by an order of Council dated October 15, 1845" (Whellan, p. 196), and comprises part of the parish of Wetheral and part of Hayton. The church has a tower 110 feet high, containing one bell, described in the terrier of 1867 as

A large bell.

This bell is 31 inches in diameter, weighs about 6½ cwt., and therefore, as Cumberland bells go, may be called "large";

"large": though it would not be so considered in a ringing county. It is inscribed

R WATSON NEWCASTLE 1845.

Below the inscription is a shield; but whether bearing a coat of arms, or the founder's stamp, I do not know.

We know as yet of but two other Newcastle bells n this county, viz., one at Alston, recast by R. Watson in 1845, and one at Irthington, formerly reported as blank (*ante* vi, 433), but now ascertained to bear this inscription: THOMAS COOKSON NEWCASTLE 1812.

KIRKBAMPTON.

Two bells in double cot on west gable:—

NO.	NOTE	DIAM.	WEIGHT	DATE
1	C	17½ in.	1¼ cwt.	1883
2	B♯	19 in.	1⅜ cwt.	1705

The treble, cast by Warner & Son at the Crescent Foundry, Cripplegate, was given by the present rector on the occasion of the restoration of the church in 1883. The

tenor, dated 1705. was cast by R. Ashton, of Wigan, between whose initials, as on the Dalston tenor (*ante* p 243), there is the stamp of a bell, engraved ¾ size in the accompanying

accompanying illustration. Bishop Nicolson, who was here on July 2, 1703, says (*Visitation*, p. 20):

One of the bells (the larger of the two) is crack'd; and has been laid aside for above 20 years.

Its recasting, but for the bishop's visit, might have been yet 20 years or more postponed; for in Cumberland country parishes in those days the *status quo* had great vitality. How long the other bell seen by Bishop Nicolson remained there is nothing to show, as the terriers have no mention of church goods. It has not been extant within living memory, but has left its mark, as the present rector reports, on "the stones of the western gable inside, which are quite worn into a groove by a chain rubbing against them, and more so than in the opening which contains the bell of 1705".

In 1552 a single line sufficed for the inventory of church goods here:—

BANTON.—Item iij vestements a chales of tyn. . . .

The paper is torn off on the right hand side after the word "tyn", so that we cannot say whether "Banton", as Kirkbampton is here called, had any bells in 1552. But its "chales of tyn" indicates extreme poverty, perhaps due to border raids; and it is as likely as not that it was without a bell.

Here, as at Dalston, Bowness-on-Solway, Burgh-by-Sands, and some other Cumberland churches, one of the bells is tolled after as well as before a burial.

KIRKBRIDE.

In 1749, according to the terrier of that year, there were at this church

two small bells.

All subsequent terriers mention only

one bell.

It

It hangs in a cot on the west gable, and has not been specially examined for purpose of description, but is reported as "appearing to be about 20 inches in diameter, and thought to be blank".

There are here the usages of death-knell, after-burial bell, and early Sunday morning bell at 8.

ORTON.

In 1552 there were belonging to this church

ij bells one hand bell.

In 1749, according to terrier of that year, they had dwindled to

one Bell thought to weigh a hundred and a half.

Nor does any later terrier mention more than one.

The present bell is 17 inches diameter, weight about 1¼ cwt., note D, inscribed:

THOMAS HOLMES & THOMAS NIXON 1753.

These two men, as shewn by their signatures to the presentments for 1752-3, were the churchwardens for that year.

The present rector, the Rev. W. J. Gilbanks, informs me that there is here the usage of "early Sunday morning bell at 9; no death knell; call bell occasionally rung by request when the bidding, *i.e.*, invitation to a funeral, is going on".

Bishop Nicolson is said to have been a native of this parish. Burn & Nicolson say:—

He was born at Orton, near Carlisle, where his father Mr. Joseph Nicolson, formerly of Queen's College in Oxford, was then rector. In 1670, being then 15 years of age, he was admitted member of the said college. (B. & N. II, 293).

The statement that his father was rector of Orton is repeated by other local historians, *e.g.*, Hutchinson (II, 634), Lysons (p. 143), and Jefferson (History of Carlisle, p. 233.

233). Yet Burn & Nicolson, in their account of Plumbland parish, after mentioning that Lancelot Fletcher, rector of Plumbland, was among the contributors of provisions for the garrison of Carlisle during the seige, say :—

The next incumbent was Joseph Nicolson, who was ejected by Cromwell's commissioners, and during the usurpation lived retired at his maternal inheritance at Park Brow in the parish of Stanwix, and on the coming in of King Charles the Second was restored. He was father of Dr. William Nicolson, bishop of Carlisle. (B. & N. II, 120).

It is evident, then, that in 1655, in which year the future bishop was born, Mr. Joseph Nicolson was not rector of Orton; and it is odd that such a mistake should appear in Burn & Nicolson's history, as Nicolson was the bishop's nephew. Mr. Gilbanks, in his paper on the Orton Registers, says :—

The tradition that Bishop Nicolson was born in the rectory house at Orton must, unless further testimony be forthcoming, remain a tradition with a doubt (*ante*, viii, 254).

He was probably born and baptized at Stanwix; but, if so, the fact cannot be verified, as neither the register at Stanwix nor the transcripts in the episcopal registry reach back as far as 1655.

ROCLIFF.

The terrier of 1749 mentions

one bell weighing near one hundred weight.

Four years later this bell was superseded by one of 15 inches diameter, weight about 98 lbs, inscribed only with date: 1753. Whellan, who begins his list of Rocliff incumbents with "William Robinson 1754", says (p, 578) that "previously to 1754 it seems not to have been a benefice but a mere curacy under the dean and chapter of Carlisle". Whatever it was, previously to 1754, Mr. Robinson held it, as may be seen from his signature to transcripts and presentments. He was probably a minor canon of Carlisle, and resided there till he died in 1780: for

for in 1777 there was still at Rocliff "neither house nor glebe" (B. & N. II, 223). It was in his time that the bell dated 1753 was procured. In the same year "an allotment of £200 of Queen Anne's Bounty fell to this church" (*ib*). If it was on the strength of this windfall that the curacy was transformed into an incumbency, and a bell put up to celebrate the event, these arrangements were premature; as Burn and Nicolson, writing in 1777, state that the allotment "still remains in the hands of the Governors undisposed of" (*ib*). The sole benefit, then, to Mr. Robinson from this matter seems to have been a new bell, wherewith to ring himself in on the occasion of his induction as first incumbent of Rocliff. This bell is no longer in use at the church, having been transferred to the schoolroom. Messrs. Green and Parker report it as long-waisted; not after the fashion of long-waisted mediæval bells, as at Burgh-by-Sands, the waists of which are nearly perpendicular; but with long slope from crown to soundbow. There is a bell of similar shape, dated 1750, at Cumrew. Both were probably cast at some local foundry, perhaps at Carlisle.

Rocliff church was rebuilt in 1848, and has now a bell 29½ inches in diameter, weight about 5¾ cwt., inscribed in Roman capitals:

QUOS CONVOCO SALVOS FAC DOMINE.

This bell, which bears no date or founder's name, and is described as evidently modern, probably superseded the old bell in 1848. It is rung as invitation or call bell, if wanted, between 8 and 9 a.m. on the day of a funeral.

Mr. R. S. Ferguson, in a note to Miss Powley's paper on "The Curfew Bell in Cumberland and Westmorland", says:

At Rocliffe an eight o'clock bell is rung under the name of the 'Curfew Bell': but this custom dates back only to the rebuilding of the church (*ante* iii, 133).

The

The only instance in Cumberland of the curfew as a survival is at Penrith. The Carlisle Corporation accounts contain entries of this kind :—

1603.	Itm unto henry Warwicke for curfewe bell	xiiis. iiijd.
1614.	Itm to Ralf Kidd for ringinge 8 of ye clocke	xiiis. iiijd.

In later years the hour was changed to "ix of ye clocke". But the Carlisle curfew ceased during the civil war, and has never been revived.

ROSE CASTLE.

The chapel bell here, 15½ inches diameter, weight about 1 cwt., is blank; probably given, in place of an older bell, by Dr. Percy, bishop of Carlisle from 1828 to 1856, who made all things new at Rose. It hangs in a cot, on the tower built in the 15th century by Bishop Richard Bell, whose *rebus*, the letter R cut in stone with a bell hanging under it, is on a cornice of the tower; for illustration of which see Bp. Nicolson's "Miscellany Accounts of Carlile Diocese" (p. 106).

SCOTBY.

The township of Scotby, in the parish of Wetheral, was made an ecclesiastical district in 1855. Its church has a tower, which contains a hemispherical bell, 22 inches in diameter, weight about 1½ cwt, the weight of a hemispherical bell being less in proportion to its diameter than that of one of the ordinary shape. Mr. W. C. Parker reports it as

> attached to a wooden beam by one iron bolt, and not swung, but struck on the outside by a hammer, which has a hollow head, in which is inserted a wooden block.

It has, round the rim about an inch from the lip, the following inscription :—

G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON
THIS CHURCH WAS FOUNDED BY GEORGE HEAD HEAD
AD 1855.

The date is that of the building of the church, which was consecrated on September 14th, 1855. The bell must have been procured a few years later, since in 1855 the Whitechapel foundry was held by C. & G. Mears, the latter of whom did not become sole proprietor, at all events his name did not appear alone on Whitechapel bells, till 1858. The church was built at the expense of the late Mr. G. H. Head, of Rickerby, upon ground given by Mr. David Hodgson, who with other friends gave the endowment (Whellan, p. 197).

SEBERGHAM.

The terrier of 1749 mentions "two bells" as belonging to Sebergham church in that year, but says nothing about their weight.

The present vicar, in a paper contributed to the "Gatesgill Chronicle" of June 1882, referring to the restoration of the church in 1825-6, says:

A tower was then built at the west end, and a fairly good bell placed in it.

He adds that the tower was erected in the face of considerable opposition from some of the parishioners, and on the first Sunday that the church was opened after this new addition the following protest was found nailed to the church door:

The priest and the miller built the church steeple
Without the consent or goodwill of the people.
A tax to collect they tried to impose
In defiance of right and subversion of laws.
The matter remains in a state of suspension,
And likely to be a sad bone of contention.
If concession be made to agree with us all

Let

Let the tax be applied to build the church wall.
Church yard wall now in a ruinous state.
Sebergham High Bound.
July 12, 1826.

The "priest" was the Rev. J. Heysham, instituted in 1823, the first resident incumbent since 1768 (Whellan, p. 250). The "miller" was Mr. Thomas Hayton, of Crookholme Mill, Sebergham.

The following letter, preserved among the parish documents, belongs to an early stage of negotiations for the new bell :---

To Rev. Mr. Heysham.

Sir,—We herewith enclose you a statement as near as we possibly can ascertain of Two Bells. No 1, 29 inches diam., 450 lbs. No 2. 24 inches diam., 200 lbs. St. Cuthbert's bell is 32¾ inches diam., and we are informed it weighs 700 lbs. The Bell at Stanwix is 26 diam., and they say 200 lbs. But I am of opinion it is 300 lbs.

Yours, T. Burgess & Co.,
Carlisle. Feb. 24, 1826.

The Stanwix bell, which was the same then as now, is "28 inches in diameter, and therefore weighs about 5 cwt" (*ante*, vii, 235). But even had it been only 26 inches in diameter, as represented in this letter, it would have weighed nearly half as much again as the 300 lbs. assigned to it by the opinion of Mr. Burgess. His estimate of "No. 1, 29 inches diam., 450 lbs", however, exactly coincides with the weight of a bell of 29 inches diam., as given in Messrs. Taylor's "Bell Catalogue".

The founders' invoice, dated May 13. 1826, addressed to Mr. Hayton, and signed "Burgess and Insall", thus describes the bell cast for "the Parish of Cebereron":—

To a church bell, 441 lbs at 2s per lb. £44 2s 0d.

The hanging and other expenses raised the total cost to £51 8s. 1d., which was reduced to £44 19s. 11d., by the following allowance for two old bells :—

Small bell from Cebehron 84 lbs at 12d	.....	....	4	4	0
Do from Hisketh 53 lbs at 10d	.....	.....	2	4	2

These

These would seem to be the "two bells" mentioned in the terrier of 1749. But what is meant by one of them being "from Hisketh" I do not know.

The bell cast by "Burgess and Insall" still remains. It is 29 inches in diameter, and bears no inscription but the date: 1826. It is thus described in the terrier of 1828, signed by "J. Heysham, perpetual curate, Thomas Hayton and John Bulman, churchwardens":

One large bell weighing four hundred and fourty-four pounds and purchased by subscriptions in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six.

It is seldom that a terrier ventures beyond stating that a bell is "about", or is "thought to be", such and such a weight, and it seems rather odd that one professing to give the precise weight should not agree exactly with the founders' invoice.

The fact that this bell was "purchased by subscriptions" indicates considerable pertinacity on the part of "the priest and the miller"; who, according to the local poet, when "a tax they tried to impose" for building the "church steeple", had suffered defeat from the parishioners. The tower, then, must have been paid for by subscription; yet they had enough money to spare for a new bell. It is probable, however, that the "miller", if not the "priest", only wanted the tower for the sake of the bell, and may have had himself to bear a considerable part of the cost; which, if bells were his hobby, he would not grudge. This view of the case is supported by the circumstance of his succeeding Insall, two or three years later, as partner to Burgess, at the Cockpit Smithy, where the Sebergham bell was cast. The names BURGESS & HAYTON occur on several Cumberland bells of the period 1830-3, *e.g.* Hayton, Stapleton, Christchurch (Carlisle), and Wetheral.

Mr. Hayton was the donor of the Sebergham school bell, which is $7\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and blank.

THURSBY.

THURSBY.

The church, dedicated to St. Andrew, was rebuilt in 1846, and a ring of six bells, from the Whitechapel foundry, placed in the tower. The present vicar, the Rev. W. Golling, says that the old church, consisting of nave, south aisle, and a very large chancel higher than the nave, was thought to be so dilapidated as to be on the point of falling to pieces; but its walls, which were very thick, were found to be so strong that gunpowder had to be used to blow them down. Whellan, speaking of the new church, says (p. 251) :—

> The funds for its construction were raised by a rate of 3s. 6d. in the pound, aided by £500 left by the late Sir John Brisco. The cost of the bells was defrayed by a separate rate.

Mr. Golling, however, states that the cost of only two of the bells was defrayed by a rate, the other four being given by Sir Wastell Brisco, son and successor of Sir John. The frame of the bells and all the other woodwork in the belfry are of the old oak of the former church. On each of the bells is inscribed :—

C & G MEARS FOUNDERS LONDON 1846.

The weights in the following table have been supplied from the foundry :—

	Note	Diameter	cwt.	qr.	lbs.
Treble	F♯	25¼ inches	3	3	9
No. 2.	E	26 inches	3	3	21
No. 3.	D	27¾ inches	4	1	18
No. 4.	C♯	29 inches	5	0	0
No. 5.	B	31¼ inches	6	0	11
Tenor	A	34¼ inches	7	0	16

These bells are the lightest ring of six in Cumberland. There

There are, however, only twelve churches in the county which have as many as six bells.

There was only one old bell remaining at the church when the new bells were ordered. It was sent to the foundry, the present proprietor of which says it weighed 1 cwt. 3 qrs. 21lbs. Whether it had any inscription he does not know.

Edward VI's Inventory of Church Goods reports as belonging to "Thurisbie" in 1552

ij litill belles.

Bishop Nicolson, on June 18, 1703, found

one of the Bells broken.

The terrier of 1749 has this item:

Two Bells with their frames.

That of 1828:

One bell with its frame One broken bell.

It is uncertain, then, whether the bell sent to the Whitechapel foundry in 1846 was ancient.

There is here the usage of the early Sunday morning bell, at 9-30. On the morning of the day before a funeral, if the whole parish is invited to attend, the tenor is rung as the "bidding" bell.

UPPERBY.

This parish, comprising several townships of the ancient parish of St. Cuthbert's, Carlisle, was formed into a legal district for ecclesiastical purposes in 1846; in which year the church, erected by subscription in 1840, was consecrated (Whellan, pp. 184-5).

Mr. W. C. Parker reports the bell, which is hung in the tower and rung by a wheel, as 20½ inches in diameter, weighing therefore about 2⅛ cwt.; with "helmet shaped crown", like the bells at Beaumont, Grinsdale, Christ church (Carlisle), and Carlisle gaol; inscribed only with date:

date: 1840. The figure 4 is reversed; an unusal circumstance at so modern a date.

The death knell, without "tellers", is tolled here. People are bidden to funerals by a person going round the village; sometimes, when he has to go to the farmers, on horseback.

WARWICK.

Bishop Nicolson, when he visited Warwick, on July 30, 1703, found

> no Monuments, of any Kind, either in ye Church or Churchyard (p 51).

Nor was he at all favourably impressed with anything he did find there, including the bell and its gear, of which he says:

> There has formerly been a Square Tower at the West End; but, at present they have only a pittiful Lodgement for a single little Bell.

Hutchinson (vol I, p 155), quoting from "Pennant's Tour", published in 1760, says the church "once extended above 21 foot further west, there being still at that end a good round arch, now filled up". The tower, then, like the arch, may have been Norman. The "pittiful lodgement", which succeeded it as a receptacle for the bell, was a cot on the west gable of the nave, as shewn in a photograph prefixed to a circular (appealing for funds to restore the church) issued in 1868 by the present vicar of Wetheral, with which parish Warwick has ever since 1542 been ecclesiastically united. It was intended, if funds permitted, to reopen the arch, extending the church westward on the old foundation, adding "a south-west doorway and western spirelet". The framework of the bell, however, is now fixed against the west wall of the church. The bell seen by Bp. Nicolson has disappeared, and in its place there is one 17½ inches in diameter, weighing about 1⅓ cwt, with a band of conventional foliage round its shoulder, and on its waist nothing but a date: 1818.

WAVERTON.

WAVERTON.

A township of Wigton parish. Church built in 1855. The present bell, 14 inches diameter, weight 64 lbs, cast by J Warner & Son in 1884, was given by Mr. Edwin Banks when the church was repaired in that year.

Mr. Edwin Banks, of Highmoor, Wigton, the donor of this bell and of the Silloth tenor, is an enthusiast in the matter of bells. A carillon of nine bells, total weight about 9 tons, cast by Severin Van Aerschodt, of Louvain, will shortly be placed in the clock tower at Highmoor, which has been strengthened to receive them. Besides these there will be the hour bell, 7 ft. 5½ inches diameter, weighing nearly 9 tons, cast by Messrs. Taylor. These bells will form a remarkable company, the hour bell taking rank as fourth among the great bells of England, as will be seen from the following table:—

BELL	NOTE	TONS	CWT	QR	FOUNDER	DATE
Great Paul	E?	16	14	2	J Taylor	1882
Big Ben	E	13	10	3	G Mears	1857
Peter of York	F	10	15	0	C & G Mears	1845
Joe of Highmoor	A?	8	16	0	J Taylor	1886
Tom of Oxford	A	7	12	0	C Hodgson	1676

WETHERAL.

There is in Wetheral church tower only one bell, 33½ inches in diameter, weighing about 8 cwt., inscribed:—

BURGESS & HAYTON FOUNDERS CARLISLE
1833
REV MR STANGER HENRY HOWARD ESQ
CHURCHWARDENS
R D IRVING WM ROBINSON
GOE LITTLE JOHN DOBINSON

This

This is the largest and latest example, as yet known, of a bell inscribed with the names of Burgess and Hayton. Their partnership, which began in 1829, or thereabout, did not last long. It probably ceased soon after the removal of the foundry from the Cockpit Smithy to Water Lane, where the Wetheral bell is known to have been cast (*ante* VI, 430). Mr. Hayton, who since 1829 had lived in Carlisle, then returned to Sebergham, where he died on February 26th, 1882, aged 80 (*Gatesgill Chronicle*, July, 1883). In Steele's Carlisle Directory for 1837 Thos Burgess appears as sole proprietor of the Water Lane premises, then known as the Waterloo Foundry; which name was transferred by a later proprietor to new premises in Botchergate, where the business is still carried on. It is probable that several of the bells in Cumberland which bear only a date were cast by Burgess, who seems never to have put his name on a bell except whilst in partnership with Hayton. In 1826 the firm was "Burgess and Insall" (*ante*, p. 256).

The "Rev Mr Stanger" was vicar of Wetheral for 58 years, and his predecessor, George Gilbanks, had been vicar almost as long, the two together covering more than a century.

"Henry Howard Esq", of Corby Castle, was born in 1757, and "died March 1, 1840, in the enjoyment of the highest reputation for piety, patriotism, and virtue, and was not less distinguished by his courtesy and kindness than by his literary attainments and correct taste" (Whellan, p. 195). Evidence of his correct taste may be seen in the monument which he erected to the memory of his wife in the chapel which he added in 1791 to the chancel of Wetheral church, "executed by the celebrated sculptor Nollekins, and declared by competent judges to be the finest modern piece of sculpture in England" (*ib*, p. 189). Nor was his good taste less evident in his care for ancient monuments than in his erection of new. He communicated

communicated to the Society of Antiquaries an accurate fac-simile of the Runic inscription on the western side of Bewcastle cross (*Archæologia*, XIV, 48), which Bishop Nicolson had tried in vain to decipher (Bp. N's *Visitation*, p. 56). He also endeavoured, unfortunately without success, to save from further destruction the ruins of Wetheral Priory. "What was left of this edifice by the zealots of Henry VIII's days was demolished, except the gateway, or lodge, by the dean and chapter of Carlisle, who built a prebendal house &c. in Carlisle with the materials. When this was in agitation Mr. Howard offered a sufficient compensation if they would suffer the building to stand; but his proposition was rejected" (Hutchinson, vol. I, p. 156).

Mr. George Little, whose christian name the bell-founders carelessly abbreviated into "Goe", was not one of the churchwardens in 1833, but acted for his son, John Little, now of Watchcross.

Mr. John Little says that the cost of the bell was £40 and the metal of a former bell, which had long been cracked. The former bell, then, if long cracked in 1833, was not long sound, since Hutchinson, speaking of Wetheral church in 1794, says (vol. I, p. 196):—

> In 1789 and 1790 the whole was flagged, stalled, plaistered, and ceiled, and the tower was built, furnished with four spires, and a new bell hung therein.

The terrier of 1777 has no inventory of church goods. That of 1749 mentions "two bells"; which, as there was then no tower, doubtless hung in a double cot on the west gable.

On the east gable of the nave there still remains the ancient cot which once held the sanctus bell. Long vacant, probably ever since the reign of Elizabeth, it now contains a small bell, procured when the church was restored in 1882.

There

There is extant at the Record Office a MS which gives some information concerning the bells of Wetheral Priory, which were confiscated when the priory was suppressed in 1538. This document is the report of the commissioners appointed in 3 and 4 Philip and Mary, A D 1554-5, to inquire what had become of the lead and bells of certain Cumberland and Westmorland monasteries dissolved in the reign of Henry VIII. Among the instructions issued to the commissioners was this :—

Item to enquire whether the iij Bells of the Late Cell of Wetheral weying vi C pound weight do remayne wthin the same Churche or ells were sold by any of the said layte Receyvors Willm Grene or Richard Bonnye or any other or ells what became of them.

To this item of inquiry the commissioners in their report made the following answer:—

Lancelot Saulkelde clark Deane of the Catherall Churche of Carlyle saythe that one bell of the thre bells pteyning to the layte sell of Wetherell came to Carlysle whiche bell was hanged uppon the walle called Springall Tower in Carlyle to call the workmen to worke at the making of the new cytydall in Carlyle and mending of the castell ther but what the weyght of the said Bell was he knoweth not And for the other two bells the said Lancelot Saulkelde dothe confesse hym self that they remayne in a house in Wetherall for the Quenes mats use unbroken to be delyuered when yt shall please her grace to comaunde anye of her councell to call for the same two bells And as towching the weight of the sayd two bells he doth not certaynlye knowe albeit he dothe esteme the said two bells to be fyve hundredth pounde weight and further he knowethe not.

Lancelot Salkeld, the last prior of Carlisle, and appointed the first dean by the foundation charter of Henry VIII, in which office he remained until the end of Henry's reign, was a younger son of the Salkelds of Corby Castle. He was ejected from the deanery by Edward VI, restored to it by Mary, and again ejected by Elizabeth. The Salkelds held Corby manor and castle from 1335 to 1624, when they sold them to Lord William Howard.

WIGTON

WIGTON.

The vestry, on March 24, 1788, in which year the parish church was rebuilt, passed the following resolution :—

That one Bell is proper and necessary to be provided for the use of the parish Church of Wigton now rebuilding and that the sd Bell be of sufficient weight that its sound may be distinctly heard throughout the parish that the weight thereof be 1200 lb or thereabout and that the Churchwardens and the Committee named in the Faculty for building the sd Church be authorised and requested to give order for such Bell with all appurtenances making due enquiry how and of whom the same may be purchased to best advantage and that the payment for sd Bell shall be provided for out of the Church Rates in such manner as is the payment of the Contract for building the new Church.

The "due enquiry" made by the churchwardens and committee resulted in their having recourse to the Whitechapel foundry; from which they ordered a bell, note G, 41 inches in diameter, and therefore weighing about 13½ cwt., *i.e.*, 1568 lbs. thus exceeding their instructions by nearly 4 cwt. But, if called to account by the vestry for such excess of zeal, no doubt they replied :—'Well, but you wanted a bell *of sufficient weight that its sound may be distinctly heard throughout the parish*; and the parish is large'. And they might, or could, or should have added: 'Wigton has now the honour of possessing the biggest bell that is in any Cumberland parish church'. To this day, leaving out the cathedral, as not being a parish church, the weight of the Wigton bell is only exceeded by that of the tenors in the rings of eight, and by that of the seventh and eighth bells at Silloth.

It has on its shoulder the following names :—

THE REVD WILFRID CLARKE VICAR.
CHURCHWARDENS
JNO ATKINSON JOSEPH ISMAY
JNO MESSENGER ROBT MURRAY.

On

On its waist is:—

W & T MEARS OF LONDON FECIT 1789
LATE LESTER PACK & CHAPMAN.

William Mears, the first of his family who had anything to do with the Whitechapel foundry, became connected with it in the following way:—

In 1762 Lester and Pack, the then proprietors, having to recast the great bell of Canterbury cathedral, found it more convenient to do the work on the spot than to carry the bell to London and back again. William Chapman, Lester's nephew, was accordingly sent down to perform the task. It was whilst engaged in this business that Chapman saw among the bystanders a young man who seemed to take great interest in the proceedings, and he offered to take him back to London and teach him to be a bell-founder. This was W. Mears; he accepted the invitation, and went to London with Chapman to learn his profession. (Tyssen's *Sussex Bells*, p. 40).

On Lester's death, in 1769, the firm became "Pack & Chapman"; on Pack's death, in 1731, Chapman took W. Mears into partnership; Chapman's death, in 1783, left W. Mears sole proprietor; and in 1787 the firm became "W. & T. Mears". Chapman, whatever else he may have taught W. Mears, did not teach him Latin, though he himself and Pack had, after several years, managed "to discover that the FECIT of their earlier bells should give place to FECERUNT" (*ante*, VII, 235).

Bishop Nicolson, who visited Wigton on July 7, 1703, says (*Visitation*, p. 23):—

They have two small Bells in a good Square Steeple.

The terrier of 1749 has this item:—

Two Bells with their frames.

That of 1777 has no inventory of church goods. The "two small bells", seen by the bishop in 1703, probably remained until superseded in 1788 by the bell which was to be "heard throughout the parish". Nearly all Cumberland churches had formerly, and many still have, two small

small bells, the largest seldom weighing as much as 3 cwt. That this has been so from time immemorial may be seen by reference to Edward VI's Inventory of Church Goods in 1552; the Cumberland portion of which is published in Vol. VIII, (pp. 186-204), of these Transactions. The Cumberland Inventory does not give the weights; but it only applies the epithet "gret" to the bells of eight churches, and we know from the mediæval bells which still remain in the county how small, as a rule, most of the ancient Cumberland bells must have been. In the midland and southern counties the ancient bells were not only more numerous, but much heavier; so heavy, indeed, that when change-ringing began to be prevalent, for the requirements of which it was necessary to increase the number of bells in a ring, it was found to be the cheapest plan to recast the whole ring, say, from three or four heavy bells into six lighter. In Cumberland, where the ancient bells were small, the process has been reversed. In many places the "two small bells" have been recast into one larger; sometimes, as at Wigton, though this is an extreme case, with a good deal of new metal added. Both of these processes have tended to diminish the number of ancient bells. It may be possible to prevent further spread of the mischief. Cumberland folk are proverbially slow to take to anything new; and, if once their sympathy be enlisted on behalf of bells which have called their fore-elders to church for 500 years or more, they may be unwilling to discard them, even for a big new bell, warranted to make itself heard all over the parish.

But Wigton has already got its big bell; no longer new, however, but now almost a centenarian. It has tolled the death knell of all who took part in relegating its two "small" predecessors to the Whitechapel furnace. Those were pre-archæological days, and the vestry of 1788 had every excuse for what they did. At all events, whilst they were about it, they got a thoroughly good bell, worthy to be

be the tenor of a ring of eight. Their descendants, if unable to see their way to a ring of eight or even of six, would do well to act on the following advice:—

If it is not possible to obtain a good peal of six or eight, why not be content with a really good tenor and one bell next above it? Nothing can be grander than two good bells chiming thus together; witness the two bells rung daily for service at Magdalen and New College, Oxon. (Ellacombe's *Devonshire Bells*, pp. 9, 10).

The proposer of this arrangement, the Rev. H. J. Ellacombe, late rector of Clyst St. George, Devon, was not only the most eminent campanist of his day, but also an accomplished ringer.

The death knell is tolled at Wigton in case of death of an old inhabitant; and the bell is rung at 8 and 9 on Sunday mornings.

WREAY.

Wreay is an ancient chapelry in the parish of St. Mary's, Carlisle; to which, by order of Council, dated January 14, 1869, were added portions of the parishes of Upperby and Hesket-in-the-Forest, and the whole was constituted a consolidated chapelry.

The terriers of 1749 and 1777 mention

one small bell.

The present bell, which is blank, 13 inches in diameter, weight about 62 lbs., is small enough to answer this description, but was probably given when

the chapel was rebuilt in 1843, at a cost of about £1,300; the whole of which sum, with the exception of a small donation from the patrons of the living, and the contributions of a few friends, was defrayed by Mrs. Losh of Woodside. (Whellan, p. 147).

At the cemetery a short distance from the chapel there is a cracked cast iron bell, blank, 15½ inches in diameter, weight about 1 cwt.

ART. XIX.—*Churchwardens Accounts, Kendal.* By GEORGE RUSHFORTH.

Communicated at Kendal, July 7, 1881.

"THE Accompts of the churchwardens of the Parish Church of K. Kendall," which have been preserved to us commence with the 25th of March Anno Dmi 1658, and carry us back to the last years of the Commonwealth; the year 1658 was the year when William Brownsword first appears as vicar of Kendal. The book commences with a list (not quite perfect) of the names of the 33 churchwardens of the parish, ten of whom represented the township of Kendal, and the others (one for each) of the outlying townships in the very extensive parish of Kendal.

There were evidently accounts kept before this time, the first entry in this book being:

	£	s.	d.
First Received of their prdicessors Churchwardens of the last yeare in mony	IX	X	VII

Roman numerals are used for the first three years in all the entries, but from 1661 a change occurs and Arabic figures are used.

The sources of income were, from use of "cloths," burials, rent of the bellhouse, some small bequests, and a rate when required.

The accounts for the year 1658 shew the receipts to have been:

	£	s.	d.
From their predecessors	9	10	7
,, Clothes and Burials	11	14	8
,, Rent of "Belhouse"	0	10	0
,, Ianson's Charity	0	3	4
,, Alice Duckett's use money	0	6	2
Sume of all receipts this yeare =	22	4	9

Mony

Mony disbursed and layd out by the said churchwardens for the repaire of the church and other things needful to be done in & about the same amounted to £20 10 9

The balance or "church stocke" at the end of the year was £1 14 0. As much curious information may be obtained from a search in these accounts of 200 years ago, throwing light on the manners, habits, and customs of the period, on the condition of the building at that time, the method of repairing it, the rate of wages, and also the occasional use of words now almost obsolete, I have made the following extracts, as representing the style of entries, many of which recur year by year in almost similar words.

Amongst the entries of money received for cloths and burials in 1658 are:

Rec for ye cloth & bur of Mr. John Washington childe of Heig^{t}, now Major .... iii^{s} viii^{d}
Rec for ye bur of Mr. Gyles Readman wife of Heig^{t} Juni^{or} (a souldear) .... vi^{s} viii^{d}
Rec for ye cloth & bur in ye Lady quier of Richard Robins^{on} sonne of Natland .... xi^{s} iiii^{d}
Rec for ye cloth & bur in ye Lady quier of John Hadwens childe of ffinkel Streett M^{r}cer .... x^{s} iiij^{d}

These are some of the larger amounts, the ordinary payments for "cloth" being fourpence for a child and sixteenpence for an adult.

The payments were chiefly for work done, the method evidently being to purchase materials required and employ the labour needed.

1658 Paid to John Spooner for halfe a quarter and a pecke of lyme .... iiii^{s} iiij^{d}
Paid to Anthony Shawe and Thomas Gilpin for slecking the lyme and blending the lyme & sand and ii^{d} in drinke .... viii^{d}
Paid to John ffox for 2 daies Roughcasting upon the higher & lower leads & Church Walls after xii^{d} pr daie .... ii^{s}

paid

Paid to Willm Robinson for 2 daies about ye same work after xd per daie .... xxd
Paid to Anthony Shawe for tueing the lyme and sand 2 daies & more .... xviiid
Paid for bread & drinke & other charges to them in tyme of the worke .... xxid
Paid to John Ward for mending the formes in the Church .... xivd
Paid to Geo. Wilkinson for a Wood Jeast for a Sole-tree for fastning formes ends into .... viiid
Paid to Mr. John Washington for nailes vi and for drinke to John Warde iid .... viiid
Paid to Richard Castley for keeping & ingrossing this yeares accompts and other his paines in & about the repaires of the church .... xLs

Richard Castley appears to have been parish clerk and kept the accounts; he makes at the end of each year a summary of the number of christnings, weddings, and buryings, very interesting at the present time, as the register of this period is unfortunately missing; he ceases to keep the account in 1660, and the summary is not continued by his successor.

From some entries it would appear that a lych gate or some similar structure was at the entrance to the church yard; no trace of it now exists.

1658 Paid to Richard Robinson for 2 daies Roughcasting about the West end of the Church, Church Yard Gates & some other places about ye church ..... iis
Paid to Robt Vicars for some Smale Slate for Gable ending of the Church Yard Gates .... iiiid

That there was not only a clock in the tower but also chimes is very evident from the annual charges for repairs.

1658 Paid to George Wilkinson for keeping clocke & chymes this yeare .... xvis
Paid to Thomas Chamber wyer drawer for a pound of wyer for clocke & chyme .... xiid

A new clocke "dyall" was provided this year.

1658

1658 Paid to Thomas Birkett for shutting and playning of ye boords for 4 crests and joyning of them together for the new dyall .... iiij^{s}

Paid to Mr. James Cocke for oyling, gilding, and painting of the new dyall and other his paines in and about the same .... xL^{s}

Paid to Mr. John Washington for a new pointer to itt, 6 new crooks for fastning of itt, for his owne paines & his mans in setting upp of the dyall, for mending of the chyme & 2 hammers ..... x^{s}

The annual charge for glazing the windows was somewhat heavy.

1658 Paid to John Straker & Raulph his sonne for 54 foot & 8 inches of new glasse after 7^{d} per foott ..... xxxi^{s} vi^{d}

Paid to them more for 27 foot & halfe of ould glasse sett in new lead after 4^{d} per foott .... ix^{s} ii^{d}

Paid for drinke att the taking downe and setting upp of the glasse and those that did helpe them to rayse upp the great stees and helping to remove them in the tyme of the worke ..... xxii^{d}

1661. Paid for two foote and three quarters new glasse which was broken and fell by the winde forth of a window in ye second storey in Lady quire at 7^{d} fr the foot 00 01 09

In 1664, a contract is made with Christopher Parker for the annual sum of "Three Poundes lawfull English money" to "amend, repair and sett up all ye glasse in every window in and about ye said church of K. Kendall which doth belong to ye said Parish to repaire"; he received his £3 0s. 0d. for two years, when the churchwardens "thought ye above mentioned summe of three pounds too much" it is now ordered (April 27, 1666) "with ye consent of Christopher Parker that he shall receive yearly for the time to come ye summe of thirty shillings" nevertheless if in any "extraordinary wind or casualty the windowes come to bee broken that then ye churchwardens will have some consideration to prevent his losse."

Christopher

Christopher Parker receives his 30s. for about 15 years, and in 1681 the payment is made to Mabell Parker for her late husband.

The repair of the roof of so large a building naturally causes many entries in the books.

1658.	Paid to Hugh ffoorth for 5 daies soadering up° ye higher and lower leads	xs	
	Paid for Peats a seurall tymes for heating ye plummers Jrons	iijs	
	Paid to Hugh fforth for his man 5 daies for heating his Jrons	vs	
	Paid to him more for 79 pounds of soader after xijd pr pound	iijl xixs	o
	Paid to him more for 7 stone & 5 pound of ould Webbe lead for the Vestrie	xivs	
	Paid for Candles for ye running of his soader		iijd
1661.	In drinke to Hugh fforth and 3 men while they wrought upon ye Leades, and when Hugh came to see ye ruins of ye High Steeple	00 01	04
1663.	Paid for lead for covering that place on ye Vestry leads where it was stolne away	00 12	00
1676.	Paid to John Ingerson (one of ye Churchwardens fr K. Kendall for this prsent year (76) by consent of his fellows throughout the whole parish for Twenty Hundred, Three stone and two pound of Pigg-lead,* the wch was bought by him of Sr Phillipp Musgrove for ye use of ye church att the rate of eleauen shillings for the hundred came to 11ll 4s 4d — I say	11 04	04
1678.	Paid to Mr. Troughton for a Tunn & a halfe and two hundred weight of Pigg-lead the which he bought of Sr Richard Musgrave,† for the sole use of Kendall church without any profitt to himselfe	16 00	00
	Paid to Lancelott fforth in money in prte for his work wrought upon the Roofe of ye chuch & otherwise, which worke (as by his bill doth		

* This would be lead from Hartley Castle, which the Musgraves dismantled. EDITOR.

† This would also be from Hartley Castle. EDITOR.

appear

	appear) amounts to the sum of 19ll 08 5, only paid then ye sum of	03 11 04
1679.	Paid for clensing the gutters upon the last two great snows least ye church should be over flown by not prventing	00 00 06

1679. January 19. An agreement made between the churchwardens and Thomas Lickbarrow, by which it is provided:

That Thomas Lickbarrow of Barrows green plumer & his son Regnald of the said Barrows green are bound to Repaire the Leads upon the Roofe of Kendall Church & for his paines to have Ten pounds in hand to be paid him when he have given security to the Churchwardens. It was also ordered that 5ll pr Annem shall be paid him the said Thomas or Regnald for their sufficient keeping of the Church dropp Dry—during their naturall lives, and also that when any Lead shall be taken upp, the Churchwardens shall out of the publicke stock finde all such leads & Nayles as are needfull.

(Signed by 30 Churchwardens.)

In 1681. Payment is made for a new key for the "Leadhouse doore."

The repair, rough-casting, and white-washing of the exterior of the church was not without danger.

1659.	Paid to Richard Robinson for 3 daies Roughcasting of the south side of the steeple and some other places upon the higher & lower leads	iiis vid
	Paid to George Wilkinson for his paines in the tyme of the worke in fastning of the Craddle above in drawing upp and letting downe of the same	iis
	Paid for drinke to the workmen and other helpers in the tyme of worke itt being troublesome ...	iis vid
1679.	Paid by consent of Churchwardens towards the burying of one Edward Sheapherd of Kirkland who was killed whilst he was workeing about the repaire of ye steeples Roughcasting	00 06 00

The interior of the church received constant applications of whitewash as year by year payments are made for "Lyme" and labour.

1668.

1668.	Paide to Rich. Robinson &s man 2 days Limeing about Church & C. Walls	0	3	4
	Paide for Blending of ye Lyme	0	0	4
	Paide to one for reaching Lyme to both	0	1	4
	Paide for Drink at y^{t} time to them &c.	0	1	4
1681	Paid for mending of a Lyme Tubb belonging the Church	0	0	3

In the year 1684, the church was "beautified" with sentences and embellishments of a quaint character, which remained for a period of about 150 years; and, though there may be a few ancient inhabitants of the town still left who remember the divers and sundry fat cherubim and seraphim, green hissing serpents and flying dragons, which, with texts of scripture written in black letters within oval and other shaped compartments ornamented in green, yellow, and black, occupied nearly every available space on the interior of the walls of the church. The number must be very small who can call to memory the appearance of the church before 1829, and the following extracts from the account book exhibit the manner in which the church was brought to the state in which our grandfathers knew it.

At a general meeting of the Churchwardens &c. upon the 18th day of June A^{no} D^{m} 1684 Then itt is ordered that an Assessm^{t} shall be made Collected & brought in to Thom. Castley Receiuer at the rate of 2^{s} pr^{lb} for the beautifying of the Church & making anew the Kings-Arms &c.

1684 Memorandum the said 18th day of June as appeares on the other side, that it is Agreed by & between James Addinson of Hornby, in ye county of Lancashire Painter, & the Church-Wardens &c. of the whole p^{r}sh of Kendall for the time being, And the said James for himselfe doth covenant and grant to & wth the said Churchwardens &c. & their successo^{rs} That for and in consideracon of ye sum of Thirty pounds of Currant Inglish money to be paid him by ye said Churchwardens their Successors or Assignes forth of the money belonging the said Church of Kendall, vizt what sum of money comes in upo this last Assessm^{t} which is prmised by Churchwardens to be at or before the first day of August next & the remaineing part of the said Thirty Pounds to be paid him at or before the 18th day of October next

next comeing & the said James shall furtherth well & sufficiently beautifie the Church vizt Plaister it wthin where wanting whitening all through with size, soe that it shall not grime or spoil mens cloathes, well writeing of sentencs & florishing them decently, and n good order And he alsoe to make a new the Kings Armes & the Ten Comandm^{ts} & to do them soe well as they shall not peel or fail for the space of twenty years next hereafter coming; And the said James doth alsoe covenant & prmise to & wth the said Churchwardens that he shall & will finde of his owne ppr cost & charges all materialls whatsoever in and about the worke aforesaid; to ye prformance of all ye aforesaid covenants the said James hath prmised to give bound wth good security of 100^{ll} upo Munday next comeing, whereunto he hath put his hand the day & year first above written.

1684, December 31th. It was concluded & agree on by the generall consent of churchwardens whose hands are vnder written that James Addison shall have for his extraordinary paines in beutifying the church, the sum of six Pounds, in consideracon whereof the said James is sufficiently to make green the font & Pulpit & beautifie the cornise under the Kings Armes & the said James hath received in hands the day above the sum of forty shillings and he to have other four Pounds when he hath sufficiently done his worke.

This was not the first occasion when part of the church was made "*green*," the favourite Kendal colour; in 1676 the communion table was covered with *green* and a hanging at the back also was *green* as shewn by the following entries:

1676.	Paid to Mr. James Simpson (by order of the vicar and churchwardens) for 15 yeards & a quarter of fine-green-cloth, eleaven yeards of ffine-Hollan and silk-ffringe for the green-table cloth &c.	12	11	06
	Paid to Willm Webster (by consent of churchwardens) for coullering of ye Rayles within the chancell, the frame of the Comunion-table, the frame also wherein the green-cloth doth hing, wth some pannells belonging the Pulpitt where was needfull, vizt All greene, the sum of	02	00	00

Changes in the interior arrangements have gone on from time

time to time, of which occasional traces are discovered in the accounts.

1659.	Paid to Thomas Birkett Joyner for six daies worke about the new pew before the pulpit for the minister to read & expound in.	vi^{s}
	Paid to Mr. John Washington for an Iron band for fastning of the pulpitt when itt was raysed upp, 3 other bands for the same, for cutting and fitting the 2 rodds for the cannapie of the pulpit	iiij^{s} viii^{d}
	Paid to him more for Iron & workmanshipp for the rodd for setting the houre glasse in	xviii^{d}
1660.	Paid to John Warde for 2 daies worke for the great west door of the church, mending Mr. Bellingham quier which was fallen downe, some formes in the church & lying some planks in the steeple.	ii^{s} iij^{d}
1661.	To George Wilkinson wife for Ale to ye Wrightes, Limers, and Joyners, while they were working at ffont and cou^{r} and other places in church, as setting up poore peoples stall, ye Verestry and plum-frame, in all.	00 09 04
1670.	Paide to Edward Tompson, Mason for Laying 48 yards of flaggs in ye south side alley.	06 02 00
	Paide for Packthread for Edw. Tompson to measure wth & to leval by.	00 00 01
1675.	Paid W^{m} ffletcher, John Becke & Robert Pye for inlargeing the comunion-table, Railing it in, and other worke done by them.	09 03 08
	Paid for two flaggs to place wthin the Railes 2^{s} & watching ye church 2 nights 18^{d}.	00 03 06
1679.	Paid to Mr. John Ingerson which he paid to Edward Bond, ffreemason & his prtner for their worke about the Lord-Parr-quier window repaire	02 02 01
1663.	To ye severall men y^{t} helped to reare ye kings arms & comandm^{ts} drinke	00 01 06
	To John Webster in part for beautifying the church	06 00 00
	Paid to Sr Joseph Cradocke* men when the terrier was given in & to certify the whitening and beautifying of the church.	00 05 00

* Sir Joseph Cradock was the great archdeacon of Richmond, see *ante* vol. iii., p. 56. EDITOR.

Paid

Paid to George Birkett in part for Wood and Workmanship for formes for the schoolemasters and schollers to sit in. 04 00 00

In expenses to the helpers to take downe the Kings arms and comandmt^{s} in drinke bread and tobacco. 00 01 02

1678. October 18. It is ordered that Mr. Thomas Sands of Kendall shall have liberty to enlarge his pewe one forme or seate further into ye east, He his heires or assigns paying yearly towards ye Repaire of ye church the yearlie Rent of Three Shillings and fourpence; The first paymt to begin at Easter next, and this order to be entered by ye clerke in the Registrie.

1685. Mr. Topem^{n} to pay yearly for ye pue wh was Mr. Thom^{s} Sands To be p^{d} at Ester To ye church for evear. 0 3 4

The cleaning of the church does not appear to have been very frequent; it was swept about once or twice a year, and the surplus soil and rubbish removed before the visitation.

1663. Payd to Thomas Gilpin for sweeping the church & carrying mould away 00 00 08

Payd more to him for cutting the brambles & wood in the church yard and carrying them away 1^{s} and for drinke during y^{t} time 3^{d} 00 01 03

Payd to Margarett Towne for sweeping the church against Sr Joseph Cradocke coming to sitt ye court of corrections 00 00 06

Payd for Bent to strawe in the High quire agst Sr Joseph came 00 00 02

1665. Payd for 8 burden of Rushes to straw in the High quire 00 01 0

1670. Payde Tho. Gilpin for makeing a deep hole wthin ye church for burying ye bones in and gathering them. 00 01 02

1671. Paid to Thos. Gilpin & his partner for carrying mould & burying ye bones 00 03 10

1683. June 29. It is then agreed & consented too by the major part of the churchwardens that Debora Wilkinson shall be continued saxton till next

Easter

Easter she keeping under her so sufficient a servant as shall please the Vicar & whole p^rish & she to give sufficient security to the churchwardens for her fidelity.
As alsoe it was then granted by the major parte of church wardens that the said Debora Wilkinson for her paines herein shall have & receive to her owne use for every coffin in the church 2^s 6^d (she or her deputy in takeing up of fflaggs in the church or lying them downe to place them leveally & in good order, breaking none of them) and the said Debora or her servant shall make clean the church att all times according to the Vicars order, & to keepe the font wth faire water, changeing itt every fforthnigh or as often as the vicar pleaseth.

Amongst other things "needful" for the church; payments for books appear to have be made.

1660.	Paid to Richard Robinson, Carrier for a new comunion booke for the P^rish church of Kendall	viii^s vi^d
1661.	To Willm Sill a churchwarden y^t had laid downe for Actes were read in church November yc seaventh for safety of ye Kings person.	00 01 00
1662.	To Edw. ffawcett for Direcons ab^t preaching from ye Bishop	00 00 06
1672.	Rece from Lawrence Chambers & Robert Bateman when they p^rform'd pennance 12^s towards buying ye Booke of Marty^rs	
1675.	Paid to Mr. Rich. Duckett for two large Comon-prayer-bookes 29^s & 6 little ones 15^s and pr carriage of them 2^s 6^d in all	02 06 06
1665.	Paid Mr. Richard Rowlandson for a booke of Homilies.....	00 06 00
168⅞	Jan. 29. P^d to ye commisaris for a prayer booke for ye Queen's Conception	0 0 8

Payments for repairs of the bells and bell ropes appear regularly throughout the accounts, but the payments to ringers appear only on public days, the ringing for Sunday and other services being in the sexton's hands.

1658.

1658.	Paid to the Ringers upon the thanksgiving for the Victorie.*	ii^{s} vi^{d}
	Paid to ye Ringers upo the 5th of November	v^{s}
1659.	Paid to Willm Smyth Ropemaker for 3 stone of hempe for Bellropes & carriage	xiiij^{s}
	Paid to him more for making of 4 belropes & halfe a belrope	ix^{s}
	Paid to George Wilkinson for helping to twist & twine them	xii^{d}
	Paid for fastning of the bells, clappers, wheeles and some oyle against the 5 dy of November	xvi^{d}
1660.	Paid to the Ringers upon the Day King Charles was proclaimed King & upon the thanksgiving day following	v^{s}
1662.	To Ring^{rs} when ye chancellor to ye LordB^{pp} of York came	00 04 06
1665.	Payd in expences at George Wilkinsons when the 3rd bell was throwne out of ye stepstone by misfortune, & att ye helping of it in again	0 1 6

After the usual payments for "hempe" and wages for rope making.

1665.	Payd Richard Lancaster for holding threeds from snerpling† together	0 0 6
1677.	Paid to ye Ringers att my Lords‡ comeing to Kendall continuing 4 days before his goeing away, vizt by the church	00 10 00
1685.	Payd to John Shaw & Will Lawrence for their paines about ye first Bell ye sum of 3^{lb} 0 0 which they take in full, it being all ye money ye churchwardens have in their hands to dispose on, though short of what their paines doth deserve, therefore wee refer them to ye sucksedding churchwardens to consider their wage according to their desert, and Mr. Murgatroyed to whom their wages was refered doth belive it to littell	3 0 0

* Capture of Dunkirk. EDITOR.

† *Snerp*, to draw together like the mouth of a purse. *Dialect of Cumberland*, I suppose Lancaster's job was to keep the strands from entangling while the rope was being made. EDITOR.

‡ Probably the Bishop of Chester. EDITOR.

1687. March 16, P^d to William Lawrence being ye earnest of ye Bargan with ye churchwardens about hanging anew ye ffour Bell which bargan is y^t he is to find head stock & workmanship for it & repaire ye same for 7 years next coming for which he is to have 2^lb 0 1 0

An annual payment is made to the sexton for part of his duty as.

1658. Paid to George Wilkinson for keeping the bellstrings lockt upp in the deske from jangling of boyes..... ii^s vi^d

The access to the church of boys and others may not have been very difficult.

1665. Payd for a plaite of Iron and nayling it on the key-hole of the north side dorre to hinder the opening of it with ones finger 00 00 02

What the services were and how conducted cannot be distinctly gathered from the information in the accounts, but the following agreement throws some light on the customs.

1679, June 30. That this day by ye major pte of the churchwardens of the Parish of Kendall in ye County of Westm^rland wth the consent of ye Vicar of the said Parish; Edward Wilkinson of Kirkland in ye county of Westmorland aforesaid yeoman is Ellected to be sexton for ye all Parish aforesaid, And that he shall receive for his ffees or wages for makeing every grave forth of the church two pence or what more they please to give him, And for every grave makeing & layeing ye stones in ye church with or w^thout a coffing twelve pence, And y^t other eighteen pence shall be paid for every one that is buried in ye church or in the churchyard in a coffing to Thomas Castley receiver for ye Parish to be imployed by ye Vicar and churchwardens towards ye repaire of ye said Parish churcn, And he hath delivered to his custody three church cloths for corps, and y^t they that

have

have ye same shall pay for ye two first clothes as formerly & fourpence for ye least cloth, and that he shall ring a bell twice a day at ye houres appointed for morning and evening service, And on Sundays p^r^cure a sufficient number to ring ye bells three times in ye morning at seavee eight & nine of ye clock and in ye Afternoon y^t^ day when the Vicar or Curate shall appoint & to have for his sallery 16s. and that he also shall make clean the church & to take al ye Rubbidge away once in 14 days or oftener as the Vicar pleaseth.

The administration of the Holy Communion was only on special occasions and for some time, about 3 times in a year, the first entry I find is:

1662. For two gallons of Wine to comm^on^ December 28°.....	00	06	08
1675. Paid X^th^ day of June for Sacram^t^ Wine and bread provided for Palm-sunday Good-fryday & Whitt-sunday	01	12	04
1676. Paid Mr. Potter Mr. fforth & Mr. Turner for Sacram^t^ Wine had of them for the church vizt 7 qts & a pinte upon Good friday and 7 qts upon Whitt Sunday & 4d. in bread pr both dayes is in all.....	00	12	05
168$\frac{7}{8}$ April 13. P^d^ to Mrs. fforth for wine & Bread for ye communion for Whitsunday, October ye 23th, Christmas day, New Years day, Palme Sunday & Good ffriday being all com^non^ Dayes	2	1	

1666, April 26. Ordered by ye Unanimous consent of the churchwardens of the Parish church of Kendall, that the payment for Vermine heads shall be at ye whole charge of the Parish ; and that the sayd heads be deliv^ed^ to the churchwardens.

Payments were made annually for the numbers brought in, sometimes as many as 20 fox heads and 15 to 18 brock heads in a year.

1679, Januy 19. We doe likewise order that touching Virmin-heads, such prices shall be paid by the churchwardens as is hereafter pticularly limited and sett downe vizt a fox head 12^d^, a brocke 6^d^

an

an otter 6d, a clean mart 4d, a foul-mart 2d, a wild-catt 4d, a raven 2d, (if come to flying) Provided alway that no such Virmin-heads shall come, but shall be presented by the churchwarden or churchwardens of every respective Hamlett wthin the said prish of Kendal & that upon premptory dayes only and every ye said Virmin-heads to be brought in the first peremptory day next after such Virmin heads be killed & alsoe to be brought in wth the haire or downe on, And every churchwarden soe prsenting these heads in maner & according to conditions above mentioned shall receive for such head or heads according to ye prticular rates or prices abovesaid to be paid to the prty who kild any snch head or heads and the said heads to be brused and carryed to the Kent side and thrown in to midle of the water.

Amongst miscellaneous entries these are somewhat curious :

1664. Payd John Webster brother for Varnishing a new censer for church use	00	00	06
1674. Paid Robert Pye for Glewing & Varnishing ye censers	0	0	03
1664. Payd for mending ye table of Degrees making a chine to it & for mending George Wilkinson Pitch forke which was broken	00	00	08
1662. For Blue Tape to edge ye pulpitt cloth withall & eyes to hang it by	00	00	05
1667. Paid to Henry ffisher & his two men for makeing ye clap yates steps & for mending ye other steps & church yard walls	0	3	0
1673. Paid for drink to men for removing a chest in ye Vestry when water came in	0	3	0
1674. Paid ye Ch. Wardens wt they laid out in a Treatmt for ye Bp. at Milthrop	2	18	10
1687. Paid to Debora Wilkinson by ye churchwardens Ordr ye 18 day Decembr being ye great wind 6d for drink for them yt was on ye Leads	0	0	6
1674. Paid to Jaine Cocke Junor for Scotch cloth,* threed & Inkle to mend the two scotch cloth surpluses wth	0	0	05

* Coarse linen. EDITOR.

ART. XX.—*Roman Inscriptions recently discovered at Cliburn and Birdoswald.* By W. THOMPSON WATKIN.

IN July last two Roman inscriptions, both fragmentary, were found in pulling down the walls of the church at Cliburn, Westmoreland. The first one which occured, is

the left hand portion of a tablet, measuring in its present state 15 inches in width by 16 inches in height on the right, and only 8 inches on the left.

The inscription which has been placed within a moulding is very singular and perplexing, more so because the ter-

BALNEVM
. . VETERIOP
NDLABSVM
BILISPETRCRLA
. . . . SEBVSII

mination of its lines are missing, and the letters though in most instances appearing to be finely cut, contain several ligatures. Divested of the latter, the inscription seems

seems to my eyes (it is considerably worn in places) to read thus :

The first line is plain and without ligatures. In the second, the letters at the commencement seem to have been purposely erased, the I is a prolongation of the upright stroke of the R, of the P at the end only the loop remains, and it is reversed as if ligulate with some letter, but it stands out plainly, though it may possibly have been R. The third line is plain, and without ligatures. In the fourth I have given B as the first letter, though the lower portion is broken off, for the reason that the next letter L has the first I in the line ligulate with it, as a prolongation of the perpendicular stroke upwards, and this is followed by IS without any ligatures. We thus get BILIS which is possible, but PILIS in such a position would, to me at least, be most unlikely, if not unintelligible. The two next letters PE are plainly formed by the P being reversed and the E being made on the right-hand side of its upright stroke. In turn these are followed by R with the horizontal portion of the letter T formed on its summit, one perpendicular stroke doing duty for both letters. The remaining letters in this line come out fairly well though it is possible the R may be P. In the fifth line only the upper part of what I have given as S remains, the commencement of the line being broken off. Some antiquaries have thought that instead of S this letter was A, and the engraving supports this view: strict examination of a photograph clearly shews the loop of the S though much worn, but there is a stroke proceeding from it diagonally downwards to the left, whether part of a ligulate letter, or accidental I cannot say. It is this that gives at first sight, the appearance of the top of the letter A. The last stroke in the line may be (and probably is) the first half of the letter A, but it is indistinct. There are traces of another line below, but the fracture of the stone prevents us from ascertaining its nature.

To

To give an exact reading of this peculiar inscription is I fear impossible, but we can gather sense. Let us take portions of some other Roman inscriptions found in Britain.

(1).

BALNEVM CVM
BASILICA.A.SOLO.INSTRVXIT

(2).

PRINCIPIA ET. ARMAMEM
TARIA CONLAPSA RESTITV
IT.

(3).

HORREVM. VETV
STATE CONLABSVM. M
COH. II. ASTVRVM. S.A
A. SOLO. RESTITVERVNT.

(4).

AQVAEDVCTIVM VETVS(TATE)
(CONLA)BS. COH. I. SVNC. RES(T)IT.

The first, found at Lanchester, tells us that a bath with a basilica had been built, from the ground (*a solo*). The contraction *balneum* for *balineum* will be noticed in it, as in the Cliburn inscription. In the second, found at the same place, we have the officers' quarters, and armory, which had collapsed (*conlapsa*) restored. These inscriptions (which are entire, but I only quote from them the portion necessary for my purpose) are of the reign of Gordian, and were erected by the 1st cohort of the Lingones. In No. 3, which is of the reign of Severus Alexander, we have a record of a granary which had fallen down or collapsed through age (*vetustate*) restored from the ground by the soldiers of the second cohort of the Astures, styled *Severiana Alexandriana* (S.A). This was found at the station of *Æsica* on the Roman Wall. The difference in the orthography of *conlapsa* and *conlabsum* as regards the *b* and *p* will be noticed. No. 4 was found at Carnarvon, and records that some portion of either the aqueducts or drains (*aqueductium* will do for either) which had collapsed from age (*vestutate conlabs*, is the abbreviation here) had been restored by the 1st cohort of the *Sunuci*.

From

From these (and many other examples might be cited) we may gather with certainty the general tenor of the inscription. In the first line BALNEVM is plain. In the second as there is no sign of a stop after the ligulate RI, I think we have an instance of the comparative of *Vetus, i.e.*, VETERIOR but in what case from the loss of the ends of the lines it is difficult to say. This would inform us that the bath was erected upon the site of a much older one, which had fallen down, and this seems confirmed by the beginning of the next line. The latter I think is part of the word (CO)NDLABSVM, the N being an instance of incorrect orthography, of which precisely similar examples occur in continental inscriptions. If the word at the end of the second line be not VETERIOR, it is difficult (unless it be VETERI, followed by some case of OPVS) to say what it is. OPERI suggests itself, but seems doubtful. The puzzle is the abruptness of the commencement of the inscription, and what the erasure could be. It does not seem that any title derived from an Emperor could be inserted in such a position, and yet there is hardly anything else that would be purposely erased.*

The two remaining lines refer to the military bodies which restored the bath &c., and these seem to be the *Ala Petriana*, and the *Ala Sebusiana*. But there is another peculiarity. Though PETR (as at Hexham) and PET occur as abbreviations of the first named *Ala*, we here have BILIS (part of a word) *before* PETR, and *after* AL or ALAE, which would be on the lost part of the stone. What is this? Only four inscriptions have previously occurred in Britain naming this *ala* (which the *Notitia* places at a station styled after it, *Petrianae*). One of these was found at Hexham, another in a quarry at Lanercost, another at Old Penrith, and the fourth at Carlisle.

* In spite of the defacement, I believe that I can plainly detect the letters ANA in a ligulate form, as if the termination of *Antoniniana* or some title derived from an Emperor.

In

In this latter the *Ala* has the prefix of *Augusta*, and the suffix of *Torquata*. We also gather from it, that the *corps* was a thousand strong (*milliaria*) and that it was composed of Roman citizens, the letters CR standing for *Civium Romanorum*. But from an inscription found at Attidium, in Italy; we find that the *ala* was *twice* decorated with the torques* (*bis torquata*) as early as the reign of Trajan, and that it must have been a most distinguished regiment, for it is doubtful whether the title *bis torquata* has been applied to any other body of troops in the Roman service. In fact to be *once* so distinguished is rare. There are certainly not half a dozen *alae* and cohorts altogether, known to have been so decorated, and none of these were in Britain, with the exception of this *Ala Petriana*. This fact would make the corps stand out in illustrious contrast to the other cavalry regiments in our island, and I think that in the Cliburn inscription we have the prefix *Nobilissima* instead of *Augusta* applied to the *ala*, in the sense of the "most renowned." Probably it had not then received the title *Augusta*. The letters which follow PETR may be CR for *Civium Romanorum*, but I am inclined to think they are CP for *Cui Praeest* "commanded by," and that the L.A at the end of the line is the commencement of the name of the commander. The inscription no doubt came from the station at Kirkby Thore, some two miles to the east of Cliburn, and an officer of rank who was stationed there, and who dedicated an altar to Jupiter Serapis (C.I.L. vii., 298), was named L. ALFENIVS PATERNVS. This would agree with the two letters named. In the next line we have the word SEBVSIA which can apply only to the second *ala* of the Gauls which was for a long period stationed at Lancaster. In the Malpas *tabula* of Trajan dated A.D. 103 it is styled II. GALLORVM SEBOSIANA, on an altar found at Stanhope in Weardale ALA SEBOSIANA simply, on tiles found near Lancaster (at

* Orelli, No. 516.

Quernmoor)

Quernmoor) we have the abbreviated form AL(A)E SEBVSIA (NAE), whilst on a large inscription found at Lancaster and now preserved at Cambridge, of a nature much resembling the one under discussion, the title of the corps is again differently spelt. An extract from this inscription I insert here, free from ligatures.

BALINEVM REFECT.
ET BASILICAM VETVSTATE CONLABSAM
A SOLO RESTITVTAM EQQ ALAE SEBVSSIA.

from which it appears that the *Ala* (here evidently styled *Sebussiana*) rebuilt a bath and restored from the ground a basilica, fallen down through age.

My reading of the latter part of the Cliburn inscription, it will thus be seen is *Ala Nobilis (sima) Petr(iana) C(ui) P(raeest) L. A(lfenius Paternus?) (et) Ala Sebusia(na) (Cui Praeest . . .)* followed by *A. Solo restituerunt* or some similar phrase.

This inscription revives in all its intensity, the controversy as to the site of the station *Petrianae*. There can be no reasonable doubt that the first twelve stations named in the *Notitia* under the head *per lineam valli*, have been identified as those between Wallsend and Birdoswald both inclusive, the thirteenth is *Petrianae*, and the first station visible next to Birdoswald is Walton House, one of the smallest on the Wall; only $2\frac{3}{4}$ acres and certainly not capable of accommodating the largest and most important regiment garrisoned in the neighbourhood, whilst its inscriptions prove it to have been occupied by a cohort, (the second of the Tungri) and the inscriptions found in the stations along the remaining length of the Wall, shew totally different forces to those named in the *Notitia* list. It is therefore evident that the latter does not proceed straightforwardly, but as I first pointed out in 1870* we find the garrisons of the fourteenth, fifteenth,

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xxviii pp. 128-132, and xl p. 235.

and

and sixteenth in that list, at three adjoining stations, Papcastle, Moresby, and Ellenborough, on the Cumberland coast. Now is this thirteenth station *Petrianae* near them, or is it elsewhere? From the fine tombstone of a soldier of the *Ala Petriana* found at Hexham, and from two other inscriptions naming cavalry corps, (one an *Ala Augusta*) discovered there, I have thought that station to have had the best claim to be the lost site.* Does Kirkby Thore enter the field as another rival? I think not, for unless its name had been changed after the date of the Antonine Itinerary, it certainly was *Galava*. But it was an important cavalry station, and as we find the *Ala Sebusiana* moved to it on some urgent or special occasion from Lancaster, so the *Ala Petriana* was no doubt moved from its head quarters at *Petrianae* to the same spot. The pre-eminence of the latter force above its compeers may be probably shewn in two inscriptions found at Kirkby Thore which I published from Mr. Machell's MSS. in my annual list for 1881.† In each of these a *Decurio Alae* (DEC ALAE) is named, but as neither the title nor the nationality of the *Ala* is given, it seems as if "*The* Ala" was quite sufficient to be stated, and that every one who read the inscription would know which *ala* was meant. The sculptured tombstones, with figures of horsemen, found at the station, and engraved in the *Lapidarium Septentrionale* are most interesting, but they do not agree in uniform and accoutrements with the one found at Hexham, so that the soldiers commemorated probably belonged to some other corps than the *Ala Petriana*.

Dr. McCaul thinks that the prominence and distinction given to the cavalry regiment which garrisoned Old Carlisle, *Ala Augusta ob virtutem appellata*, make it likely that the latter was the *Ala Augusta Petriana*,‡ and there is much force

* *Archæological Journal*, vol. xl pp. 235-7.
† *Ibid*, vol. xxxix p. 363.
‡ Canadian Journal, vol. xii p. 121.

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in his reasoning. If so, Old Carlisle would be *Petrianae*, and the presence of the *Ala* at Hexham, would perhaps have occurred under similar circumstances to its appearance at Kirkby Thore. It would also make *Petrianae* contiguous to the succeeding stations in the *Notitia* list. Between his view, and the one I tentatively proposed, the truth will I think be found.

The second inscription found at Cliburn is on the right-hand portion of a noble altar 4 feet 3½ inches high which has been split perpendicularly through its face, the left-hand portion being lost, and the inscription on the remainder (as far as any reading is concerned) hopelessly effaced. It has consisted of at least nine lines and the only letters visible as far as I can judge from a photograph, and from information received, are :

. . . . . .
. . . D (?)
S . . .
NO . .
S . . .
NS
INS
DEDIT
. . . . . .

It is doubtful whether there has been a line of the inscription beneath DEDIT, but the altar has the appearance of having been purposely defaced at this point, though the base remains.

On 25th June last, there was found on the farm of Underheugh, adjoining the Roman station at Birdoswald (*Amboglanna*) a fine Roman altar about 4 feet in height and 18 inches broad on the inscribed portion of the face. The inscription from the copies which I have received seems to be :

I.O.M.

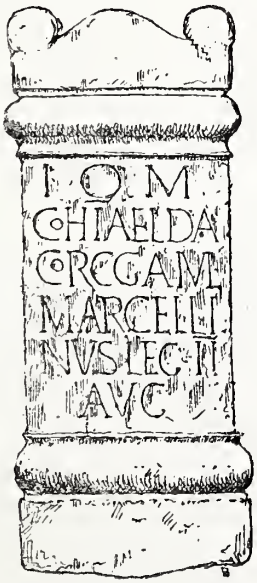
I.O.M.
COHIAELDA
CORCCAIVL
MARCELLI
NVS. LEG. II
AVG.

The only difficulty is as to the letters which follow COR, in the third line. If they read as given above, and I am assured they do, I would expand the inscription as *I(ovi) O(ptimo) M(aximo), Coh(ors) I Ael(ia) Dacor(um) C(ujus) C(uram) A(git) Jul(ius) Marcellinus Leg(onis) II Aug(ustae)*, or Anglicised "To Jupiter the best, the greatest, the first cohort of Dacians (surnamed) the Aelian, of which Julius Marcellinus has the governing care."

The last four words are a free translation of *cujus curam agit*, of which I do not at the moment remember another example, but we have Q.C.A. on two altars at Risingham, which Dr. Hübner (as they relate in his opinion to *vexillarii*) expands *Q(uorum) c(uram) a(gebat)*, whilst at Jedburgh on an altar which names a *vexillatio* the same letters Q.C.A. occur, which Dr. Bruce expands *quorum curam agit*. In each of these inscriptions the troops are named as being under the command of an officer of another corps, and this leads me to consider that as *Cohors* is mentioned in the Birdoswald inscription, we should simply substitute *Cujus* for the *Quorum* in the others, and all will be plain.

But there is another view which has been advanced. In the *Bulletin Epigraphique* for October 1886, p. 255. M. Robert Mowat the celebrated French archæologist suggests that the latter part of the third line is CCAM, and accordingly expands it as *C(aius) Cam(mius) Marcellinus* &c. But if this were the case, I fail to see what connection there would be between the cohort and the officer of the second Legion. This difficulty is entirely removed by reading

reading C.C.A.IVL. It is perfectly true however, that the last three letters are so crowded together that they most resemble an M. I need hardly say that there are numerous instances of a legionary officer being in command of an auxiliary force. Marcellinus was probably a centurion of the second Legion, though the centurial mark (as is frequently the case) is omitted before LEG. II.AVG.



ART. XXI.—*Recent Roman Discoveries.*
Read at Kendal, Sept. 8th, 1886.

I.—SCULPTURED STONES AT HARRINGTON.

By the Rev. R. E. HOOPELL, LL.D. in a letter to the President.

Byers Green Rectory, viâ Spennymoor.
8 May, 1886.

DEAR SIR,

In the course of a brief visit to the county of Cumberland last month, I came upon a portion of a Roman inscription on a fragment of an altar, which has not, I think, been yet recorded or described. I, therefore, send you word of it, thinking you may like to mention it at the next meeting of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.

It is the lower portion of a Roman altar, containing three lines of the inscription. It was taken out of one of the walls of Harrington church, which is situated about 5 miles from the Roman station of Moresby, last year, when the wall was pulled down for rebuilding. It stands now in the grounds of the Rev. A. F. Curwen, the rector of Harrington.

The uppermost of the three lines, and the former part of the second line, are very much obliterated. I should not despair of making them out in time, if I lived on the spot, and could examine the stone often, but my time was limited, when I saw the stone, and I had to give up the completion of the decipherment. About the rest of the inscription I have no doubt. It is easily read by a practised eye. It runs as follows:

. . . . . .
. . . . . PRAEF
COH II LING

The

The sides of the altar are panelled but they do not appear to have borne any sculptured representations. The dimensions of the fragment are 16 inches by 11 inches by 10 inches.

There is another fragment of (apparently) Roman sculptured stone lying near to the above, also taken out of the walls of the church, but it bears no lettering. The size of it is 16 inches by 8 inches, and it may have been part of a votive tablet, or some memorial of a similar kind.

NOTE BY THE PRESIDENT.

It is much to be regretted that these stones have been carried off to Newcastle, a place with which they have no connection whatever, while the inscribed one was of great importance to the history of West Cumberland. The authorities of the Newcastle Museum have swept into their collection, from various parts of Cumberland, Roman sculptured stones to the number of about a dozen: true it is that some of these were acquired when the authorities of the Carlisle Museum were in a somewhat comatose state: that is not the case now.

It may be mentioned that in none of the Museums in Cumberland are there any Roman stones from Northumberland, except one doubtful exception, in the Carlisle Museum: that stone lay for over 10 years on a fence at a farm in Cumberland: it was purchased by a Cumberland gentleman and deposited by him in the Carlisle Museum: on investigation it turned out to have originally been taken out of a fence a short way across the Northumberland border and near Whitley Castle.

II.—A Human Head of peculiar type in Pottery. By the President.

This was exhibited during the Pilgrimage along the Roman Wall by the Rev. E. H. Fitch, vicar of Burgh-on-Sands. It is the head of a jar, and was found about two years ago, when the new vicarage was in course of erection, at a spot close to the line of the Vallum of the Mural Barrier, and not far east of the eastern rampart of the station at Burgh. The jar was then perfect, full of grey dust, and closed

closed by a lid of lead, but the workmen broke the jar, dissipated the dust, and some one carried off the lid; the vicar secured the fragments of the jar, which were all, bar the head, pitched out by the housemaid at the first spring cleaning. The head is very peculiar: it presents the long almond eye and thin lip of the Mongolian combined with the woolly hair of the Negro.

III.—The Roman Camp at Muncaster.* By the President.

In the autumn of 1885 Lord Muncaster set a gang of men on to excavate in this camp, and my brother and I by his lordship's kind permission had the opportunity of examining the trenches. A short length of the western wall showing a bold set-off was uncovered, but in every other place the stones had been carried away down to the foundations, and neither the angles nor the gateways could be found. As the autumn storms filled the trenches with water they were covered up, after an accurate plan had been taken. In the autumn of 1886, further excavations were made, at which Dr. Bruce and myself were present: several trenches were cut in the interior of the camps, and the trail of walls found; I use the term trail advisedly; for

* *Ante* vol. iii., p. 17.

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in most cases the very foundations of the walls had been carried away: at last Dr. Bruce and I advised his lordship that the place had been so robbed and plundered of its stonework, dressed and undressed, probably for the building of the neighbouring market town of Ravenglass, that it was no use to continue further excavating. Much broken Roman pottery, and bits of Andernach ware were found, but only one coin, that we know of, a much corroded and detrited legionary one.

During the excavations at Walls Castle in 1881* an inscribed stone was found, unluckily no responsible person was present: the labourer, who found it, set off to carry the stone to his lodgings, but the way was long, the evening hot, and he sat down to rest, and meanwhile he examined the stone: seeing the letters to be English in shape, he forthwith concluded the stone was valueless, and chucked it into the sea. Diligent search was afterwards made for its recovery, but in vain.

N.B.—The Society is endebted for the woodcuts which illustrate this paper to the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. That of the Cliburn stone executed before Mr. Watkin's examination of the photograph, is, in the last line especially, somewhat incorrect.

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* *Ante* vol. vi., p. 216.